THE

U.S. War Dept.

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

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The Hon. STEPHEN B. ELKINS, Secretary of War,

BY

MAJ. GEORGE B. DAVIS, U. S. A.,
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SERIES I—VOLUME XXXIX—IN THREE PARTS.

PART I—REPORTS.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1892.

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1864.

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PREFACE.

The work of preparing the records of the war for public use was begun under the resolution of Congress of May 19, 1864, by Adjt. Gen. E. D. Townsend, U. S. Army, who caused copies to be made of reports of battles on file in his office and steps to be taken to collect missing records.

Under the provisions of joint resolution No. 91, of 1866, Hon. Peter H. Watson was appointed to supervise the preparation and formulate a plan for the publication of the records, but he did no work and drew no pay under this appointment, which expired July 27, 1868, by limitation of the resolution. This resolution also repealed the former one and work ceased.

The first decisive step taken in this work was the act of June 23, 1874, providing the necessary means "to enable the Secretary of War to begin the publication of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, both of the Union and Confederate Armies," and directing him "to have copied for the Public Printer all reports, letters, telegrams, and general orders, not heretofore copied or printed, and properly arranged in chronological order." Appropriations have been made from time to time for continuing such preparation. Under this act the preliminary work was resumed by General Townsend, who first outlined the plan on which the records are printed, though it appears that originally he contemplated publishing to the world only the more important military reports.

Subsequently, under meager appropriations, it was prosecuted in a somewhat desultory manner by various subordinates of the War Department until December 14, 1877, when the Secretary of War, perceiving that the undertaking needed the undivided attention of a single head, detailed Lieut. Col. Robert N. Scott, U. S. Army, to take charge of the bureau and devote himself exclusively to the work.

The act of June 23, 1874, greatly enlarged upon the first crude scheme of publication. On this more comprehensive basis it was determined that the volumes should include not only the battle reports, but also "all official documents that can be obtained by the compiler, and that appear to be of any historical value." Colonel Scott systematized the work and the plan and presented the records

in the following order of arrangement, which has been adhered to by his successors:

The first series will embrace the formal reports, both Union and Confederate, of the first seizures of United States property in the Southern States, and of all military operations in the field, with the correspondence, orders, and returns relating specially thereto, and, as proposed, is to be accompanied by an Atlas.

In this series the reports will be arranged according to the campaigns and several theaters of operations (in the chronological order of the events), and the Union reports of any event will, as a rule, be immediately followed by the Confederate accounts. The correspondence, &c., not embraced in the "reports" proper will follow (first Union and next Confederate) in chronological order.

The second series will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns, Union and Confederate, relating to prisoners of war, and (so far as the military authorities were concerned) to State or political prisoners.

The third series will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Union authorities (embracing their correspondence with the Confederate officials) not relating specially to the subjects of the first and second series. It will set forth the annual and special reports of the Secretary of War, of the General-in-Chief, and of the chiefs of the several staff corps and departments; the calls for troops, and the correspondence between the National and the several State authorities.

The fourth series will exhibit the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Confederate authorities, similar to that indicated for the Union officials, as of the third series, but excluding the correspondence between the Union and Confederate authorities given in that series.

The first volume of the records was issued in the early fall of 1880. The act approved June 16, 1880, provided "for the printing and binding, under direction of the Secretary of War, of 10,000 copies of a compilation of the Official Records (Union and Confederate) of the War of the Rebellion, so far as the same may be ready for publication, during the fiscal year;" and that "of said number 7,000 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, 2,000 copies for the use of the Senate, and 1,000 copies for the use of the Executive Departments." Under this act Colonel Scott proceeded to publish the first five volumes of the records.*

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* All subsequent volumes have been distributed under the act approved August 7, 1882, which provides that:

"The volumes of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion shall be distributed as follows: One thousand copies to the Executive Departments, as now provided by law. One thousand copies for distribution by the Secretary of War among officers of the Army and contributors to the work. Eight thousand three hundred copies shall be sent by the Secretary of War to such libraries, organizations, and individuals as may be designated by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates of the Forty-seventh Congress. Each Senator shall designate not exceeding twenty-six, and each Representative and Delegate not exceeding twenty-one, of such addresses, and the volumes shall be sent thereto from time to time as they are published, until the publication is completed. Senators, Representatives, and Delegates shall inform the Secretary of War in each case how many volumes of those heretofore published they have forwarded to such addresses. The remaining copies of the eleven thousand to be published, and all sets that may not be ordered to be distributed as provided herein, shall be sold by the Secretary of War for cost of publication with ten per cent. added thereto, and the proceeds of such sale shall be

Col. Robert N. Scott died March 5, 1887, before the completion of the work, which, during a ten years' service, he had come to love so dearly. At his death some twenty-six books only had been issued, but he had compiled a large amount of matter for forthcoming volumes; consequently his name as compiler was retained in all the books up to and including Vol. XXXVI, although his successors had added largely to his compilations from new material found after his demise.

The Secretary of War, May 7, 1887, assigned Lieut. Col. H. M. Lazelle, U. S. Army, to duty as the successor of Colonel Scott. He had continued in charge about two years, when, in the act approved March 2, 1889, it was provided—

> That hereafter the preparation and publication of said records shall be conducted, under the Secretary of War, by a board of three persons, one of whom shall be an officer of the Army, and two civilian experts, to be appointed by the Secretary of War, the compensation of said civilian experts to be fixed by the Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War appointed Maj. George B. Davis, judge advocate, U. S. Army, as the military member, and Leslie J. Perry, of Kansas, and Joseph W. Kirkley, of Maryland, as the civilian expert members of said board. The board assumed direction of the publication at the commencement of the fiscal year 1889, its first work beginning with Serial No. 36 of Vol. XXIV.

Each volume includes a copious and accurate index, and for the further convenience of investigators there will be, in addition, a general index to the entire set when complete in a volume by itself.

Nothing is printed in these volumes except duly authenticated contemporaneous records of the war. The scope of the board's work is to decide upon and arrange the matter to be published; to correct and verify the orthography of the papers used, and occasionally to add a foot-note of explanation.

GEO. B. DAVIS, *Major and J. A., U. S. A.*,
LESLIE J. PERRY, *Civilian Expert*,
JOSEPH W. KIRKLEY, *Civilian Expert*,
Board of Publication.

Approved:

REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 1, 1891.

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covered into the Treasury. If two or more sets of said volumes are ordered to the same address, the Secretary of War shall inform the Senators, Representatives, or Delegates who have designated the same, who thereupon may designate other libraries, organizations, or individuals. The Secretary of War shall report to the first session of the Forty-eighth Congress what volumes of the series heretofore published have not been furnished to such libraries, organizations, and individuals. He shall also inform distributees at whose instance the volumes are sent."

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER LI.

Page.

Operations in Kentucky, Southwest Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, and North Georgia (the Atlanta Campaign excepted). May 1–November 13, 1864 1–908

CONTENTS OF PRECEDING VOLUMES.

VOLUME I.

CHAPTER I. Page.
Operations in Charleston Harbor, South Carolina. December 20, 1860–April 14, 1861. 1–317

CHAPTER II.
The secession of Georgia. January 3–26, 1861..... 318–325

CHAPTER III.
The secession of Alabama and Mississippi. January 4–20, 1861 326–330

CHAPTER IV.
Operations in Florida. January 6–August 31, 1861..... 331–473

CHAPTER V. Page.
The secession of North Carolina. January 9–May 20, 1861 474–488

CHAPTER VI.
The secession of Louisiana. January 10–February 19, 1861 489–501

CHAPTER VII.
Operations in Texas and New Mexico. February 1–June 11, 1861..... 502–636

CHAPTER VIII.
Operations in Arkansas, the Indian Territory, and Missouri. February 7–May 9, 1861..... 637–691

VOLUME II.

CHAPTER IX. Page.
Operations in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia. April 16–July 31, 1861.... 1–1012

VOLUME III.

CHAPTER X. Page.
Operations in Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, and Indian Territory. May 10–November 19, 1861. .. 1–749

VOLUME IV.

CHAPTER XI. Page.
Operations in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. June 11, 1861–February 1, 1862. 1–174

CHAPTER XII.
Operations in Kentucky and Tennessee. July 1–November 19, 1861..... 175–565

CHAPTER XIII. Page.
Operations in North Carolina and Southeastern Virginia. August 1, 1861–January 11, 1862..... 566–721

VOLUME V.

CHAPTER XIV. Page.
Operations in Maryland, Northern Virginia, and West Virginia. August 1, 1861–March 17, 1862. 1–1106

VOLUME VI.

CHAPTER XV. Page
Operations on the coasts of South Carolina, Georgia, and Middle and East Florida. August 21, 1861–April 11, 1862..... 1–435

CHAPTER XVI. Page.
Operations in West Florida, Southern Alabama, Southern Mississippi, and Louisiana. September 1, 1861–May 12, 1862. 436–894

VOLUME VII.

CHAPTER XVII. Page.
Operations in Kentucky, Tennessee, N. Alabama, and S. W. Virginia. Nov. 19, 1861–Mar. 4, 1862.. 1–946

VOLUME VIII.

CHAPTER XVIII. Page.

Operations in Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, and Indian Territory. Nov. 19, 1861-April 10, 1862. 1-834

VOLUME IX.

CHAPTER XIX. Page.

Operations in Southeastern Virginia. January 11-March 17, 1862 1-71

CHAPTER XX.

Operations in North Carolina. January 11-August 20, 1862..... 72-480

CHAPTER XXI. Page.

Operations in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. February 1-September 20, 1862..... 481-736

VOLUME X—IN TWO PARTS.

CHAPTER XXII.

Operations in Kentucky, Tennessee, North Mississippi, North Alabama, and Southwest Virginia. March 4-June 10, 1862.

Page.

Part I—Reports..... 1-927

Part II—Correspondence, etc..... 1-642

VOLUME XI—IN THREE PARTS.

CHAPTER XXIII.

The Peninsular Campaign, Virginia. March 17-September 2, 1862.

Page.

Part I—Reports, March 17-June 24..... 1-1077

Part II—Reports, June 25-September 2..... 1-994

Part III—Correspondence, etc..... 1-691

VOLUME XII—IN THREE PARTS.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Operations in Northern Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland. March 17-September 2, 1862.

Page.

Part I—Reports, March 17-June 25..... 1-818

Part II—Reports, June 26-September 2..... 1-820

Part III—Correspondence, etc..... 1-966

VOLUME XIII.

CHAPTER XXV.

Page.

Operations in Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, the Indian Territory, and the Department of the Northwest. April 10-November 20, 1862..... 1-981

VOLUME XIV.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Page.

Operations on the coasts of South Carolina, Georgia, and Middle and East Florida. April 12, 1862-June 11, 1863..... 1-1025

VOLUME XV.

CHAPTER XXVII.

Page.

Operations in West Florida, Southern Alabama, Southern Mississippi (embracing all operations against Vicksburg, May 18-July 27, 1862), and Louisiana, May 12, 1862-May 14, 1863; and operations in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. September 20, 1862-May 14, 1863..... 1-1135

VOLUME XVI—IN TWO PARTS.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Operations in Kentucky, Middle and East Tennessee, North Alabama, and Southwest Virginia. June 10–October 31, 1862.

Page.

Part I—Reports 1–1168
Part II—Correspondence, etc 1–1017

VOLUME XVII—IN TWO PARTS.

CHAPTER XXIX.

Operations in West Tennessee and Northern Mississippi. June 10, 1862–January 20, 1863.

Page.

Part I—Reports 1–807
Part II—Correspondence, etc 1–916

VOLUME XVIII.

CHAPTER XXX.

Page.

Operations in North Carolina and Southeastern Virginia. August 20, 1862–June 3, 1863 1–1104

VOLUME XIX—IN TWO PARTS.

CHAPTER XXXI.

Operations in Northern Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. September 3–November 14, 1862.

Page.

Part I—Reports, September 3–20 1–1108
Part II—Reports, September 20–November 14; Correspondence, etc., September 3–November 14 1–739

VOLUME XX—IN TWO PARTS.

CHAPTER XXXII.

Operations in Kentucky, Middle and East Tennessee, North Alabama, and Southwest Virginia. November 1, 1862–January 20, 1863.

Page.

Part I—Reports 1–997
Part II—Correspondence, etc 1–516

VOLUME XXI.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

Page.

Operations in Northern Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. November 15, 1862–January 25, 1863 1–1152

VOLUME XXII—IN TWO PARTS.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

Operations in Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, the Indian Territory, and the Department of the Northwest. November 20, 1862–December 31, 1863.

Page.

Part I—Reports 1–926
Part II—Correspondence, etc 1–1163

VOLUME XXIII—IN TWO PARTS.

CHAPTER XXXV.

Operations in Kentucky, Middle and East Tennessee, North Alabama, and Southwest Virginia. January 21–August 10, 1863.

Page.
Part I—Reports 1–858
Part II—Correspondence, etc 1–986

VOLUME XXIV—IN THREE PARTS.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

Operations in Mississippi and West Tennessee, including those in Arkansas and Louisiana connected with the Siege of Vicksburg. January 20–August 10, 1863.

Page.
Part I—Reports, January 20–May 15, including the "General Reports" for whole period. January 20–August 10 1–787
Part II—Reports, May 16–August 10 1–699
Part III—Correspondence, etc 1–1070

VOLUME XXV—IN TWO PARTS.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

Operations in Northern Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. January 26–June 3, 1863.

Page.
Part I—Reports 1–1123
Part II—Correspondence, etc 1–862

VOLUME XXVI—IN TWO PARTS.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

Operations in West Florida, Southern Alabama, Southern Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and New Mexico. May 14–December 31, 1863.

Page.
Part I—Reports, Union Correspondence, etc 1–920
Part II—Confederate Correspondence, etc 1–581

VOLUME XXVII—IN THREE PARTS.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

Operations in North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Department of the East. June 3–August 3, 1863.

Page.
Part I—Reports 1–1059
Part II—Reports 1–1005
Part III—Correspondence, etc 1–1092

VOLUME XXVIII—IN TWO PARTS.

CHAPTER XL.

Operations on the coasts of South Carolina and Georgia, and in Middle and East Florida. June 12–December 31, 1863.

Page.
Part I—Reports 1–755
Part II—Correspondence, etc 1–609

VOLUME XXIX—IN TWO PARTS.

CHAPTER XLI.

Operations in North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. August 4–December 31, 1863.

Page.
Part I—Reports 1–1018
Part II—Correspondence, etc 1–933

VOLUME XXX—IN FOUR PARTS.

CHAPTER XLII.

Operations in Kentucky, Southwest Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, North Alabama, and North Georgia. August 11-October 19, 1863.

Page.
Part I—Reports 1-1071
Part II—Reports 1-821
Part III—Union Correspondence, etc 1-1017
Part IV—Union and Confederate Correspondence, etc 1-768

VOLUME XXXI—IN THREE PARTS.

CHAPTER XLIII.

Operations in Kentucky, Southwest Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, North Alabama, and North Georgia. October 20-December 31, 1863.

Page.
Part I—Reports and Union Correspondence 1-852
Part II—Reports 1-782
Part III—Union and Confederate Correspondence, etc 1-893

VOLUME XXXII—IN THREE PARTS.

CHAPTER XLIV.

Operations in Kentucky, Southwest Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, and North Georgia. January 1-April 30, 1864.

Page.
Part I—Reports 1-703
Part II—Union and Confederate Correspondence, etc 1-833
Part III—Union and Confederate Correspondence, etc 1-879

VOLUME XXXIII.

CHAPTER XLV.

Page.
Operations in North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. January 1-April 30, 1864 1-1335

VOLUME XXXIV—IN FOUR PARTS.

CHAPTER XLVI.

Operations in Louisiana and the Trans-Mississippi States and Territories. January 1-June 30, 1864.

Page.
Part I—Reports 1-1058
Part II—Union and Confederate Correspondence, etc 1-1107
Part III—Union and Confederate Correspondence, etc 1-835
Part IV—Union and Confederate Correspondence, etc 1-701

VOLUME XXXV—IN TWO PARTS.

CHAPTER XLVII.

Operations in South Carolina and Florida, and on the Georgia Coast. January 1-November 13, 1864.

Page.
Part I—Reports, Union and Confederate Correspondence, etc 1-646
Part II—Union and Confederate Correspondence, etc 1-650

VOLUME XXXVI—IN THREE PARTS.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

Operations in Southeastern Virginia and North Carolina, May 1-June 12, 1864.

Page.
Part I—Reports 1-1101
Part II—Reports, Union and Confederate Correspondence, etc 1-1027
Part III—Union and Confederate Correspondence, etc 1-903

VOLUME XXXVII—IN TWO PARTS.

CHAPTER XLIX.

Operations in Northern Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, May 1-August 3, 1864.

Page.
Part I—Reports, Union and Confederate Correspondence, etc 1-770
Part II—Union and Confederate Correspondence, etc 1-606

VOLUME XXXVIII—IN FIVE PARTS.

CHAPTER L.

The Atlanta, Ga., Campaign, May 1-September 8, 1864.

Page.
Part I—Reports 1-936
Part II—Reports 1-930
Part III—Reports 1-1008
Part IV—Union and Confederate Correspondence, etc 1-807
Part V—Union and Confederate Correspondence, etc 1-1031

CHAPTER LI.

OPERATIONS IN KENTUCKY, SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA, TENNESSEE, MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA, AND NORTH GEORGIA (THE ATLANTA CAMPAIGN EXCEPTED).

May 1–November 13, 1864.

PART I.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.*

May 2, 1864.—Skirmish at Bolivar, Tenn.†
2–12, 1864.—Scout in Hickman and Maury Counties, Tenn.
4–21, 1864.—Expedition from Vicksburg to Yazoo City, Miss., with skirmishes at Benton (7th and 9th), at Luce's Plantation (13th), and at other points.
5, 1864.—Scout in Meade and Breckinridge Counties, Ky.
6, 1864.—Skirmish near Morganfield, Ky.
7–8, 1864.—Skirmishes near Florence (7th) and at Decatur (8th), Ala.
9, 1864.—Skirmish near Pound Gap, Ky.
Maj. Gen. Stephen D. Lee, C. S. Army, assumes command of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana.
9–13, 1864.—Expedition from Louisa to Rock House Creek, Ky.
10, 1864.—Affair with guerrillas at Winchester, Tenn.
12, 1864.—Skirmish at Jackson's Ferry (Hallowell's Landing), Ala.
13, 1864.—Skirmish at Pulaski, Tenn.
15, 1864.—Skirmish at Centre Star, Ala.
16, 1864.—Skirmish at Pond Creek, Pike County, Ky.
18, 1864.—Skirmish at Fletcher's Ferry, Ala.
Skirmish in Pike County, Ky.
Skirmish at Wolf River, Ky.
19, 1864.—Skirmish at Dandridge, Tenn.
20, 1864.—Skirmish near Mayfield, Ky.
Skirmish at Greenville, Miss.
22, 1864.—Skirmish near Mount Pleasant, Miss.
24, 1864.—Skirmish near Nashville, Tenn.
Skirmish at Holly Springs, Miss.
25, 1864.—Skirmish near Cripple Creek, Woodbury Pike, Tenn.
27, 1864.—Skirmish at Greenville, Miss.
29, 1864.—Skirmish at Yazoo River, Miss.
Guerrilla depredations at Winchester, Tenn.
30, 1864.—Skirmish at Greeneville, Tenn.
31–June 20, 1864.—Morgan's raid into Kentucky.

* Of some of the minor conflicts noted in this Summary no circumstantial reports are on file.
† See Vol. XXXII, Part I, p. 693.

June 1-13, 1864.—Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., into Mississippi.
4, 1864.—Skirmish near Vicksburg, Miss.
8, 1864.—Affair at Indian Bayou, Miss.
9, 1864.—Skirmish at La Fayette, Tenn.
13-July 15, 1864.—Raid from Morristown, Tenn., into North Carolina, and capture (June 28) of Camp Vance.
14, 1864.—Skirmish at Bean's Station, Tenn.
Skirmish in Lincoln County, Tenn.
15, 1864.—Skirmish near Moscow, Tenn.
20, 1864.—Skirmish at White's Station, Tenn.
21, 1864.—Skirmish in Decatur County, Tenn.
22, 1864.—Brig. Gen. John H. Morgan, C. S. Army, assumes command of the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee.
23, 1864.—Skirmish at Okolona, Miss.
Skirmish at Collierville, Tenn.
Attack on train near La Fayette, Tenn.*
24-Aug. 20, 1864.—Operations in the District of Northern Alabama.
25, 1864.—Skirmish at Ashwood, Miss.
Skirmish at Morganfield, Ky.
27, 1864.—Skirmish in Big Cove Valley, Ala.
Affair at Crittenden, Ky.
29, 1864.—Skirmish at La Fayette, Tenn.
July 2, 1864.—Skirmish on the Byhalia (Miss.) Road, south of Collierville, Tenn.
2-10, 1864.—Expedition from Vicksburg to Pearl River, with skirmishes en route, and engagement (7th) near Jackson, Miss.
3, 1864.—Skirmish near La Grange, Tenn.
4-24, 1864.—Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., to Grand Gulf, Miss., including skirmishes near Bolivar (6th), at Utica (13th), Port Gibson (14th), and Grand Gulf (16th).
5-21, 1864.—Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Tupelo, Miss.
7-18, 1864.—Scouts (7th-9th and 12th-18th) from Kingston to England Cove, Tenn.
8, 1864.—Skirmish near Vienna, Ala.
10, 1864.—Skirmish at Clinton, Ky.
Skirmish in Issaquena County, Miss.
10-17, 1864.—Expedition from Vicksburg to Grand Gulf, Miss., with skirmishes (14th) at Port Gibson and (16th) at Grand Gulf.
11, 1864.—Scout from Gunter's Landing to Warrenton, Ala., and skirmish.
12-15, 1864.—Scout in Lincoln County, Tenn.
13, 1864.—Skirmish at Bell Mines, Ky.
13-15, 1864.—Scout from Munfordville to Big Spring, Ky.
14-18, 1864.—Operations in Webster and Union Counties, Ky., including skirmishes (14th) at Morganfield and (15th) at Geiger's Lake.
17-18, 1864.—Scout from Columbus to Hickman, Ky.
20, 1864.—Skirmish in Blount County, Tenn.
22, 1864.—Skirmish at Coldwater River, Miss.
22-23, 1864.—Skirmishes at Clifton, Tenn.
24, 1864.—Skirmish near Collierville, Tenn.
25-28, 1864.—Expedition from Decatur to Courtland, Ala., and skirmish.
26, 1864.—Skirmish at White's Station, Tenn.
Maj. Gen. Dabney H. Maury, C. S. Army, assigned to command the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana.

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* See report of Col. Edward H. Wolfe, p. 295.

July 26–27, 1864.—Expedition from Paducah to Haddix's Ferry, Ky., and skirmish.
28, 1864.—Skirmish at Long's Mills, near Mulberry Gap, Tenn.
30, 1864.—Skirmish at Paint Rock Station, Ala.
Skirmish at Clifton, Tenn.

Aug. 1– 3, 1864.—Pursuit of Confederates from Athens, Tenn., into North Carolina, and skirmishes (1st) at Athens, Tenn., and (2d) near Murphy, N. C.
1– 5, 1864.—Scout from Strawberry Plains to Greeneville, Tenn., and skirmish (2d) at Morristown.
1–30, 1864.—Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Oxford, Miss.
1–31, 1864.—Operations in Eastern Kentucky, and skirmishes (1st) near Bardstown, Ky., and (2d) near New Haven, Ky.
2–23, 1864.—Operations in Mobile Bay, Ala.
3– 4, 1864.—Skirmishes at Triune, Tenn.
3– 6, 1864.—Scout from Cumberland Gap, Tenn., into Lee County, Va., and to Tazewell, Tenn., and skirmish (4th) near Jonesville, Va.
Operations about Woodville, Miss.
4, 1864.—Skirmish at Tracy City, Tenn.
4– 6, 1864.—Expedition from Natchez, Miss., to Gillespie's Plantation, La., and skirmish.
7, 1864.—Confederate raid in Union County, Tenn.
8, 1864.—Skirmish at Salem, Ky.
Skirmish at La Fayette, Tenn.
12–14, 1864.—Operations in Madison County, Ala.
13, 1864.—Operations about Shawneetown, Ill.
14–15, 1864.—Scout from Mayfield, Ky., and skirmish.
15, 1864.—Lieut. Gen. Richard Taylor, C. S. Army, assigned to command the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana.
Scout from Triana to Valhermoso Springs, Ala.
Raid on Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, Tenn.
16–22, 1864.—Expedition from Mount Vernon, Ind., into Kentucky, including skirmishes at White Oak Springs (17th), Geiger's Lake (18th), and Smith's Mills (19th).
17, 1864.—Skirmish in Issaquena County, Miss.
18, 1864.—Skirmish at Charleston, Tenn.
20, 1864.—Skirmish at Pine Bluff, Tenn.
21, 1864.—Attack on Memphis, Tenn.
Skirmish at Grubb's Cross-Roads, Ky.
21–23, 1864.—Skirmishes at Rogersville (21st) and Blue Springs (23d), and pursuit of Confederates to Greeneville, Tenn.
22, 1864.—Skirmishes at Canton and Roaring Spring, Ky.
27, 1864.—Skirmish at Owensborough, Ky.
28, 1864.—Affair near Holly Springs, Miss.
29, 1864.—Skirmish near Ghent, Ky.
29–Sept. 4, 1864.—Operations in East Tennessee, including skirmishes (September 4) at Park's Gap and at Greeneville, and death of Brig. Gen. John H. Morgan, C. S. Army.
31, 1864.—Skirmish at Clifton, Tenn.

Sept. 2, 1864.—Guerrilla raid on Owensborough, Ky.
2, 1864.—Skirmishes at and near Union City, Tenn.
2– 5, 1864.—Scout from Whiteside's, Tenn., to Sulphur Springs, Ga.
3, 1864.—Skirmish in Sibley County, Ky.
6, 1864.—Skirmish at Readyville, Tenn.
Skirmish near the Eight-Mile Post, on the Natchez and Liberty Road, Miss.
Lieut. Gen. Richard Taylor, C. S. Army, assumes command of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana.

Sept. 9-11, 1864.—Expeditions from Mobile Bay to Bonsecours and Fish Rivers, Ala.
10, 1864.—Affair at Campbellton, Ga.
Skirmish at Woodbury, Tenn.
10-Oct. 13, 1864.—Operations in East Tennessee, including skirmishes (September 28) at Leesburg and (September 30) at Duvall's Ford.
12, 1864.—Skirmish near Memphis, Tenn.
14, 1864.—Affair near Weston, Ky.
15, 1864.—Skirmish in Lumpkin County, Ga.
Skirmish at Snake Creek Gap, Ga.
16-Oct. 10, 1864.—Forrest's raid into Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee.
19-22, 1864.—Expeditions from Natchez to Buck's Ferry (19th-21st) and Farrar's Plantation, Miss. (22d), and skirmishes en route.
20, 1864.—Skirmish at Cartersville, Ga.
Skirmish at McCormick's Gap, Ky.
20-Oct. 17, 1864.—Raids from Kentucky and East Tennessee into Southwestern Virginia.
21-26, 1864.—Expeditions from Vicksburg to Deer Creek, Miss., and skirmishes (22d-23d) near Rolling Fork.
25, 1864.—Skirmish near Henderson, Ky.
Skirmish near Johnsonville, Tenn.
26, 1864.—Skirmish near Roswell, Ga.
26-30, 1864.—Expedition from Natchez, Miss., to Waterproof and Sicily Island, La.
27, 1864.—Skirmishes at Lobelville and Beardstown, Tenn.
28, 1864.—Skirmish near Decatur, Ga.
Skirmish at Brownsville, Miss.
Skirmish at Wells' Hill, Tenn.
29, 1864.—Skirmish at Centreville, Tenn.
Skirmish at Moore's Bluff, Miss.
29-Oct. 3, 1864.—Expedition from Vicksburg to Rodney and Fayette, Miss., and skirmish (September 30) at Port Gibson.
29-Nov. 13, 1864.—Operations in North Georgia and North Alabama.
Oct. 2-11, 1864.—Operations in Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana, including skirmish at Marianna, Fla., September 27.
4, 1864.—Skirmish near Memphis, Tenn.
7, 1864.—Skirmish at Kingston, Tenn.
8, 1864.—Skirmish at Rogersville, Tenn.
9, 1864.—Attack on U. S. Steamer Sebago, Mobile Bay, Ala.
10, 1864.—Affair at South Tunnel, near Gallatin, Tenn.
10-28, 1864.—Operations in East Tennessee.
11, 1864.—Skirmish near Fort Donelson, Tenn.
15, 1864.—Skirmish at Hernando, Miss.
16-Nov. 10, 1864.—Forrest's raid into West Tennessee.
17, 1864.—General G. T. Beauregard, C. S. Army, assumes command of the Military Division of the West, east of the Mississippi River.
Skirmish at Eddyville, Ky.
18 and 21, 1864.—Raids on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, Tenn.
20, 1864.—Skirmish near Memphis, Tenn.
21, 1864.—Skirmish at Harrodsburg, Ky.
24-31, 1864.—Operations in Issaquena and Washington Counties, Miss., and skirmish (25th) at Steele's Bayou.
25, 1864.—Skirmish near Memphis, Tenn.
26, 1864.—Affair in Scott County, Va.
27, 1864.—Attack on Steamer Belle Saint Louis at Fort Randolph, Tenn.

Oct. 29, 1864.—Attack on Vanceburg, Ky.
Skirmish at Nonconnah Creek, Tenn.
30, 1864.—Skirmish at Bainbridge, Tenn.
Nov. 1, 1864.—Skirmishes at Union Station, Tenn.
4-17, 1864.—Breckinridge's advance into East Tennessee.
5, 1864.—Skirmish at Bloomfield, Ky.
5- 6, 1864.—Skirmishes at Big Pigeon River, Ky.
6- 8, 1864.—Expedition from Vicksburg, Miss., to Gaines' Landing and Bayou Macon, La.
7, 1864.—Sixteenth Army Corps abolished.
9-13, 1864.—Expedition from Memphis to Moscow, Tenn.
10, 1864.—Scout near Memphis, Tenn.

MAY 2-12, 1864.—Scout in Hickman and Maury Counties, Tenn.

Report of Capt. Russ B. Davis, Tenth Tennessee (Union) Cavalry.

CAMP GILLEM, TENN., *May 12, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that after an absence of ten days' scouting my command, which on leaving camp consisted of three commissioned officers and sixty non-commissioned officers and privates, returned this evening.

From the 2d instant up to the 8th my time was employed in scouting through the counties of Hickman and Maury. On the evening of the 3d I sent Lieutenant Creasy, of the Twelfth [Tennessee Cavalry], with a detachment of twenty-five men, up Piney River, with instructions to move from thence up Duck River, and cross, and report to me as soon as practicable, while myself, Lieutenant Orr, and the remainder of the command moved in a southwest course that evening. Next morning I crossed Duck River by means of a ferry, the river being beyond fording. After crossing I divided my party and sent Lieutenant Orr, with fifteen men, up Duck River, with instructions to report to me that night at Judge Walker's, on said river. During the day he pursued a guerrilla very closely, so near the man was obliged to swim the stream, abandon his horse, and seek refuge in the mountains, the horse being left to our mercy. The same day I moved up Blue Buck Creek to Walker's, where I encamped for the night. On the morning of the 4th I moved up Lick Creek and Leatherwood Creek some twelve miles, from thence across the bluffs on to Dunlap Creek, where I remained until 8 p. m., when I started in pursuit of three deserters from our army, who were reported to me as being in the country and also being connected with a band of guerrillas and horse-thieves. I succeeded admirably in capturing two of them, namely, H. Love and Thomas Fitzgerald; the third one not to be found; diligent search was made for him.

During the time I was south of Duck River, Lieutenant Creasy was operating to a very good advantage north of the river. Up to this time he had captured two men, namely, Nat Suggs and Capt. George H. St. Claire, the former acknowledging to have been engaged in guerrilla warfare at one time, about a year ago, I think, about which time he, with others, fired upon a scouting party, and during the engagement said Suggs was wounded and paroled by Federal authority. The latter, St. Claire, claims to have been a captain in the One hundred and second Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and says his resignation was accepted by General Rosecrans some time in September last. He furthermore states that owing to some private difficulty between himself and Miss ———,

of Nashville, he left and moved to this mountainous region to act as a Federal spy; while on the contrary, citizens of the country have informed me that he had represented himself to them as being a deserter from the Union army, and had come among them to aid in carrying on a guerrilla warfare between the two parties; in no instance did he represent himself as being a Union man. Following the capture of the two above-named men, Lieutenant Creasy heard of two guerrillas, and after striking their trail he pursued them o'er hill and dale until finally he was upon them, they being concealed in a house of ill-fame, situated in a most secluded spot on the top of a large bluff. The lieutenant, fearing escape on their part, dashed upon them alone and shot them both before any of his party were on the spot. Much credit is due Lieutenant Creasy for his gallantry in this single contest. The names of the killed are Colonel Pointer and Lieutenant Buford. Four army pistols and three horses were found with them.

The day following our parties united, and I selected the poorest horses and sent them under Lieutenant Orr, with four prisoners, with orders to report at your headquarters, while myself and Lieutenant Creasy, with the remainder, thirty-seven men, continued the scouts. Finding after three days' march my men wearied, and horses also, I deemed it prudent to return to camp.

During the absence of ten days I found abundance of corn and long forage, also subsistence for my men. Perfect order was kept throughout the entire march, and the rights of law-abiding citizens respected by my entire party. I realized some trouble by men not supplying themselves with extra horseshoes and nails. With this one exception all was right.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

RUSS B. DAVIS,
Captain, Tenth Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE SPALDING,
Comdg. 2d Brig., 4th [Cavalry] Div., Army of the Cumberland.

MAY 4–21, 1864.—Expedition from Vicksburg to Yazoo City, Miss., with skirmishes at Benton (7th and 9th), at Luce's Plantation (13th), and at other points.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. John McArthur, U. S. Army, commanding expedition.

No. 2.—Col. Benjamin Dornblaser, Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry, commanding brigade.

No. 3.—Maj. Gen. Stephen D. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana.

No. 4.—Brig. Gen. Wirt Adams, C. S. Army, of operations May 9–14.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. John McArthur, U. S. Army, commanding expedition.

HEADQUARTERS POST AND DEFENSES,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 25, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Yazoo expedition:

In obedience to instructions from the major-general commanding the district I left Vicksburg, Miss., on the morning of the 4th of May, in

command of an expedition, consisting of the Forty-sixth and Seventy-sixth Infantry, Colonel Dornblaser commanding; the Eleventh, Seventy-second, and One hundred and twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry, Colonel Coates commanding; Company L, Second Illinois Light Artillery, and the Seventh Ohio Battery, Captain Bolton, chief of artillery, commanding; First Kansas Mounted Infantry, detachments of the Fifth and Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, and Third U. S. Cavalry, African descent, Colonel Osband, Third U. S. Cavalry, African descent, commanding, and proceeded in the direction of Messinger's Ford, thence northwest through Oak Ridge and Mechanicsburg, visiting Scott's Ferry, at Big Black, destroying the same, intercepting the wagon train of two regiments that had crossed to this side to re-enforce the forces that were immediately on my front. I then started in the direction of Benton, having constant skirmishing, the cavalry, however, pushing the enemy sufficiently rapid that no delay was experienced until we reached Benton, where they made a stand, resisting the efforts of my cavalry to dislodge them until the arrival of the infantry, when, after a short and spirited skirmish, they retreated, closely followed for six miles north of Benton. Seeing pursuit in that direction fruitless, I then returned to Benton. From information received from intercepted dispatches from General Adams, together with intelligence gained from other sources, I found that the enemy were concentrating all their available forces on my front, and had already succeeded in crossing two more regiments, and that General Adams had arrived and assumed command, thereby accomplishing the principal object of the expedition. I abandoned the idea (as communicated to you by way of Yazoo City) of crossing the Big Black and moving on Canton, and contented myself with destroying the ferry at Moore's Bluff and directing General Ellet, of the Mississippi Marine Brigade, to remain at Yazoo City, whither I sent my wagon train and sick and wounded, and awaited at Benton the completion of the "concerted measures" (see General Adams' dispatches)* to drive us from the Yazoo. After waiting two days, and seeing no serious designs in carrying out their intention, I moved toward Vaughan's Station, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, the enemy contesting every advantageous position until we reached Luce's plantation, where they endeavored to test our strength, but were soon driven from their position, my cavalry and artillery behaving handsomely and fighting keenly. Meeting with no more serious opposition we destroyed the railroad station at Vaughan's, following the road to Big Black, destroying the trestle-work in such a manner as will render it useless for some time to come, returning to Yazoo City, and thence by the valley road to Vicksburg, where we arrived on the morning of the 21st instant.

Our loss in killed during the entire expedition was 2 commissioned officers, 1 non-commissioned officer, and 2 privates; in wounded, 14 privates (see surgeon's report accompanying this for names),† comparatively light with that of the enemy, who were severely punished wherever they attempted to stand.

Results: A wholesome fear on the part of the enemy, from painful experience, that we have sufficient force at this point to move into the interior when desired—the effect of which will, in my opinion, be the withdrawal of their forces west of the Mississippi Central Railroad, if not of Pearl River; also compelling them to concentrate on my front at that time instead of sending them north as they might have done; the destruction of the railroad communication with Canton; the

* Not found. † Nominal list omitted.

vast advantage it has been to the new recruits of the command, of which we have a large proportion, increasing their morale and giving them a prestige that cannot be overestimated to troops first brought under fire. All of which is attributable to the commanding officers of brigades, and in fact throughout the whole command my thanks are due to all, as well as to my staff, for alacrity and spirit displayed in the execution of every order, "Excelsior" seeming to be the motto of every portion of the command.

I desire, before closing my report, to call attention to Brigadier-General Ellet, commanding Marine Brigade, for his kindness and assistance in doing everything he could to make the expedition successful.

Accompanying my report I send you a sketch* of the entire route of the expedition, which was made by Mr. Fiedler, engineer, who was employed especially for the purpose of making a military map of this part of the country.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

J. McARTHUR,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. H. C. RODGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Vicksburg.

No. 2.

Report of Col. Benjamin Dornblaser, Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, YAZOO EXPEDITION,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the Yazoo expedition:

At 5 a. m. of the 4th instant the First Brigade, consisting of the Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry, Lieut. Col. John J. Jones commanding, and the Seventy-sixth Illinois Infantry, Col. Samuel T. Busey commanding, left camp and proceeded via Jackson road to Hebron, Mechanicsburg, and Benton, which we reached on the 7th. The enemy seemed disposed to dispute our possession of the place. The First Brigade, marching in the rear, was ordered up, leaving two companies with the train, and formed by your order in a field east of the town and in the rear of the One hundred and twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry, of the Second Brigade. The enemy, however, soon fled before our advance, and left our troops in quiet possession of the place.

On the morning of the 8th General McArthur went to Yazoo City to communicate with General Slocum, at Vicksburg, leaving me in command during his absence. At about 2 p. m. of the 9th a scout reported the enemy advancing in large force on the Lexington road. I at once formed my brigade and Bolton's battery on that road, and requested Colonel Coates, of the Second Brigade, to form it on the Canton road, which was promptly done. Major Mumford, with his Fifth Illinois Cavalry, dismounted, passed around my left, deployed as skirmishers, and drove the enemy across to the old Lexington road, from which a few well-directed shots from Bolton's battery drove them pell-mell into the

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* Not found.

timber beyond the field. Major Cook, of the Third U. S. Cavalry (colored), with a portion of his command, also drove to the shelter of the woods a small force of the enemy who were advancing, via Pickett's plantation, toward the right of my brigade. After posting a strong picket I ordered the troops to camp.

On the morning of the 12th I was ordered by General McArthur to remain at Benton to guard the approaches by the Lexington road, with the First Brigade and one section of Bolton's battery, whilst he, with the other troops, went to Moore's Ferry, on the Big Black, via the Canton road, on a reconnaissance, returning the same day. At 5 a. m. on the 13th the expedition started for Vaughan's Station, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, the First Brigade in the advance. The cavalry advance encountered the enemy at Luce's plantation, five miles southeast from Benton. I ordered the Seventy-sixth Illinois forward to support a section of artillery commanded by Lieutenant Nichols, who, together with a line of skirmishers from the Seventy-sixth Illinois Infantry, drove the enemy from their position. The column then moved forward, in its regular order of march, along the road about one mile and a half, when the enemy was again found posted in a strong position, with three pieces of artillery. I at once pushed my brigade forward to an open field, forming the Seventy-sixth on the left, and the Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry on the right of the road, throwing forward two companies each as skirmishers, while at the same time Lieutenant Nichols, with a section of artillery posted on the right of the road near the timber, opened a vigorous and well-directed fire upon the rebels' battery, which was soon silenced and compelled to retreat. I then moved forward in line of battle, with skirmishers well advanced, expecting to encounter the enemy at any moment, fully a mile, to the plantation houses, where I halted to await orders. The general commanding, finding the enemy gone, permitted the troops to rest and refresh themselves after their weary march. After a halt of an hour and a half the column again moved forward to within two miles of Vaughan's Station, and encamped for the night, the enemy making but a feeble resistance to our advance.

On the 14th we moved via Deasonville to Benton, and on the 15th to Yazoo City, where we remained until the morning of the 18th, when we proceeded, via Liverpool, Satartia, and Haynes' Bluff, to camp at Vicksburg, where we arrived at 10 a. m., having marched over 200 miles.

The only casualty I have to report in my command is that of Sergeant Eells, Company D, Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry, who was killed on the morning of the 14th, while acting as a scout, for which he was well suited, and in which capacity he had rendered much valuable service.

Although the march was a long one, and rendered wearisome by the heat and dust, but very few complaints were heard, and whenever a fight was expected every man was found in his place ready and eager for the fray.

The officers of this command, including my personal staff, are entitled to great praise for the able and prompt discharge of every duty devolving upon them.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. DORNBLASER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. W. H. F. RANDALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 3.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Stephen D. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana.

DEMOPOLIS, *May 11, 1864.*
(Received 17th.)

There are two raids out in Mississippi—one 2,000, under McArthur, moving from Vicksburg toward Benton, was checked by General Adams; the other, from Memphis, under Sturgis, four regiments of infantry and three of cavalry, now at Lamar. These movements are mostly to draw off troops from our armies and need not be feared.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

General S. COOPER.

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DEMOPOLIS, ALA., *May 15, 1864.*

Enemy struck Central road at Vaughan's Station, and destroyed a few trestles between that point and Big Black bridge, from which they were repulsed with heavy loss. Enemy now retiring toward Benton; General Adams fought main force near Pickens Station.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

Major-General FORREST,
Tupelo.

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DEMOPOLIS, *May 16, 1864.*

GENERAL: A raiding party from Vicksburg of infantry and cavalry moved on the Central railroad, and while General Adams was fighting their main body near Pickens Station a cavalry force burnt Vaughan's Station and several inconsiderable trestles. Captain Yerger, with 150 men of Wood's regiment, handsomely repulsed two regiments of infantry from the railroad bridge and saved it. The enemy retreated to Yazoo City. The railroad but slightly injured.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

General S. COOPER.

No. 4.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Wirt Adams, C. S. Army, of operations May 9–14.

CANTON, *May 9, 1864.*

After two days' heavy skirmishing with the enemy he has been checked in his advance toward the Central road, and is now at Benton, from which place I think he will return to Vicksburg.

WIRT ADAMS,
Brigadier-General.

General POLK.

NEAR BENTON, *May 9, 1864—9 p. m.*
(Received Demopolis 10th.)

Force under McArthur still at Benton engaged in burning and plundering. Attacked him on Lexington road this evening with some success. Think I shall make him fall back to-morrow.

WIRT ADAMS,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE.

YAZOO COUNTY, *May 14, 1864.*

The enemy having received 1,500 re-enforcements advanced yesterday ten miles east of Benton toward Pickens Station. I offered all the opposition my limited force permitted. Whilst engaged with his main force on the Pickens road, he sent a cavalry force to Vaughan's Station and burned the station-house and attempted the destruction of railroad bridge over Big Black, but was driven off with heavy loss by Stockdale, whom I had posted on the eastern side of river to defend it. He moved his infantry force to Deasonville last evening, and has this morning burned a few inconsiderable trestles, and is now retiring toward Benton.

WIRT ADAMS,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE.

BENTON, MISS., *May 15, 1864.*

It was Captain Yerger who, with 150 men, successfully defended the railroad bridge yesterday against two regiments of infantry. As the enemy withdrew from Deasonville last evening I sent Colonel Wood in pursuit, who actively harassed his rear nearly to Benton. With the remainder of the command I returned to the Pickens road, and moved at daylight this morning toward Benton, and found the enemy gone to Yazoo City. The entire force will probably embark to-day or to-morrow for Vicksburg. I am now moving toward Liverpool. Two pieces of Owens' battery disabled and remaining two worthless. Colonel Mabry is greatly in need of a battery of good guns.

WIRT ADAMS,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General LEE.

MAY 5, 1864.—Scout in Meade and Breckinridge Counties, Ky.

Reports of Capt. Hendrick D. Baker, Thirty-fifth Kentucky Infantry.

HDQRS. DETACH. COMPANY B, THIRTY-FIFTH KENTUCKY,
Meadville, Ky., May 7, 1864.

GENERAL: My advance guard encountered a small squad of Captain Hinkle's recruits on Beaver Creek, between this point and Hardinsburg, on the 5th instant. Hinkle made a strong resistance, but after firing twelve shots he and his friend Cunning were wounded, Cunning making his escape, but could be traced by the blood. Hinkle died in a few hours. Hinkle was an escaped prisoner from Camp Douglas, and has been engaged for six weeks recruiting a company for the C. S.

Army. I have also captured two others, G. A. Hardesty and J. H. Kennady, whom I forward to Louisville this morning. Forage is so very scarce in this vicinity that I am compelled to send Sergeant Parris and twenty-five of my men, via Elizabethtown, with orders to report to Lieutenant Hayslip at Cave City. I will not be in for four or five days, as I am of the opinion I can capture the remainder of Hinkle's recruits.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. D. BAKER,
Captain, Commanding Detachment.

P. S.—Sergeant Kincade, of my company, was slightly wounded in leg and hip.

H. D. B.

Brig. Gen. H. EWING,
Comdg. Second Division, District of Kentucky.

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HDQRS. COMPANY B, THIRTY-FIFTH KENTUCKY VOLS.,
Cave City, Ky., May 13, 1864.

GENERAL: In accordance with Special Orders, No. 14, from your headquarters, I have the honor to report the success of my scouting expedition in the counties north of Green River.

On the 4th [5th] instant the advance guard of a small squad of my company came in collision with two guerrillas at Jacob Neff's house, near Sinking Creek bridge, Breckinridge County, Ky., killing Capt. J. B. Hinkle, and wounding Cunning, the latter making his escape. Sergt. A. P. Kincade, of my company, received a flesh wound in the right leg and hip. I also captured two guerrillas the same day at Big Spring, Ky., viz, Hardesty and J. H. Kennady. Lieutenant Hardesty and Kennady had stopped to rest at William Turpin's, half a mile from Neff's, on the road leading from Hardinsburg to Big Spring, and after hearing the firing between my scout and Hinkle, came to Big Spring, with the intention of making their escape. My opinion is that Neff and Turpin were harboring them. I also chased the guerrillas Birch, Reed, and Crutcher from Garnettsville to West Point, where they crossed Salt River and went in the direction of Louisville. The aforesaid Reed, Birch, and Crutcher are notorious horse-thieves, and Birch was arrested a few weeks ago by the civil authority for stealing horses, and placed under guard at West Point, where Charles Brown, West Carleton, and William Robinson (who are notorious rebels), who reside at that place, went with pistols in hand and demanded the guard to release Birch; the guard being overpowered was compelled to submit. The loyal men of that country have had many horses, pistols, guns, &c., taken from them by those guerrillas, and some of them entirely robbed of money, &c. There are fifteen or twenty guerrillas still lurking through the counties of Meade and Breckinridge, and it is very clear that the rebel sympathizers are harboring them and keeping them concealed.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. D. BAKER,
Captain Company B, Thirty-fifth Kentucky Volunteers.

Brigadier-General EWING,
Comdg. Second Div., Dist. of Kentucky, Munfordville, Ky.

MAY 7-8, 1864.—Skirmishes near Florence (7th) and at Decatur (8th), Ala.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. John D. Stevenson, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Brig. Gen. John E. Smith, U. S. Army.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. John D. Stevenson, U. S. Army.

DECATUR, *May 8, 1864.*

Colonel Rowett, Seventh Illinois, has been compelled to fall back to Florence after a sharp fight with rebels on river above—two regiments of infantry, one of cavalry. Enemy are reported on Florence side of Tennessee. The enemy made an attack on our lines this morning, using artillery; after a spirited fight they were driven off.*

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Colonel SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Report of Brig. Gen. John E. Smith, U. S. Army.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Huntsville, Ala., May 9, 1864.

GENERAL: The following dispatch has just been received from General Stevenson, Decatur:

General SMITH,
Huntsville, Ala.:

Just received following dispatch from Colonel Rowett:

"TWO MILES SOUTHEAST OF LAWRENCEBURG,
"*May 7, 1864—7 p. m.* (Via Pulaski 5.30 p. m. 8th.)

"Brigadier-General STEVENSON:

"SIR: Roddey crossed both above and below Florence this morning. His force about 5,000. I fought him two hours, but found myself nearly surrounded, and, after losing a great many men, fell back on the Rawhide road. The enemy followed as far as Rawhide, when I think they struck toward the Nashville and Decatur Railroad. I am now moving toward Lawrenceburg. I have sent to Clifton for re-enforcements. If they come to-night I shall pitch into Roddey again to-morrow. I understand a portion of the Seventeenth Army Corps is near Lawrenceburg. I have notified them that Roddey is on this side of the river, and hope they will push forward to Pulaski."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. E. SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. JAMES B. MCPHERSON,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

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*See also Stevenson to McPherson, Vol. XXXVIII, Part IV, p. 86.

MAY 9, 1864.—Skirmish near Pound Gap, Ky.

Report of Col. George W. Gallup, Fourteenth Kentucky Infantry.

LOUISA, KY., *May 9, 1864.*

Major Wise, Eleventh Michigan, left this morning with three squadrons for the vicinity of Pound Gap. Scouts just came in; had a skirmish with one of Morgan's scouts; captured 6 horses, his telegraph operator and instruments, and 1 private; killed 2. One hundred and twenty-five veterans Fourteenth Kentucky Volunteers desire furloughs; can they be given; if so, who gives them?

GEO. W. GALLUP,
Colonel.

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAY 9-13, 1864.—Expedition from Louisa to Rockhouse Creek, Ky.

Report of Maj. Charles E. Smith, Eleventh Michigan Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
Louisa, Ky., May 16, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform you that in accordance with instructions from Colonel Gallup, brigade commander, I proceeded with my command of two squadrons Eleventh Michigan Cavalry, Companies A and F, and one company Thirty-ninth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, Company B, from this point, on Monday, 9th instant, to Piketon, via Paintsville, Middle Creek, Forks of Beaver, and head of Mud Creek, arriving at Piketon evening of 11th instant. Finding that I could procure forage, and hearing that there was a small force of rebels near head of Beaver, I moved to Pound Gap, passing inside of rebel breastworks in gap. Finding that a rebel force was on Rockhouse Creek, and numbering some forty-five men, I moved to that place, marching from sunrise until 1 a. m.; resting two hours, and pushing on again at 4 a. m., charged into the enemy's camp about 11 a. m. of 13th instant. We ran them some three miles, capturing 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 5 horses with equipments, and killing 1 horse. Our horses were now so used up that I was unable to follow them any farther, and immediately started to return to this place, marching by Beaver Creek, Prestonburg, and Paintsville. There was no enemy at the gap nearer than four miles, where a small picket is placed to prevent refugees from leaving Virginia, but as my orders did not allow me to pass through the gap did not molest them. On my return I learned that Colonel Chenoweth was one mile and a half beyond Whitesburg, with about seventy-five men, but my horses were unable to move farther in that direction, and I also learned that there was no forage to be procured on that route. These two forces of seventy-five and forty-five men are all the enemy's forces I could learn of being in these mountains. I could learn nothing of any Federal troops moving in this direction. I cannot too highly praise the conduct of both officers and men on what was a very disagreeable and somewhat hazardous march.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. SMITH,
Major Eleventh Michigan Cavalry, Comdg. Detachment.

MAY 10, 1864.—Affair with guerrillas at Winchester, Tenn.

Report of Col. Henry K. McConnell, Seventy-first Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-FIRST REGT. OHIO VET. VOL. INFTY.,
Elk River, Tenn., May 11, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the guerrillas at Winchester yesterday morning were those of Hays and Davis, and were from thirty to forty in number. Captain McConnell drove them from ten to fifteen miles, with sixteen men, to the southwest. If Roddey's cavalry should be moving in this direction his probable route will be by Lexington, Pulaski, and Fayetteville, a distance of more than 100 miles. We are keeping a vigilant lookout in that direction. We lack 20,000 rounds of ammunition of the quantity required to be kept on hand. I received intelligence yesterday of 300 bushels of corn being brought from below to be manufactured into whisky. I can secure the corn by going not more than ten miles. There can be nothing permanently in the way of mapping until we can secure instruments for that purpose. Mr. Gilham, who lives near this post, will be of great use to us employed in secret service. Can he be so employed? There is also a colored man at Winchester who is regularly reporting here, and will also be of service.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. K. McCONNELL,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. PHELPS PAINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAY 12, 1864.—Skirmish at Jackson's Ferry (Hallowell's Landing), Ala.

Report of Capt. William A. Naylor, Tenth Indiana Battery.

ON BOARD U. S. GUN-BOAT A,
Bridgeport, May 14, 1864.

SIR: The following report of trip No. 2 of the U. S. gun-boat is respectfully submitted:

May 11, got under way at 5 a. m.; ran down the river; wooded at Price's, twelve miles below, on south bank of river; passed Rowan's Landing at 12 m.; stopped at Piney (or Seven-Mile) Island, on the north side, near the head, and reconnoitered the island, it having been reported that a band of guerrillas had been there. We found a lot of horses, two of which were marked U. S.; ran down to the foot of the island and landed on the south side; made Gunter's Landing about 5 p. m., fired two shells, and landed a detachment of sharpshooters, who discovered a body of cavalry, about 200, stationed at Guntersville; threw three or four shells. Scouts called in at 6 p. m.; they brought off a citizen named T. F. Capehart, who is kept under guard. Moved down to Johnston's, receiving two or three shots from sharpshooters stationed on the south bank of the river, and anchored for the night.

May 12, got under way this morning at 4; ran down to Whitesburg, arriving about 7 a. m. Colonel Jackson, commanding post, reported about 2,000 rebel troops at Gadsden; crossed the river and wooded at the rebel works; sent out scouts, who discovered about fifty of the enemy a mile from the river; fired a few shells, when they left; ran up and landed a detachment of sharpshooters about a mile below Hallowell's wood-yard, or Jackson's Ferry, then proceeded to the ferry and

set ashore another detachment, and reconnoitered half a mile back of the landing, and waited for the detachment landed below to arrive. At this time the rebels, number unknown, concealed among the rocks and bushes, opened a cross-fire on our party, wounding 3 men, 1 of whom died soon after being brought on board the boat. As the fire was from three directions, it was impossible to see or know the force of the enemy. The riflemen fell back to the boat; backing out into the stream, we shelled the landing; crossed to the opposite side, wooded, returned to the landing, and set ashore a detachment of men for the purpose of burning the buildings. They found 17 horses and mules, which were killed, it not being possible to bring them off. The rebels opened fire on them, when we shelled them out, and our party, under cover of the fire from the boat, burned all the buildings; two of them contained loose cotton. In landing to take the men aboard the enemy attempted to flank us and cut the burning party off from the boat, but were repulsed by another detachment which we landed and two discharges of canister. A party of contrabands came and begged to be taken off. The party consisted of five men, six women, and eighteen children. After taking them aboard we proceeded up the river, making Gunter's Landing about sunset. Landed and took on wood on north side of the river; were fired into by riflemen in the works at the landing. We threw a few shell into the works, when they left. The inclosed order* was picked up at Hallowell's wood-yard and is respectfully forwarded.

May 13, ran up the river until 1 a. m., when the fog became so heavy could proceed no farther, and anchored about twenty-five miles below Bridgeport. Got under way an hour after sunrise, the fog having cleared up; stopped to wood about two miles below Cool Creek; passed pontoon-boat at mouth of Cool Creek; arrived at Bridgeport at 1 p. m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. NAYLOR,
Captain Tenth Indiana Battery, Commanding Boat.

Colonel KRZYZANOWSKI,
Commanding Post, Bridgeport.

MAY 15, 1864.—Skirmish at Centre Star, Ala.

Report of Brig. Gen. Walter Q. Gresham, U. S. Army.†

ATHENS, ALA., *May 17, 1864.*

I sent Colonel Rowett, with his own regiment, Seventh Illinois, and Ninth Ohio Cavalry, to Florence, and he reports to me that he met the enemy, under Colonel Johnson, at Centre Star, fourteen miles this side of Florence, and whipped him and drove him across Tennessee River, capturing 35 prisoners. He says Colonel Johnson has some 1,200 men and three pieces of artillery. No further particulars. Rowett is in Florence.

W. Q. GRESHAM,
Brigadier-General.

Col. R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Nashville.

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* Not found.

† See also Vol. XXXVIII, Part IV, pp. 230, 245.

MAY 18, 1864.—Skirmish at Wolf River, Ky.

Report of Col. James W. Weatherford, Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry.

BURKESVILLE, KY., *May 18, 1864.*

Scout just returned from Wolf River; had a fight; captured 7 prisoners—1 captain. Had 2 men killed. Have another scout out after them. Scout from Glasgow captured 11 Monday, who have been firing on their pickets, &c. Two boats here with rations and forage; have two and half months' supplies on hand.

J. W. WEATHERFORD,
Colonel, Commanding Thirteenth Kentucky.

General HOBSON.

MAY 22, 1864.—Skirmish near Mount Pleasant, Miss.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Capt. William H. Forrest, Twenty-sixth Battalion Tennessee (Confederate) Cavalry.

No. 2.—Itinerary of the First Brigade, Cavalry Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, commanded by Col. George E. Waring, jr.

No. 1.

Report of Capt. William H. Forrest, Twenty-sixth Battalion Tennessee (Confederate) Cavalry.

TUPELO, *May 22, 1864.*

Following received to-day:

HOLLY SPRINGS, *May 22, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

Fought the enemy thirteen miles west this evening eighty strong, killing 12, wounding and capturing 5, without losing a man or horse.

W. H. FORREST,
Captain, Commanding Squadron.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE.

No. 2.

*Itinerary of the First Brigade, Cavalry Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, commanded by Col. George E. Waring, jr.**

May 22.—One scouting party of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry was attacked by a large party of rebels while passing over very broken ground near Mount Pleasant, Miss.; lost 8 killed and 4 wounded and prisoners.

* From return for May, 1864.

MAY 25, 1864.—Skirmish near Cripple Creek, Woodbury Pike, Tenn.

Report of Capt. Isaac N. Campbell, One hundred and fifteenth Ohio Infantry.

CAMP 115TH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
May 25, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on my return from escorting Major Rodgers, paymaster, to McMinnville, when near Cripple Creek, on Woodbury pike, I heard of some guerrillas crossing the pike and going into the cedars. I followed them and overtook the party (five men, mounted and armed with carbines and revolvers) near the house of Jesse Beshears. They were drawn in line across the lane, but after exchanging one round fled to the cedars. We killed 1 of the party, but the balance succeeded in making their escape. They appeared to be loaded with goods, and undoubtedly belonged to the band of guerrillas that have been plundering in the vicinity of Shelbyville.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
I. N. CAMPBELL,
Captain, Comdg. Mounted Detach. 115th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. E. A. OTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAY 29, 1864.—Guerrilla depredations at Winchester, Tenn.

Report of Col. Henry K. McConnell, Seventy-first Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS RAILROAD DEFENSES,
Tullahoma, Tenn., June 2, 1864.

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Nashville:

SIR: I send herewith a copy of a report from Colonel McConnell. I have had no opportunity to control this lawlessness for want of sufficient cavalry force. I shall be ready in a few days. The same men are concerned in all of the depredations on the railroad. I have learned the names of some of them and several of the persons who keep up and harbor the outlaws.

Respectfully submitted.

E. A. PAINE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-FIRST REGT. OHIO VET. VOL. INFTY.,
Elk River Bridge, May 30, 1864.

I have the honor to respectfully state that on last Tuesday night the guerrillas robbed Winchester of about $10,000. They knew men and houses and events only as citizen guerrillas can. No one came to notify me of the raid. I heard incidentally that the citizens were industriously circulating the report that our troops had robbed the town. I sent Captain McConnell to inquire into the matter. They gave but partial information. The squad was small; only six or eight. They have been lurking in the neighborhood ever since. They fired into the train

on Saturday night between this and Decherd, and yesterday they stole a horse near Winchester. We are very much embarrassed for want of a telegraph office here.

Very respectfully,

H. K. McCONNELL,
Colonel Seventy-first Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

Captain PAINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Tullahoma.

MAY 31–JUNE 20, 1864.—Morgan's raid into Kentucky.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

June 1, 1864.—Skirmish near Pound Gap.
4, 1864.—Morgan's forces enter Kentucky.
8, 1864.—Capture of Mount Sterling.
9, 1864.—Action at Mount Sterling.
Affair near Pleasureville.
10, 1864.—Capture of Lexington.
Affair near Benson's Bridge.
10–12, 1864.—Demonstration on Frankfort.
11, 1864.—Capture of Cynthiana.
Action at Keller's Bridge, near Cynthiana.
12, 1864.—Action at Cynthiana.
12–20, 1864.—Morgan's forces retreat to Abingdon, Va.

REPORTS, ETC.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge, U. S. Army, commanding District of Kentucky.
No. 2.—Capt. J. Bates Dickson, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army.
No. 3.—Capt. Julius Fosses, Assistant Inspector-General of Cavalry.
No. 4.—Capt. George H. Laird, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.
No. 5.—Brig. Gen. Edward H. Hobson, U. S. Army.
No. 6.—Col. David A. Mims, Thirty-ninth Kentucky Infantry, commanding brigade.
No. 7.—Col. Charles S. Hanson, Thirty-seventh Kentucky Infantry, commanding brigade.
No. 8.—Col. John Mason Brown, Forty-fifth Kentucky Infantry, commanding brigade.
No. 9.—Col. Israel Garrard, Seventh Ohio Cavalry, commanding First Cavalry Brigade.
No. 10.—Insp. Gen. Daniel W. Lindsey, Kentucky State Guard.
No. 11.—Col. George W. Monroe, Twenty-second Kentucky Infantry, commanding forces defending Frankfort.
No. 12.—Col. Joel F. Asper, One hundred and seventy-first Ohio Infantry.
No. 13.—Capt. Richard O. Swindler, One hundred and seventy-first Ohio Infantry.
No. 14.—Brig. Gen. John H. Morgan, C. S. Army.

No. 1.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge, U. S. Army, commanding District of Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 10, 1864—4.45 p. m.*
(Received 12 p. m.)

After concentrating a force at the mouth of Beaver Creek, on Big Sandy, I moved against Morgan's force in Virginia. Went as far as

Gladesville. Morgan, with 2,500 men, moved into Kentucky, via Whitesburg. I pursued, and, by marching ninety miles in twenty-four hours, came upon him at Mount Sterling yesterday morning, and defeated him. By stealing fresh horses he reached Lexington at 2 o'clock this a. m. Our forces held the fort, and rebels did but little damage. He left here at 7 a. m. for Versailles. I start in pursuit with a fresh force this evening, and hope to capture his command.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 13, 1864.*
(Received 11.53 p. m.)

I attacked Morgan at Cynthiana at daylight yesterday morning, and after an hour's hard fighting completely routed him, killing 300, wounding as many, and capturing nearly 400, besides recapturing nearly all of General Hobson's command and over 1,000 horses. Our loss in killed and wounded about 150. Morgan's scattered forces are flying in all directions; have thrown away arms; are out of ammunition and wholly demoralized.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 13, 1864—9.10 p. m.*

Morgan entered Kentucky with nearly 3,000 men through Pound Gap June 4. June 7 I started in pursuit from mouth of Beaver, on Big Sandy; attacked him at Mount Sterling at daylight June 9. Rebel loss nearly 600 prisoners; ours about 25 killed and 100 wounded. I drove him via Lexington to Cynthiana, where I attacked at daylight yesterday a. m., gaining complete victory. Rebel loss, 300 killed and 400 prisoners, besides wounded. I captured over 1,000 horses, and recaptured most of General Hobson's command, taken by Morgan the day before. Our loss about 150 killed and wounded. The rebel force is scattered, and small squads without arms or ammunition and wholly demoralized are being pursued and picked up in every direction.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

Major-General SHERMAN.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 20, 1864.*

On the 11th instant Hobson attacked Morgan's command at Keller's Bridge, and after six hours' of fighting was compelled to surrender with about 300 of the One hundred and seventy-first Regiment Ohio National Guard. Three hours after the surrender, at Morgan's suggestion, General Hobson and staff, with the field officers of the One hundred and seventy-first Ohio, accompanied by three rebel officers and two soldiers,

under a flag of truce, went to Falmouth to enable General H[obson] to communicate with the military authorities. I ordered General Hobson to retain the rebels and come here, and the whole party, except the field officers of the One hundred and seventy-first, is now here. General Hobson did not give his parole, but at the solicitation of the officers of the One hundred and seventy-first entered into a written agreement with Morgan to report back to him if not exchanged. On the morning of the 12th instant Morgan's forces were routed and all the prisoners in his hands recaptured. He took none with him in his flight. I desire instructions as to what disposition to make of the five rebels, and as to what course I shall pursue in regard to General Hobson and staff.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, June 23, 1864.

GENERAL: I transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of War, a copy of the official report* of Brig. Gen. E. H. Hobson, detailing the part taken by him and his command in the late Morgan raid, up to and including the surrender of himself and forces at Falmouth.

The surrender was unquestionably necessary, and it is a matter of congratulation that General Hobson with raw, undisciplined levies fought so gallantly and delayed the enemy so long. Without doubt the gallant resistance of General Hobson materially assisted me in my operations and enabled me to come up with and rout the marauders at Cynthiana. Had Hobson not made this fight Covington would have been at the mercy of Morgan, and the entire line of railroad between Falmouth and Covington. But because of the rather irregular manner in which General Hobson was retaken from the enemy and a promise made by him to try to effect an exchange of some rebel officers for himself and those captured with him and to report to Morgan if he did not make the arrangement, I did not place his escort in close confinement, but have sent them to Indianapolis to await a decision in their case. I inclose a copy of the paper† given by General Hobson to John Morgan, with the explanation. General Hobson peremptorily refused to be paroled or to permit the paroling of his officers. The men were paroled with his protest before Morgan that the parole was imperative and would not be regarded, and when the suggestion of Morgan was made to parole Hobson and his officers it was absolutely rejected. Hobson detained Morgan as long as possible in parleying about the matter in order to delay the rebels as much as possible and give me an opportunity to come up. This was at last conjectured by some of the rebel officers; conference on the subject ceased. At last General Hobson gave the paper herewith inclosed, but with the full understanding that it was not a parole. No intention was to violate the cartel in the slightest, but to do the very best possible thing for the Government, and while yet under rebel escort my scouting parties recaptured the entire party, and I submit that if there was any obligatory effect in the paper at all it was annulled by the recapture. I had intended placing Hob-

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* See p. 32. † See p. 36.

son and the other officers on duty and await the action of the proper authorities in the case of rebel escort, because they claimed (without grounds, I thought) the benefit of a flag of truce. Since this, by direction of the Secretary of War, I have placed General Hobson in arrest, and now I respectfully request that he be relieved from arrest and be permitted to go on duty, and I hope I will be pardoned the remark that I think this due to General Hobson as a useful, gallant officer. If he did a wrong, he did it unintentionally, and with no desire to shield himself.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, U. S. Army.

HDQRS. DIST. OF KENTUCKY AND 5TH DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Lexington, August 1, 1864.

I have the honor to herewith submit the following report of the movements and engagements of the troops in my command during the late Morgan raid:

About the middle of May I received an intimation from General Halleck, and also one from General Schofield, that it would be advisable for me to watch well General Schofield's left flank, and if possible to make a diversion in his favor by attacking the enemy in Virginia. Having had General Hobson, commanding Eastern Division, to concentrate all the force he had in Central Kentucky at Mount Sterling, I ordered him to move on Monday, May 23, for the mouth of Beaver, and making that point as soon as practicable, there await my arrival with the remainder of his forces. Tuesday afternoon, May 24, I left Cincinnati for Catlettsburg, arriving there Wednesday evening. Thursday, very early in the morning, I went to Louisa, and there remained all day looking into the condition of the troops and making such additional preparations for the expedition as suggested themselves. Friday morning, May 27, I left Louisa, taking with me the Thirty-ninth Kentucky Mounted Infantry and the Eleventh Michigan Cavalry, together with two 12-pounder mountain howitzers, all under command of Col. D. A. Mims, Thirty-ninth Kentucky. About 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, May 28, we arrived at the mouth of Beaver, where I found General Hobson encamped, his arrival having preceded mine some hours. I determined to rest the whole command here one day in order to supply them with rations and forage. Greatly to my surprise, disappointment, and intense chagrin, instead of finding the ten days' supply of food and forage which I had ordered to be accumulated at that point, there was scarcely a sufficiency for two days. Monday, May 30, I promptly ordered back to Louisa every available horse under command of Colonel Mims, of the Thirty-ninth Kentucky, with orders to use the most strenuous endeavors to get the requisite supplies forward as soon as possible. That energetic and capable officer succeeded in getting back Saturday night, June 4, with abundant supplies for the whole command. In the mean time I had sent Col. John Mason Brown, of the Forty-fifth Kentucky, with his regiment, to Pound Gap to watch the movements of the enemy, with instructions to keep me advised as nearly as possible by courier. On Saturday Colonel Brown reported with his regiment, stating the enemy was in such force on the Virginia side of the mountains as made it prudent for him to withdraw after skirmishing with them until they commenced

flanking him by way of the Stony Gap road. He had, however, left a small scouting party to watch the further operations of the enemy. Sunday morning, June 5, I started with the command for Pound Gap, but before we had gone many miles a courier from Colonel Brown's scouts reported Morgan as coming through the gap. I immediately called together for consultation General Hobson and his brigade commanders, and it was determined that General Hobson should return as speedily as possible to prepare for receiving Morgan (whose force was then reported at 5,000), if he should succeed in eluding me, or so dispose his forces that I could not attack him without so scattering them as to render a victory of but little avail. I sent Col. John Mason Brown, with his regiment and a detachment of the Thirty-ninth Kentucky, with instructions to watch the enemy, and, if possible, impede his progress until I could attack him to advantage in the rear, but with discretionary power as to when and where, if at all, he should discover himself to the enemy, thereby letting him know his movements were observed. With the rest of the command I moved on toward Pound Gap, intending by that movement to throw General Morgan off his guard if he was watching me, and also to give him such time as would enable me to overtake him in a country where he could not follow his favorite course of tactics of breaking up his command into small squads, all well acquainted with the secret paths and fastnesses of the country, and making it impossible to do him effectual harm. We arrived that night (June 5) about twenty miles from Pound Gap, and there learned from one of my scouts that Morgan had encamped June 3 on the Rockhouse fork of Kentucky River. Monday morning, June 6, I sent Colonel Grider, Fifty-second Kentucky, with a part of his regiment and a detachment of the Thirty-seventh Kentucky, toward Pound Gap, with instructions to so obstruct the gaps and roads that if Morgan should attempt to return before I reached him, he (Colonel Grider) could easily hold his position until I could come up. With the remainder of the command I marched back to mouth of Beaver, where I caused to be selected all the men and horses fit for a rapid forced march. Leaving all others, together with all of my artillery, except the two 12-pounder howitzers, under command of Col. C. J. True, Fortieth Kentucky, to be conducted to Louisa as soon as possible, with my picked command I retraced my steps that night as far as Prestonburg, and Tuesday, June 8, took the direct line of pursuit. When I arrived at Salyersville I received a courier from Col. John M. Brown informing me he was on the trail of Morgan's main force. I ordered Colonel Brown to continue scouting in advance, and pushed the command forward as rapidly and continuously as human endurance and due regard for the horses would admit, traveling without intermission, except for absolutely necessary halts, night and day. When we were some ten miles from Mount Sterling Col. John M. Brown reported to me in person that he had followed Morgan until he found he had taken Mount Sterling and its small garrison that morning with his cavalry, and his infantry had arrived in the evening, and all had gone into camp without a suspicion we were near. To this able officer great praise is due for the judgment and indefatigable energy displayed by him in the arduous march from Pound Gap, in which he had skirmished nearly every mile of the way, and with a discretion which would have done honor to an older head; had so cautiously conducted the march of the advance that, even though he had picked up several stragglers from their ranks, the enemy had no suspicion of our proximity. Thursday morning at 4 o'clock [I ordered] the attack to be made, and made the

following disposition of my forces: Col. John Mason Brown, with the Forty-fifth Kentucky and Eleventh Michigan Cavalry, took the advance, and was to charge and attack one camp; Colonel Ratliff, of the Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, with Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, and one battalion Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, was to take the center and attack the other camp, and Colonel Hanson, of Thirty-seventh Kentucky, with the Fortieth Kentucky, two battalions Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and the two 12-pounder howitzers was to constitute the reserve. Owing to some misapprehension of orders one of the howitzers was run up to the front, completely blocking up the road, cutting off a portion of the Eleventh Michigan from Colonel Brown's brigade, and preventing them and the entire center brigade from reaching their assigned positions in time to join effectively in the charge. At this point and time, the horses being all killed by their sharpshooters, the howitzer was taken by the enemy. I called for volunteers to retake the gun, and Captain Hicks, Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, sprang forward with his company, and, gallantly charging, recaptured the piece. The attack was a thorough surprise, and but for the unfortunate *contretemps* alluded to the rout would have been complete. As it was, after a spirited contest of over two hours, the enemy gave way in every direction. In a short time, however, the enemy discovering, I suppose, the smallness of my force (I had only 1,600 men), attacked me with great vigor, and maintained a resolute assault for about two hours and a half, being finally repulsed, with considerable loss. From prisoners taken during the engagement I learned that General Morgan had gone, previous to my attack, with a considerable part of his cavalry command toward Lexington, and I was apprehensive he would collect and re-enforce his defeated troops and attack me again before my command had gotten any rest. I therefore determined to remain at Mount Sterling until Friday morning, giving the men the rest rendered necessary by the arduous march and subsequent fighting. Early Friday morning I marched for Lexington, taking with me all the prisoners captured at Mount Sterling, except the wounded, arriving at Lexington, thirty-three miles distant, about 2 o'clock the same afternoon. When I started on the expedition I had left my assistant adjutant-general, Capt. J. Bates Dickson, in charge, who, upon Morgan's approach to the city, put Col. Wickliffe Cooper, Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, at home on leave, in command of the place and the troops in the vicinity. Under the direction of these two officers all the Government property, save a few horses, was moved under the guns of Fort Clay, and Colonel Cooper, after gallantly skirmishing with Morgan's advance, with the few men at his command, withdrew to the fort, from which he presented so spirited and formidable a front that Morgan did not venture to attack him. All the damage done by Morgan at Lexington consisted of the loss of the horses before mentioned, except that he inflicted in robbing the bank and citizens of money, watches, and goods of various description. Early in the afternoon of Friday Col. Israel Garrard, commanding First Brigade, General Stoneman's cavalry command, reported to me at Lexington, in obedience to an order from Capt. J. Bates Dickson, assistant adjutant-general, and the rest of that day was consumed in procuring as many fresh horses as possible and in issuing fresh supplies of rations and ammunition. The enemy left Lexington in the direction of Georgetown, and, having intelligence of his going from that place toward Paris, it was my opinion he intended to attack and destroy the extensive and important railroad bridge at

Paris, and accordingly, at 12 o'clock Friday night, I moved with the command on the road to Paris, arriving at that place about 5 o'clock Saturday morning. There I found the enemy had threatened the town with a small force the day before, but a couple of shells from the guns of Fort Robinson had sent them off in a hurry. During the day heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Frankfort, and the enemy was reported in force in the neighborhood of Georgetown, but the telegraph lines being cut I was obliged to await the return of the scouts and couriers I had sent out in search of information. About night-fall I received a dispatch from General Hobson, forwarded by Captain Dickson, dated Saturday, June 11, saying he was almost surrounded, and could not hold his position much longer. Somewhat later I received definite intelligence from my scouts that Morgan was at Cynthiana, having taken the place, and destroyed nearly all the business portion of the town, and that General Hobson had surrendered with his command, after an obstinate fight of several hours' duration. For the particulars of General Hobson's proceedings after leaving me on the Big Sandy River, I respectfully refer you to his report, which I inclose as a part of, and supplementary to, this.* Saturday night about 11 o'clock I moved out with the column, which, including Colonel Garrard's brigade, was about 2,400 strong, in the direction of Cynthiana, having previously sent Col. John Mason Brown on a reconnaissance toward Cynthiana, Millersburg, and Carlisle. Sunday, June 12, at 2.30 o'clock in the morning, my advance, under Major Tyler, Fifty-second Kentucky, came up with the enemy's pickets some two miles and a half from the town of Cynthiana, drove them back upon their skirmish line, and held them there until the column closed up. I at once formed my line of battle across the turnpike leading to Millersburg (the road upon which we were advancing), and on either side of it; three dismounted regiments forming the center, with a cavalry regiment on each flank, and the cavalry brigade of Colonel Garrard constituting the reserve, Col. John M. Brown's brigade, owing to the exhaustive march made reconnoitering the enemy's position, having not yet caught up. At the word "forward" the line advanced with a steadiness never excelled, driving the enemy from their first line. The command "charge" was given, and obeyed with a promptness which spoke well for the spirit of the men, as well as for the training they had received. The enemy were steadily driven, except upon the flanks, where, ensconced behind stone walls and high rail fences, they so impeded the cavalry attack as to make it necessary to send additional force to their assistance. I ordered Colonel Garrard to send one cavalry regiment to the right and one to the left to attack the extreme flanks of the enemy, still leaving one cavalry regiment in reserve. Finding the enemy was repulsing the advance upon the left, owing to their defenses improvised from stone walls, &c., the remaining reserve (Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry) was ordered to the left to assist in the charge, which was most brilliantly made by the entire cavalry force, aided by the dismounted men, and which succeeded in making a most complete rout of the enemy in the quarter from which came the most desperate resistance. Mean time the center and right had carried the town from their respective positions, the enemy having fled in the wildest confusion, many being drowned in their attempt to cross the river, the only other avenue to escape having been blocked by my troops on the right. Having learned from citizens and prisoners that

* See p. 33.

General Morgan, when he learned the tide of battle had turned against him, had ignominiously fled with his choicest troops in the direction of Claysville, I ordered Colonel Garrard, with his brigade, as being the freshest troops, to pursue and give the enemy no rest, which order he obeyed, pressing Morgan so closely he had to release all the prisoners he had taken from General Hobson, after giving them an informal parole, and again, at Flemingsburg, compelling him to abandon the greater part of his transportation, together with his sick and wounded. Colonel Garrard continued to pursue until the enemy entered the mountains, when he turned back, farther pursuit being useless. After several hours' rest at Cynthiana I ordered Colonel Hanson to move with his brigade through Carlisle and Mount Sterling, and then so dispose his forces as to scatter and capture as many of the retreating enemy as possible. About night-fall that evening (Sunday, June 12) I ordered the remainder to move to Lexington by way of Georgetown, it being evident the enemy was completely demoralized, and would make no further decisive stand. I placed the prisoners for safe conduct under charge of Col. John Mason Brown, who had in the course of the morning rejoined me at Cynthiana. I reached my headquarters at Lexington June 13, having been absent just three weeks; in which time I had chased, overtaken, and whipped the redoubtable Morgan in two battles, one upon ground of his own choosing.

It is impossible for me to give an even approximately accurate statement of the loss of the enemy, as the dead and mortally wounded at Mount Sterling and the killed, drowned, and wounded at Cynthiana continued to be gathered up for two or three weeks after those fights, and stragglers and concealed men of Morgan's command are being continually discovered and forwarded even to this day.

Of the loss of my immediate command I append the total of the brigade reports of killed, wounded, and missing. For all further particulars of the action of the various brigades allow me to respectfully refer you to the reports of the brigade commanders, which are herewith forwarded. You will also find the report of the proceedings of Capt. Julius Fosses, inspector of cavalry on my staff, who, stationed at Louisville, was very energetic in fitting out troops for defensive operations, and scouting parties to observe and harass the enemy.

I cannot conclude without acknowledging with sincere thanks my obligations to Generals Carrington and Heintzelman for the prompt assistance rendered to my defenseless district in its hour of need. And I should be ungrateful did I neglect to mention the hearty co-operation of officers and men in all my designs, and their unmurmuring, even cheerful, endurance of privation, fatigue, and toil in one of the most arduous marches of the war. To my staff officers are especially due ardent praise and heartfelt thanks for their unwavering fidelity to important trusts, and unhesitating and self-denying discharge of difficult and oftentimes dangerous duties during the march and upon the field of battle.

With this brief and imperfect report of the operations of the First Division of my command,

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding District of Kentucky.

Lieut. Col. G. M. BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Ohio.

List of casualties.

Brigade.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.[a]
Colonel Hanson's brigade	24	107	191
Colonel Mims' brigade	7	25	.....
Colonel Brown's brigade	20	11	10
Colonel Garrard's brigade	2	13	4
Total	53	156	205

[a] Many of the missing have since returned to their regiments.

ADDENDA.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 46.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY AND FIFTH DIVISION, 23D ARMY CORPS, *Lexington, June 14, 1864.*

The following dispatches are published for the information of the officers and men engaged in the recent campaign:

WASHINGTON, *June 14, 1864.*

General BURBRIDGE:

Have just received your dispatch of action at Cynthiana. Please accept my congratulations and thanks for yourself and command.

A. LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, *June 14, 1864.*

General BURBRIDGE:

Please accept for your gallant command the thanks of this Department for the brave and successful operations of the last six days in Kentucky, achievements of valor, energy, and success that will be regarded with admiration by all loyal people of the United States.

E. M. STANTON.

By command of Brigadier-General Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
In the Field, June 14, 1864.

Brigadier-General BURBRIDGE, *Lexington:*

Your dispatch of yesterday announcing your rapid pursuit and complete victory over Morgan is received. Most heartily I congratulate you and your command, and thank you for your efficient service.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

No. 2.

Report of Capt. J. Bates Dickson, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
June 14, 1864.

DEAR SIR: The general commanding directs me to communicate to you an account of the operations of his command during the past few weeks. In accordance with instructions from Major-General Schofield an expedition against the rebel force in Western Virginia, threatening the State, was planned during last month.

On the 20th ultimo General Hobson left here with his command to proceed, via Mount Sterling, to the place of rendezvous, the mouth of Beaver, on the Big Sandy. The general commanding started from here on the 22d ultimo, via Cincinnati, Catlettsburg, and Louisa, for the same point. Some delay was experienced at the mouth of Beaver in obtaining a sufficiency of supplies. On the 5th instant the expedition moved to attack the rebels, but after one day's march information that Morgan had entered the State through Pound Gap with nearly 3,000 men was received, and the command returned at once to the mouth of Beaver, whence on the day following the commanding general started in pursuit of Morgan, sending General Hobson, via river and railroad, to this place to command the forces left in this vicinity. General Hobson reached Cincinnati on the day the railroad communication, via the Kentucky Central Railroad, was cut off, and as information [was received] that Mount Sterling was in possession of the rebels and Lexington threatened, he at once proceeded to organize a force to enable him to push through here. One regiment, the One hundred and sixty-eighth Ohio, 100-days' men, was pushed forward from Covington at once, and distributed to guard the railroad as far as Cynthiana. General Hobson followed with 600 men of the One hundred and seventy-first Ohio, and attacked Morgan at Keller's Bridge, near Cynthiana, on the 11th instant; was outnumbered, surrounded, and compelled to surrender after six hours' fighting. General Burbridge, by forced marches day and night, fell upon Morgan at Mount Sterling, at daylight 9th instant, and defeated him after a very severely contested engagement lasting four hours, in which the rebel loss far exceeded ours. Over 200 of their dead were buried by our men; we had but about 25 killed. Nearly 200 prisoners captured at Mount Sterling are now here. Morgan moved rapidly to this point and entered the city at 2 a. m. 10th instant, after a slight resistance from the two companies of cavalry, all we had here to meet him. But little damage was done here, the rebels leaving for Georgetown at 7 a. m. On the afternoon of the same day General Burbridge arrived, and, obtaining fresh horses here and at Camp Nelson for his command, moved at midnight for Paris and on Saturday night for Cynthiana, where at daylight Sunday morning he attacked Morgan, whose command, increased to nearly 2,800 men by accessions from the militia of Owen and contiguous counties, was drawn up in line of battle and confident of victory. The battle lasted about two hours, our cavalry regiments making several brilliant saber charges. The rebels broke in all directions, panic-stricken. We took 500 prisoners, killed 300, besides wounding a great number. Colonels Hanson and Garrard are in hot pursuit of a portion of Morgan's command, with which are the prisoners they captured from Hobson. It is reported here that Morgan was defeated and our prisoners released, eight miles east of Cynthiana. This report not yet confirmed.

The commanding general desires me to say that he considers the raid over. Morgan's command is wholly broken up. His men have thrown away their arms, are out of ammunition, and are being captured in small squads by our cavalry.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Governor THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
Frankfort, Ky.

No. 3.

Report of Capt. Julius Fosses, Assistant Inspector-General of Cavalry.

OFFICE ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF CAVALRY,
Louisville, Ky., June 30, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report:

On the evening of the 9th instant a telegram was received by Lieut. Col. Thomas B. Fairleigh, commanding at this post, that the guerrillas had attacked the train on the Lexington and Frankfort Railroad, and that Morgan was marching his command against Lexington. The two reports led us to believe that this post would be attacked, for surely nothing could be more acceptable to the marauders than our well-stocked commissary and the stores of our citizens. The post was almost entirely destitute of the means of defense, Colonel Fairleigh having, in accordance with orders from his superiors, sent all the soldiers to the front. I first called on the Louisville Dragoons to volunteer as scouts, and on the morning of the 10th instant dispatched twenty-five of them on the Shelbyville pike. They returned at night, reporting no enemy this side of Middletown. The same day Maj. J. S. Edwards, Second Indiana Cavalry, arrived from Indianapolis with a detachment of veterans. At the suggestion of Lieutenant-Colonel Fairleigh I had these men mounted and equipped, also detachments of Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Colonel Jordan, and First Wisconsin, under Captain Jones, who arrived about this time. The Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Colonel Jordan, were ordered to proceed toward Frankfort by the way of Shelbyville, with instructions to report by courier in case they found the enemy. The rest of the forces continued to scout the country in every direction until the evening of the 16th instant, when we received word from Shelbyville that Jessee had passed through that place about 4 p. m., and was proceeding toward Bardstown.

On the morning of the 17th instant I sent Major Smith, Ninth Michigan Cavalry, in command of 150 men, toward Bardstown, and at the same time sent about 50 men on the Taylorsville pike with orders to scout the country thoroughly and report as soon as practicable. At the same time Colonel Fairleigh sent a detachment of infantry under Lieutenant Driskill to Bardstown by railroad. The detachment sent on the Taylorsville pike returned in the evening, and reported that Jessee's entire command had crossed at Taylorsville en route for Bardstown. Knowing that Lieutenant Driskill was already at that place and that Major Smith was near there, I expected the entire gang would be captured, and was surprised at receiving the following telegram from Major Smith:

BARDSTOWN, *June 18, 1864—6 p. m.*

I arrived here at 3 p. m., having traveled sixty-five miles since 6 o'clock. Lieutenant Driskill surrendered his men without firing a gun. The rebels had few arms and no ammunition, and could not fight. If he had held out, we would have captured and broken up the band. They left here at 8 a. m., and were at Boston at 3 p. m. They number 150. A major with 150 men of Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry was at Chaplin at noon, going to Lawrenceburg. Send orders.

DE WITT C. SMITH,
Major Ninth Michigan.

I answered by direction of Colonel Fairleigh:

Scour the country; act according to your judgment and information, and report.

On the 20th I received the following:

BARDSTOWN, *June 19, 1864.*

The operator at Elizabethtown reports the rebels, who passed through here with re-enforcements, stopping at Stephensburg, ten miles west of Elizabethtown, receiving re-enforcements. I just heard of several parties passing few miles from town yesterday p. m.

T. H. SMITH,
Operator.

I again sent to Major Smith as follows:

Push on. Report the facts to General Ewing, Munfordville, and to me.

After this I received the following from Major Smith:

BARDSTOWN, *June 20, 1864.*

The rebel band are passing back in small squads on by-roads in Spencer County. Shall I move that way? Some fifty or sixty have already passed. I have scouted back to Bloomfield and in all directions from here. They passed farther north.

D. W. C. SMITH,
Ninth Michigan Cavalry.

I immediately answered:

For God's sake go ahead! Take them where you find them.

On Tuesday morning a citizen of Bardstown called at my office, with the request from Major Smith that he might be permitted to remain in Nelson and Marion Counties for a short time, in search of roving bands of guerrillas who continually infest those counties; also asking that re-enforcements be sent him. I again telegraphed Major Smith as follows: "Act according to your judgment. You will be re-enforced," and now felt sure something would be accomplished. Judge of my surprise then at receiving the following:

BARDSTOWN, *June 21, 1864.*

Have just received dispatch that my brigade leaves Nicholasville for the south in a few days. I start for there to-night. Will leave Captain O'Reily here with the balance of the men.

D. W. C. SMITH,
Major Ninth Michigan Cavalry.

This I answered as follows:

Your dispatch is received. Remain where you are until re-enforcements, which start to-morrow, reach Bardstown.

This in turn was answered by Captain O'Reily, as follows:

BARDSTOWN, *June 21, 1864.*

Major Smith marched this afternoon to join his command. I have no officer to assist me. Will I remain here? If so, send me rations. We have not discovered a single rebel. What re-enforcements are coming?

M. O'REILY,
Captain, Commanding.

June 24 I received orders from Colonel Fairleigh to send all men of Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry to Munfordville, whereupon I at once started what few remained here, and sent the following telegram to Captain O'Reily.

BARDSTOWN.

Report with Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry to General Ewing at Munfordville, and send here the men of Second Indiana and First Wisconsin. Tell them to look sharp on their return here.

The men arrived here the same evening, and are now in camp near Taylor Barracks; since then the rest of the Ninth Pennsylvania returned from Frankfort. I had them furnished with the requisite number of horses, and yesterday they started for Munfordville.

In conclusion, I beg leave to say that too much credit cannot be given to all the men, including the Louisville Dragoons, for the promptness displayed in executing all orders.

Brig. Gen. R. Allen, chief quartermaster, was very efficient, and cheerfully furnished horses to mount the different detachments of men.

I remain, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JULIUS FOSSES,

Captain and Aide-de-Camp, Asst. Inspector-General of Cavalry.

Brig. Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE,

Commanding District of Kentucky.

No. 4.

Reports of Capt. George H. Laird, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

FALMOUTH, KY., *June 12, 1864.*

General Hobson and staff have just arrived; they surrendered yesterday about noon after having their force entirely surrounded, making it an impossibility for them to do otherwise. The rebels were under Morgan in person, and our force, about 500 of the One hundred and seventy-first Ohio and 70 men, could not possibly escape. Morgan claims to have been en route for this place, but Hobson held him in check from 5 a. m. until noon, which gave Burbridge time to follow his rear, which he did this morning. The men fought well and were completely exhausted before the surrender. The One hundred and seventy-first lost about 60 killed and wounded. Colonel Asper, Lieutenant-Colonel Harmon, and Major Fowler are there with him. Reports say Morgan is routed and flying. I have sent some cavalry to the Brookville road to intercept stragglers. The general is to either make arrangements for immediate exchange, or return with them a prisoner. Three staff officers accompany them. Will give you full particulars to-morrow.

G. H. LAIRD,

Captain and Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

General HEINTZELMAN.

FALMOUTH, *June 13, 1864.*

Went out with scouts yesterday to Brookville road; captured a lieutenant and 7 men. Have sent fifty men to Claysville road this morning to either pick up stragglers or report to our force, if there. General Hobson and staff are here. They held the enemy for nearly seven hours.

G. H. LAIRD,

Captain and Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 5.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Edward H. Hobson, U. S. Army.

FALMOUTH, *June 14, 1864.*

I have the honor to report that I am here with my staff and Col. J. F. Asper, Lieutenant-Colonel Harmon, Major Fowler, One hundred and seventy-first Ohio National Guard, and Lieutenant Arnett, Fifty-second

Kentucky. General Morgan took us prisoners, and at Morgan's suggestion we came here under escort of three rebel officers as prisoners with flag of truce. We all refused to accept anything like a parole after the fight, and came here with rebel officers at Morgan's suggestion to place ourselves in immediate communication with the military authorities of United States for the purpose of obtaining an exchange for officers of equal rank with ourselves. If we waited we were to return with rebel officers to Morgan. General Slemmer, at Cincinnati, says the officers are prisoners of war. No stated time is given for return to Morgan. I request instructions concerning the matter. Will send an officer to Lexington with fuller statement. Not obligated to not take up arms or not give information.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., June 20, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on the 11th instant, with 600 men, One hundred and seventy-first Ohio National Guard, I attacked one brigade of Morgan's force at Keller's Bridge, estimated at 800 men; drove them from the field, with some loss to my own and enemy's forces. Rebels re-enforced and again made their appearance with force of 1,500 men, and were again driven from the field. At this point my force was reduced to 400 men, very much exhausted from loss of sleep and hard fighting. Rebels again rallied, when the engagement became general. My command being insufficient to protect my rear and flanks, I was completely surrounded and compelled to surrender. At this time my force consisted of 300 men and officers. My losses were variously estimated. I believe, however, that the killed and wounded amounted to not less than 70 men and officers. General Morgan proposed that the field officers of One hundred and seventy-first Ohio National Guard, with myself and staff, should place ourselves in communication with the military authorities of the U. S. Army for the purpose of effecting an exchange for officers of equal rank. This I agreed to, upon consultation with Colonel Asper, Lieutenant-Colonel Harmon, and Major Fowler, of One hundred and seventy-first Ohio National Guard. We were escorted from Keller's Bridge to Falmouth, Ky., under flag of truce. On our arrival at Falmouth the rebel officers were arrested by the military authorities and held as prisoners of war. I telegraphed you my situation, and stated to you that I was not under obligations not to give information of the enemy's movements. I would not obligate myself not to take up arms against the so-called Southern Confederacy, to accept anything like a parole. You will see from the inclosed paper* my exact situation, which I am morally bound to comply with, and hope you will use your influence with the War Department for an exchange of officers of equal rank. In accepting the terms mentioned in the inclosed paper, it was done on my part at the earnest solicitations of Col. J. F. Asper, Lieutenant-Colonel Harmon, and Major Fowler, of the One hundred and seventy-first Ohio National Guard, 100-days' men. I refused positively to accept any terms in violation of the cartel, and informed General Morgan that I was his prisoner, and

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* See p. 36.

that he could dispose of me as he thought best. This statement, if necessary, will be concurred in by the officers serving under me at the time the inclosed agreement was signed.

I have endeavored during the recent troubles in this State to perform my duty as an officer and soldier.

The small force under my command, with but [few] exceptions, deserves the greatest praise for coolness and gallantry, and especially Colonel Asper, Lieutenant-Colonel Harmon, and Major Fowler, of One hundred and seventy-first Ohio National Guard; also Captains Butler and Lott, Lieutenant Osborn, Eleventh Michigan Cavalry, and Lieutenant Arnett, Fifty-second Kentucky Mounted Infantry, of my staff, are entitled to the greatest credit for promptness, coolness, and bravery during the fight.

As soon as possible a full and complete report of the fight at Keller's Bridge will be forwarded to your headquarters.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Kentucky.

FALMOUTH, KY., *June 14* [*24*], *1864.*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of my operations since leaving mouth of Beaver Creek, Big Sandy River, in obedience to orders from Brigadier-General Burbridge:

On the 5th of June I proceeded, with my staff and escort, via Paintsville, to Louisa, taking one day and a half to make the distance. On arriving at Louisa I took a push-boat and forty men and proceeded down the Big Sandy. About four miles from Louisa we met the small boat Rover and turned her back, unloading the stores into the push-boat, which returned to Louisa. The Rover arrived at Catlettsburg at about 2 p. m. of the same day, as I would not permit her to stop for passengers or freight. At 5 p. m. we took passage on the Ohio No. 3 (except the escort, which was left at Louisa) and arrived at Cincinnati, Ohio, at 12 m. on the 8th of June. I did not stay in Cincinnati, but crossed to Covington, expecting to go by rail to Lexington on special train, which I had ordered by telegraph from Catlettsburg. Arriving at Covington Captain Butler, assistant adjutant-general of my staff, informed me that it had been reported to him that the road was cut, and he had been to the railroad office and had learned that such was the case. I then heard of the capture of Mount Sterling by Morgan and the destruction of two bridges on Kentucky Central Railroad, and knowing there was but a small force to oppose Morgan, and that nearly all my mounted force was with General Burbridge in the hills of Eastern Kentucky, I immediately gathered up the men at Covington, intending to advance toward Lexington, and to my chagrin I found only 230 men could be raised, including the militia which I had ordered to be called out. There were nine miles of fortifications around Covington to protect, and this force was much too small to do it. I represented the scarcity of troops in Kentucky and the situation to Governor Morton, of Indiana, and Major-General Heintzelman, commanding Northern Department.

I directed the movement of the small force at Lexington and Louisville by telegraph, and also sent the news of capture of Mount Sterling and the whereabouts of Morgan to Col. S. B. Brown, at Louisa, to be forwarded to Brigadier-General Burbridge, who was supposed to be at or near Pound Gap, with the cavalry force of my division. I continued my efforts to raise more men in the mean time, and at length concluded to leave the fortifications with a small guard and send all the men I could raise to meet Morgan and prevent the destruction of the railroad and bridges. I raised 130 men, consisting of Fiftieth Veteran Reserve Corps, fifty of Forty-seventh Kentucky, and thirty militia, and put Capt. George H. Laird, of my staff, in command, and sent them to Falmouth, where they were joined by thirty more militia. This was done on the 8th of June. Captain Laird deserves great credit for his management of these men and his promptness in furnishing information by telegraph of the enemy's movements. In the mean time Governor Morton sent one regiment from Indiana to Louisville to protect the city, or to be sent to Frankfort for the protection of that place. In the mean time Major-General Heintzelman was furnishing me all the assistance possible by shipping troops from Ohio. I soon had the First and Second Kentucky Regiments, whose terms of service had nearly expired. They were placed in the fortifications and barracks as a garrison for Covington. On the arrival of One hundred and sixty-eighth Ohio National Guard (100-days' men) they were ordered at once to go by rail to Cynthiana, and guard the railroad bridges on the road. The regiment came to me with no ammunition and very poor guns. I am obliged to report that a few of the officers, and a great many men of this regiment, refused to march, and Company K actually stacked their arms. Under these embarrassing circumstances I had but little hope of repulsing Morgan before he had accomplished all the destruction of the road. At 4 p. m. 10th of June Col. J. F. Asper, One hundred and seventy-first Ohio National Guard, reported to me, with his regiment, in Covington. I at once ordered a train of cars to convey the troops to Cynthiana, knowing that the One hundred and sixty-eighth Ohio would probably be attacked in a day or so. Two hundred and fifty horses were also ordered to be drawn from Captain Webster, assistant quartermaster, Covington, and loaded on the train. These horses were drawn for the Thirtieth Kentucky Infantry, and were to have been taken to Lexington for their use. At 11 p. m. 10th of June I got on the train with my staff and proceeded with One hundred and seventy-first Ohio National Guard to Keller's Bridge, about one mile north of Cynthiana, arriving there at 4 a. m. June 11. Colonel Asper had got his men off the cars, and was distributing rations and extra ammunition to them, when firing was heard in direction of Cynthiana. A man from the town reported that a detachment of One hundred and sixty-eighth Ohio were needing assistance. Colonel Asper immediately sent two companies to reconnoiter from a small hill, and to ascertain how far the enemy were from us. Soon after they had reached the top of the hill, a squad of rebel cavalry came toward the train. I suppose they had heard the noise of the train, and had been sent out to reconnoiter. Our two companies fired into them and they ran in the direction they had come. A few seconds after this we observed a force of cavalry moving to our right, as if to intercept the train, which had been ordered back with the horses, and a line of skirmishers was seen advancing through a field upon our position. Capt. J. S. Butler, assistant adjutant-general of my staff, immediately mounted one of the few horses which had been

taken from the train, and taking one company of One hundred and seventy-first Ohio National Guard and some convalescent men of Fifty-second Kentucky, who had accompanied us, threw out a line of skirmishers, and attacked the rebels in the field, and drove them until they were re-enforced and had sheltered themselves in the woods. Our line was re-enforced and skirmishing kept up for an hour more, when the town was seen to be on fire and the firing ceased in Cynthiana. The shouts of the rebels led us to believe that the detachment of the One hundred and sixty-eighth Ohio in town had surrendered. Immediately afterward the rebel cavalry were seen moving to the right of us, and a heavy force of dismounted men advanced upon our front. Our line of skirmishers was slowly pressed back on the main force, and the detachment of Forty-seventh Kentucky, about thirty strong, under Captain Wilson, who was ordered to hold a small eminence under the protection of a fence, was driven from its grounds after a few rounds, and with very slight resistance. Captain Wilson was slightly wounded on the side of the neck, and left the field. The One hundred and seventy-first Ohio National Guard had never been under fire as a regiment, and, with the exception of two companies, the regiment was moved to the rear and formed on a small hill in the woods, for the purpose of better protection, and to prevent being flanked by a force still moving on our right. This last position we stubbornly defended for five hours, until we were completely surrounded by a largely superior force, and General Morgan sent in two flags of truce and demanded our surrender. Colonel Asper met the flags and reported to me that the terms were that we should surrender as prisoners of war. I called my staff and the field officers of One hundred and seventy-first Ohio together, and after learning the number of men left, and knowing of no chance of being re-enforced, and the troops in town having surrendered, and the train having been captured, and knowing of no good to be accomplished by a further loss of life, being completely surrounded by about 2,500 rebels, while my small force left was but from 275 to 300 effective, I thought it useless to attempt to repulse the enemy, as my men were entirely exhausted, and a great many not even able to reach the river to procure water to quench their thirst. When General Morgan came up to our position he modified the terms, and allowed officers to retain their side arms and private property, and the men to keep their haversacks, private property, and blankets, in consideration of our stubborn fighting.

I am happy to report that the conduct of Col. J. F. Asper, Lieut. Col. H. R. Harmon, Maj. M. A. Fowler, Captain Hatch, and all the officers of the One hundred and seventy-first Ohio National Guard, with a few exceptions, deserve the highest praise; and had the men ever been under fire before they would have been equal to veterans. General Morgan soon after the surrender moved all the prisoners, except myself and staff and field officers of the One hundred and seventy-first Ohio, about two miles from the field, and it appeared from the preparation that the officers kept were to be sent off at once with a strong guard to prevent our escape or recapture. General Morgan then suggested to me that I should select such officers as I thought proper and proceed to the nearest point of communication and attempt an exchange for the men captured by him in Kentucky for some of his men who were in the hands of Federal authorities. He proposed that we should sign such an agreement to return to him in case I could not effect an exchange. I refused to sign such an agreement for three reasons: First. I thought that if General Burbridge was informed of Morgan's movements he

would be pursuing him, and by negotiation I could delay Morgan's march. Second. I thought he would be compelled to informally parole and release the prisoners, as he had done on previous raids. Third. I was a prisoner, and, of course, had nothing to do but submit to any mode of imprisonment my captors should think proper, and was entirely at their disposal. At the request of Colonel Asper, of the One hundred and seventy-first Ohio National Guard (100-days' men), I afterward consented to sign the agreement, in order that we should do what was in our power for the benefit of the captured 100-days' men. The agreement was then drawn up by General Morgan's assistant inspector-general, Captain Allen. When I read it I found it contained an obligation not to take up arms or give information, and contained the requirements of a parole. Every officer present emphatically refused signing the paper, and told Captain Allen we would not accept a parole, and preferred going to Richmond. After a negotiation, in which the enemy had been delayed for four hours after the fight, the annexed agreement was signed, and we returned under flag of truce to Falmouth, arriving there at dusk on the 12th of June. The night of the 12th the three rebel officers and one private were placed under guard by the provost-marshal of the town under the charge of violating the privilege of flag of truce by associating with rebel sympathizers and receiving visitors and walking around the town. It is proper to mention here that the Federal officers were the prisoners of the rebel officers, and that they passed into our lines without being met by a flag of truce, and took us with them.

As the situation of myself and other officers is a peculiar one, I would respectfully ask the decision of the proper authority in regard to the latter part of this report.

Please find inclosed the report* of Col. J. F. Asper, One hundred and seventy-first Ohio National Guard.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Kentucky.

[Inclosure.]

NEAR CYNTHIANA, KY., *June 11, 1864.*

I, Brig. Gen. E. H. Hobson, commanding forces U. S. Army, and the following officers, John S. Butler, captain and assistant adjutant-general; George G. Lott, captain and aide-de-camp; Joel F. Asper, colonel One hundred and seventy-first Ohio National Guard; Heman R. Harmon, lieutenant-colonel One hundred and seventy-first Ohio National Guard; M. A. Fowler, major One hundred and seventy first Ohio National Guard; Lieut. J. W. Arnett, Fifty-second Kentucky, and W. Lee Osborn, first lieutenant and aide-de-camp, this day captured by Brig. Gen. John H. Morgan, C. S. Army, do hereby give our parole of honor to place ourselves in immediate communication with the military authorities of the United States for the purpose of obtaining an exchange for officers of equal rank with ourselves, and should we fail to accomplish said exchange we give our word of honor that we will report direct

* See p. 55.

to Brig. Gen. John H. Morgan in the shortest time practicable, and by the most direct route, under charge of three officers and one private selected to escort us.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding U. S. Forces.
JOHN S. BUTLER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.
GEORGE G. LOTT,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.
W. LEE OSBORN,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.
J. W. ARNETT,
Second Lieutenant, Fifty-second Kentucky.
H. R. HARMON,
Lieutenant-Colonel 171st Ohio National Guard.
J. F. ASPER,
Colonel 171st Ohio National Guard.
M. A. FOWLER,
Major 171st Ohio National Guard.

Witness:
B. H. ALLEN,
Inspector-General, Morgan's Cavalry.

No. 6.

Report of Col. David A. Mims, Thirty-ninth Kentucky Infantry, commanding brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., DIST. OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., June 30, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Second Brigade in the recent battle at Cynthiana, Ky., fought on the morning of the 12th of June, 1864, between the U. S. forces under the command of Brig. Gen. S. G. Burbridge and the Confederate forces under General John H. Morgan:

At daylight we came up with the rebels, posted on a hill about one mile and a half from the town of Cynthiana. We found the enemy in line of battle behind a stone wall and a rail fence, which had been so fixed as to afford good protection to their men. When the Second Brigade arrived skirmishing had already begun on the right by the First Brigade. The Second Brigade was immediately formed in line of battle in a corn-field as follows: The Thirty-ninth Kentucky, dismounted, on the right, with the Eleventh Michigan Cavalry, mounted, on the left. In this order the brigade moved up the hill under a terrible fire from the enemy. The Thirty-ninth Kentucky succeeded in reaching the enemy's position with the loss of 1 man killed and 3 or 4 slightly wounded, none of them, however, quitting the ranks. As the regiment gained the wall and fence the enemy fled precipitately, leaving a number of killed and wounded behind. The Eleventh Michigan Cavalry repeatedly charged the rebel lines, driving them in great confusion, until the rebels formed behind a stone wall. From this position they poured a deadly volley into the ranks of the Eleventh Michigan, killing 20 horses. This for a moment checked the advance of the Eleventh Michigan, but it was of short duration. Soon the enemy were again flying before them.

From the time the Second Brigade entered the fight until the enemy were driven through the town and completely routed it did not stop, but steadily advanced, in no instance fighting over the same ground a second time.

The officers and men of both regiments did their duty. As the brigade fought under the immediate notice and direction of the general commanding it is needless for me to particularize.

The following is the list of casualties in the two regiments: Thirty-ninth Kentucky Mounted Infantry,* Eleventh Michigan Cavalry;† making a total in the brigade of 5 killed and 18 wounded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. A. MIMS,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Kentucky.

No. 7.

Report of Col. Charles S. Hanson, Thirty-seventh Kentucky Infantry, commanding brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., DIST. OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, July 8, 1864.

GENERAL: In obedience to special order issued from headquarters First Division, District of Kentucky, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Third Brigade in the late campaign in Kentucky, in pursuit of the rebel General John H. Morgan's command:

On the 19th of May, 1864, in compliance with orders from division headquarters, I moved with seven companies (A, B, C, E, F, G, and I) of the Thirty-seventh Kentucky Mounted Infantry Volunteers, numbering about 270 men, from Irvine, Ky., and arrived within eight miles of Mount Sterling, Ky., where I halted for the night. I here learned that Col. John H. Grider, Fifty-second Kentucky Mounted Infantry, had returned from a scout to Pound Gap, where he had been sent with a portion of the command twelve days prior to my leaving Irvine. I sent back a courier to Colonel Grider, ordering him to report to the command at Mount Sterling with all the remaining mounted men of the brigade. I arrived at Mount Sterling on the 20th of May; Colonel Grider joined me on the 21st, the whole command amounting to 570 men. On the same day Lieutenant Hyde, of First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, reported with one section of his battery to me for duty with my brigade. While here I drew some ammunition and other supplies for my command, and on the 23d of May moved in the direction of Pound Gap under command of Brigadier-General Hobson, then commanding this division. Nothing of interest occurred until we arrived at the mouth of Beaver Creek, on the evening of May 27, 1864, where we were halted until supplies of rations and forage could be brought from Louisa, Ky., to enable us to continue the march. General Burbridge joined the command at this point, and I received orders to move the next morning (May 28), which order was countermanded upon

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 2 killed and 7 wounded.
† Nominal list (omitted) shows 3 killed and 11 wounded.

the general ascertaining that the supplies from Louisa had failed to arrive; and I was ordered with the balance of the division to send all my serviceable horses to Louisa to bring supplies to that point. These supplies arrived on the 3d day of June, 1864, and on the 5th following I moved with my command in the direction of Pound Gap. On the same day Maj. F. H. Bierbower, Fortieth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, reported to me for duty with three companies of his regiment, in accordance with orders received the day previous. While at the mouth of Beaver Creek the section of artillery under command of Lieutenant Hyde was ordered to return to Louisa, and one section of Battery C, First Kentucky Light Artillery, under Lieutenant McReynolds, and one section of mountain howitzers, under Lieutenant Walters, reported to me for duty. My command moved to within eighteen miles of Pound Gap that night.

On the morning of the 6th of June, in obedience to orders from General Burbridge (who was then in command of the division, General Hobson having been ordered back by the way of Louisa, Ky., the day previous), I sent Colonel Grider, with eight companies of the Fifty-second and three companies of the Thirty-seventh Kentucky Mounted Infantry, amounting to about 425 men, with instructions to occupy Pound Gap, and destroy all property belonging to the enemy or Government property found there which might be of use to the enemy and was liable to fall into their hands, and then to move rapidly on the track of Morgan, on his march into Central Kentucky. At the same time I moved with the balance of my command, with the rest of the division, in the direction of Prestonburg, Ky., and arrived there at 9 o'clock that night. At that point, in obedience to orders from General Burbridge, I left all my dismounted men and those having disabled horses under charge of Lieutenant Stone, Thirty-seventh Kentucky Infantry, numbering about fifty; I also left the ambulances and the section of light artillery; all of which was reported in obedience to orders to Col. C. J. True, Fortieth Kentucky Infantry. The following morning, June 7, my command (then consisting of about 100 men of the Fifty-second and Thirty-seventh Kentucky Mounted Infantry Regiments, under Major Tyler, and one section of mountain howitzers, under command of Lieutenant McReynolds) moved, with the rest of the division, through Salyersville and Hazel Green, Ky., and arrived at a point five miles from Mount Sterling at 2 a. m. of the 9th of June, 1864. There the division was rebrigaded, and the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Kentucky Infantry Regiments being ordered to me for duty, in a few minutes the division moved forward, Col. J. M. Brown's brigade in the advance, Col. R. W. Ratliff in the center, and mine in the rear. The advance of the column moved and engaged the enemy at 3.30 a. m., near Mount Sterling. Moving on to their left, my brigade came up and engaged them on their right, and a sharp fight kept up for about three hours. In the confusion incident to moving so rapidly and dashing upon the enemy so suddenly, and being confined in a narrow road, inclosed by high fences, unable to deploy forces rapidly, my command fell into a little confusion, under a steady and heavy fire from the enemy, but soon recovered and moved upon them steadily and with the regularity of veterans, and soon reoccupied the little ground we had lost. It was under these circumstances of confusion and disadvantage that the enemy captured one of the mountain howitzers in my command. My forces intended to support the howitzers were unable to get in position, and the enemy by a sudden dash drove back the very small force I then had near it and captured a gun, but the ammunition-chest

was saved by Lieutenant McReynolds, assisted by Captain Trebein. The captured piece was moved off a few hundred yards, and Captain Hicks, Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, received my permission to take his company and recapture it, and before the fighting ceased he reported it to me. The conduct of Captain Trebein and Lieutenant McReynolds in saving the ammunition chest, and Captain Hicks in recovering the piece from the enemy, was daring and gallant, and for which they have my thanks. During the engagement the officers and men behaved with coolness and courage, and I noticed especially the good conduct of Colonel Mims, Thirty-ninth Kentucky; Lieutenant-Colonel Mullins and Major Bierbower, Fortieth Kentucky Infantry; Major Tyler, Fifty-second Kentucky, and Lieutenant McReynolds, Company C, First Kentucky Artillery, and the officers and men under them. During the day the enemy made an attack on the Winchester pike, and kept up a heavy firing on the right and left of the road for several hours, and retired about 5 o'clock in the evening. While we were there my brigade was again changed, and when we moved next morning (June 10) at 4 o'clock it consisted of two battalions of Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Fortieth Kentucky Infantry, and detachments of Thirty-seventh and Fifty-second Kentucky Infantry, and one section of mounted howitzers. My brigade, with Major Tyler, commanding detachments Thirty-seventh and Fifty-second Kentucky, in the extreme advance, moved through Winchester into Lexington, Ky., arriving there about 12 m. Finding no enemy here, we rested until about 12 o'clock that night (in the mean time drawing some fresh horses and supplies). Col. R. W. Ratliff being assigned to duty as post commandant of Lexington, Ky., the Third Battalion of Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry reported, in obedience to orders, to me for duty.

Moved with my command about 1 a. m. June 11 in the direction of Paris, Ky., arriving there about daybreak next morning. There we fed, and remained until about 10 o'clock that night, when I moved with my brigade in front of the division in the direction of Cynthiana, Ky. Major Tyler, Fifty-second Kentucky, had the extreme advance, and encountered the enemy's pickets at 2.20 a. m. June 12 about two miles and a half from Cynthiana and drove them back, and soon became engaged with the enemy's skirmishers and held them in check until the column closed up. The Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry was moved to the extreme right of my brigade, and the Fortieth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, dismounted, formed on their left, extending across the Paris pike. I ordered my brigade forward. They moved steadily on, and a heavy engagement commenced, lasting about one hour, when the enemy was repulsed and driven back in confusion. My command, with the rest of the division, charged upon the town and soon occupied it, and contributed in capturing a large number of prisoners, horses, &c. After resting several hours I received orders from General Burbridge to move with my mounted men through Carlisle to Mount Sterling, and there dispose of my force so as to scour as much of the country as possible, and capture or scatter all of the bands or squads of the enemy that might be in that vicinity. At 1 p. m. June 12 we moved, and arrived at Mount Sterling at 9 o'clock next morning. Before arriving at Mount Sterling I learned that Col. J. H. Grider had arrived there with his force of about 425 men, and I sent Captain Trebein, my acting assistant adjutant-general, ahead to order Colonel Grider to have his men in the street and ready to move by the time I arrived. Upon my arrival I sent him with his force by rapid march to Mud Lick Springs, with instructions to send a force in the direction of Poplar Plains, and otherwise scout

the country in that vicinity, so as to prevent the escape of any retreating or straggling rebels. This duty Colonel Grider performed well, and detachments of his command came up with and pursued several small bodies of the enemy, which could not be captured, as the fleeing enemy scattered among the hills and brushes. He, however, succeeded in capturing 1 lieutenant and a couple of men, and killed 1 of the enemy, and in a few days he received orders from district headquarters to report to Lexington. In the mean time I had sent him orders to take his command to West Liberty, which orders he never received.

After gathering some rations for the command, I left Mount Sterling at 2 a. m. June 14, and moved through Winchester in the direction of Richmond, and at Kentucky River I divided my force, sending about 300 men, under Major Bierbower, Fortieth Kentucky, to Irvine, Ky., where he arrived at 8 o'clock next morning. The rest of the command I took with me to Richmond, and arrived there at 2 o'clock that night. I remained there until 7 a. m. June 15, when I moved on to Irvine, and arrived there at 2 p. m. I heard nothing in Richmond making it proper to send any forces in any other direction. When I arrived at Irvine I drew rations and forage for the men and horses for the first time since we left Paris, having subsisted on the route as the kind people of Carlisle, Mount Sterling, Winchester, and Richmond could hastily prepare for us, and the horses by grazing along the route. The men and horses being very much fatigued, and many of the horses unshod, I determined to rest several days in Irvine, but learning from reliable sources that about 300 rebels under Colonel Giltner, with some 250 led horses, had crossed the Kentucky River, near the mouth of Drowning Creek, the day previous to my arrival there, and although he would have about fifty miles the start of me by the time I could get ready to march I determined to pursue him with 300 picked men and horses, and to catch him if in the power of horse-flesh and human endurance to do it. At 5 p. m. June 16 I moved with Major Bierbower and 300 men, with three days' rations, and arrived at Booneville, thirty-five miles from Irvine, at 6 o'clock next morning, there grazed the stock, and got more certain information as to his route, and secured the services of Caney Winn and H. A. Smith (citizens of Booneville) as guides. At 5 p. m. June 17 moved up the South Fork of Kentucky River, then up Red Bird, and halted forty-five miles from Booneville at noon the next day, and grazed the horses about four hours. A number of the horses having given out, and many of the men being on foot, I inspected the command and selected 160 of the best horses and moved forward rapidly with them, organizing the remainder and placing them under a commissioned officer, and directing him to move on as rapidly as practicable. We traveled all that night and crossed Pine Mountain about daybreak next morning during a terrible rain, which rendered it almost impassable to men and horses, and landed on Cumberland River, six miles from Mount Pleasant, at 6 o'clock that morning, where I learned that the enemy had left Mount Pleasant about an hour before, moving rapidly to make his escape through Crank's Gap. My horses being broken down, having gotten only eight ears of corn since leaving Irvine, subsisting the rest of the time on bushes, weeds, and a little white clover, I was unable to move farther. Captain ——— and the guide Winn volunteered to take a scout of six men and go forward to ascertain further facts, and to know certainly that the enemy had made his escape. In the mean time I had the horses unsaddled and allowed them to browse in the bushes, and the men to refresh themselves with a little much needed sleep. Captain ——— went to Mount Pleasant and be-

yond and could see nothing of the enemy. Being satisfied that it would be impossible to overtake them, even if our horses had been fresh, and there being no supplies at Mount Pleasant or in that vicinity for men or horses, I determined to move as rapidly as possible by the way of Cumberland Ford to Barboursville to get the much needed supplies. In the mean time I sent a courier back to the dismounted force to proceed by the nearest route to Richmond, Ky. I encamped that night near the Cumberland Ford. Next night, June 20, we encamped at Barboursville, and drew oats for our horses, but could get no rations for my men. At 4 o'clock next morning we moved in the direction of London, and encamped two miles and a half this side at Pittman's Station, where we drew rations and forage for men and horses. There we received orders by telegraph from district headquarters to send scouts in different directions, which orders were promptly obeyed, the scouts having since reported. After remaining there about fifteen hours I moved in the direction of Richmond, and encamped the night of June 22 this side of Big Hill, fifteen miles from Richmond; and grazing the horses well that night we moved early next morning, having delightful weather and fine roads; we arrived at Lexington at 11 p. m. June 23.

The march of 470 miles, from Cynthiana to Cumberland River and back to Lexington in eleven days, is perhaps the most rapid and trying known during this war, especially that from Irvine to the Cumberland, a distance of 120 miles in less than sixty hours, with stock the most of which had already traveled nearly a thousand miles. This route passed over the roughest road known in the Kentucky Mountains, many parts of it so rough that we had to move by single file, leading the horses. This pursuit would not have been persisted in after the first forty hours' march from Irvine but for the assurance that the enemy did not know of our approach, and that they had made arrangements to halt at Mount Pleasant to feed their men and horses. They did intend to halt there several days, and I was pressing forward to attack them at 2 a. m. June 19, but it was impossible to get there in that time, and having to cross Pine Mountain, arriving on the Cumberland after day, gave their emissaries an apportunity of sending forward information of our approach, and, besides, the enemy received information from Virginia that night that a force was going up Powell's Valley to cut them off, which made them push for the Gap.

I know of no good that resulted from this severe march after Giltner, except to give my officers and soldiers a severe training in the duties of hard marching, and to give the enemy a good scare after we got near them, and to admonish them that the Federal soldier can endure the hardest, most trying, and rapid marches through the mountains, without supplies for either men or horses, and gain on them at least fifty miles in sixty hours.

Throughout this severe campaign I have been encouraged by the cheerful obedience of the officers and men, who seemed constantly impressed with the important mission in which they were engaged and actuated by a sense of duty, and moved by a desire to do all in their power to accomplish the end; and I am especially grateful to the men for their cheerful submission to orders and patient endurance of hardships in the expedition from Irvine to Crank's Gap; and the detachments of the Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Fortieth Kentucky, Thirty-seventh and Fifty-second Kentucky Mounted Infantry, have my thanks for their soldierly bearing during the expedition.

And in conclusion, I would return my heartfelt thanks to Capt. A. W. Trebein for his ready and prompt attention to all the responsible duties

that devolved upon him during this campaign. He has always rendered a cheerful obedience to all orders. He was in the engagements at Mount Sterling and Cynthiana, and did his duty well, proved himself an officer of judgment and experience, as well as a gallant soldier. I would also speak in high praise of Captain Hicks, Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Doctor Haselwood, Thirty-seventh Kentucky, Lieutenant Armstrong, Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Captains Watts and White, and Quartermaster Mattingly, Thirty-seventh Kentucky Infantry, all of whom were on my staff during a portion or all of the campaign; Captain Hicks, Lieutenant Armstrong, and Doctor Haselwood went through the entire campaign. They did their duty faithfully and cheerfully, and rendered any other service necessary to promote the success of the expedition, and by their prompt and willing manner gave hope and strength to my command.

I am under obligations to all of the soldiers who have been under my command for any time during this expedition, and ask God's blessing upon them. But I am especially grateful to the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and a small detachment of Thirty-seventh and Fifty-second Kentucky Mounted Infantry Regiments, and one section of mountain howitzers that were in my brigade during the fight at Mount Sterling, Ky.; and Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Fortieth Kentucky, and detachment of Thirty-seventh and Fifty-second Kentucky that were with me at the fight at Cynthiana, for bravery displayed on the field, and efficient services rendered in the most trying hours of battle.

I should, perhaps, not make special mention of any officer where all did their duty so well, but I will not conclude without speaking in complimentary terms of Colonel Mims, Thirty-ninth Kentucky, Lieutenant-Colonel Mullins and Major Bierbower, Fortieth Kentucky, and Major Tyler, Fifty-second Kentucky, and commending them for their general good conduct. They have been severely tried, and proved themselves officers and soldiers, and can be trusted without fear of bringing dishonor to any position to which they may be assigned.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. HANSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. N. C. McLEAN,
Commanding First Division, District of Kentucky.

The following is a list of casualties in my command:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Detachments 37th and 52d Kentucky	3	6	1
12th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry	19	70	190
40th Kentucky Mounted Infantry	1	29	.....
Section mountain howitzers	1	2	.....
Total	24	107	191

No. 8.

Report of Col. John Mason Brown, Forty-fifth Kentucky Infantry, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
Lexington, Ky., June 29, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the force under my command from the morning of 5th of June

until the return of the troops to Lexington. The movements prior to 5th instant have already been reported:

On the morning of Sunday, 5th of June (the division being under the immediate command of Brigadier-General Burbridge, commanding District of Kentucky), I received orders to move my command in rear of the division up Mud Creek, a tributary of Big Sandy River, and in the direction of Pound Gap. The return of one of my scouts, left to observe the enemy in the vicinity of Pound Gap, gave the first intimation that Morgan had crossed into Kentucky in force, and had camped on the night of Friday, 3d of June, on the Rockhouse fork of the Kentucky River. On receipt of this intelligence, General Burbridge directed me to march in a westerly direction, and observe, instructing me to harass the enemy if found, and impede his advance into the State. My command was necessarily a small one, there being but one regiment of my proper brigade present with the division. This regiment (the Forty-fifth Kentucky Mounted Infantry) and a detachment of the Thirty-ninth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, under Maj. J. B. Auxier, constituted my force on the march. I camped on the night of 5th of June at the forks of Beaver Creek, halting chiefly for the purpose of ascertaining the movements of rebel scouts, whose trail we had found. Finding that they had evidently gone southward toward Prestonburg, and inferring therefrom that the enemy were not apprehensive of pursuit, I determined to move as rapidly as due regard to caution would permit, and if possible head off the enemy until General Burbridge with the main body could come up on their rear. The march conducted in this way was very exhausting, both upon men and horses. The labor necessary to prevent information getting ahead of my column was of a kind that taxed both the sagacity and endurance of my officers and men to the utmost. It was performed, however, with unvarying thoroughness and alacrity. My camp for a few hours on the night of the 6th was on the Grassy Fork of Licking River, and from that point, the road being in better repair, my march was more rapid. On the 7th, passing through Salyersville, I learned by courier that General Burbridge, with his division, was following rapidly. My brigade was consequently to be regarded as the advance of the division, and I regulated its movements accordingly. On the night of 7th I struck the State road at Shelby Wilson's house, six miles east of Hazel Green, and there found the trail of Morgan's entire force. From this point I made frequent captures of stragglers, but strictly prohibited any firing, intending to surprise the enemy if possible. A great part of the 8th was consumed in carefully skirmishing the woods adjacent to the road, and especially McCormick's Gap, a very formidable pass, which I was astonished to find entirely unguarded. The fact of there being no troops of the enemy at McCormick's Gap, convinced me that the enemy must be entirely ignorant of our pursuit. A few miles farther on a wagon was met conveying, under white flag, the body of a rebel officer, killed the day before at Mount Sterling. I ordered the flag party, under guard, to the rear to report to General Burbridge. At the Widow Stevens', twelve miles from Mount Sterling, I found a gentleman well known to me (but whose name it would be indiscreet to mention here), from whom I obtained full information as to the force and position of the enemy at Mount Sterling. As this gentleman reported the rebel pickets very carelessly posted at the very verge of their camp, I concluded that a surprise by the whole division was perhaps possible, and, therefore, halting my command, I rode back until I met General Burbridge, and communicated the intelligence. The general at once resolved on an attack, and instructed me to bring on the action by a charge through the rebel infantry camp, after

which I was to attack their cavalry on the Owingsville road, in the suburbs of the town. For this purpose the Eleventh Michigan Cavalry, commanded by Major Smith, was temporarily added to my brigade. At 4 a. m. on June 9 the engagement was opened by a charge of my brigade, the Forty-fifth Kentucky Mounted Infantry being in advance, supported by Eleventh Michigan Cavalry. The enemy were completely surprised, all their pickets killed before they could regain their camp, and the infantry of the enemy completely routed, with great slaughter. A howitzer attached to one of the brigades in my rear was unfortunately advanced too rapidly and cut my brigade in two on the narrow road, depriving me also of the support of Colonel Ratliff's brigade. This *contretemps* caused a few minutes' delay, and gave the cavalry of the rebels an opportunity to save a part of their force by flight. The attack was, however, so vigorously pushed, under the direction of the general commanding, that our success was complete. In this engagement I had cause to notice particularly the very gallant conduct of Capt. Frank Mott and Lieut. D. W. German, both of Company C, Forty-fifth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, which company was the advance of my brigade. I have so frequently had occasion to praise the courage and ability of Captain Mott in former reports that it is unnecessary that I should say more than that he fully answered all the expectation that my knowledge of him had raised. Lieutenant Burgher, Company C, Eleventh Michigan Cavalry; Lieutenant Mason, Company A, Eleventh Michigan Cavalry, and Captain Hicks, Twelfth Ohio Cavalry, also deserve special notice and commendation. The enemy after their rout were collected in some force, and re-enforced from the vicinity of Winchester, when an attempt was made to dislodge my command from the position it occupied. A sharp skirmishing fight ensued, lasting for several hours, the enemy suffering severely, and the attack being completely repulsed.

On the morning of 10th of June the march was ordered by the general toward Lexington, my brigade bringing up the rear with the prisoners. From Lexington I was directed to occupy the Maysville and Mount Sterling roads, leading out of Paris; but by subsequent orders the entire division was concentrated in Paris, whence I was ordered, on the 11th of June, to demonstrate toward Millersburg and Carlisle, with a view to detaining the enemy at Cynthiana. At night-fall I reported back to Paris, and from that point, my men and horses being utterly exhausted, my command moved as reserve in the rear of the division to Cynthiana. The battle of Cynthiana was fought and won before my brigade could close up on the main body. In the afternoon of 12th I was instructed by the general commanding to march my command, with the prisoners, to Lexington, which place was reached on 13th, and at which point my headquarters have since been located.

I inclose a copy of the report of killed, wounded, and missing, in the Forty-fifth Kentucky and Eleventh Michigan Regiments.*

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. MASON BROWN,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Brigade.

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Nominal list (omitted) shows 2 men killed, 1 officer and 7 men wounded, and 1 man missing of the Forty-fifth Kentucky, and 5 men killed, 1 officer and 19 men wounded, and 13 men missing of the Eleventh Michigan.

No. 9.

Report of Col. Israel Garrard, Seventh Ohio Cavalry, commanding First Cavalry Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, CAVALRY COMMAND,
DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Nicholasville, Ky., June 25, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that in obedience to your orders I moved my brigade, consisting of the Ninth Michigan Cavalry, Col. George S. Acker; the Seventh Ohio Cavalry, Lieut. Col. George G. Miner; and the First Battalion Sixteenth Kentucky Cavalry, Captain Bachmann, from Nicholasville to Lexington on Friday, the 10th instant, and from there to Paris and Cynthiana, with the other troops, under command of Brigadier-General Burbridge, commanding District of Kentucky. On the march from Paris to Cynthiana my position in the column was in the rear of the two brigades of Colonels Hanson and Mims, and in advance of the brigade of Colonel Brown. On reaching the enemy's position in front of the town of Cynthiana, the two brigades in front of me being dismounted and deployed, I moved my brigade off the road and formed it in column of battalions and awaited orders. I soon received orders from the general commanding in person to send one cavalry regiment to the right and one to the left of our line of battle, with instructions to attack at once on the extreme flanks of the enemy. I sent the Ninth Michigan Cavalry to the right and the Sixteenth Kentucky Cavalry to the left. I then received orders from the general commanding in person to take command of the left wing. I at once rode forward to our line of battle and found the enemy rapidly advancing from their second position upon us. The Sixteenth Kentucky, which reached me at that time, was dismounted and formed on the left of the line of dismounted troops, and the Seventh Ohio Cavalry was sent for, with orders to move by a route indicated to a position some distance beyond our left, but toward which the enemy was moving. I joined the Seventh at the point designated. When the orders to charge were given orders were sent to the dismounted troops to spare no exertion to keep pace as nearly as possible with the cavalry. The advance movement of the enemy caused them to be caught on very unfavorable ground, and a number of them were captured, but many escaped owing to the detention caused by the high and strong fences which abounded in that locality. The charge of Company H, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Captain Hall, upon the rebels posted among the buildings, stabling, garden fences, &c., of a farm-house, was executed with great spirit and determination and success. The fences being passed the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry continued its movement at a gallop, until the advance battalion, Companies A, B, and C, under Captain Green, came up with the enemy, rallied in a strong position behind a stone wall. The effort to drive them from this by a charge was unsuccessful, and the battalion was driven by a close and heavy fire back behind the crest of the ridge, having met with a loss of 2 killed, 6 wounded, and the loss of 17 horses. The fire was at such short range, and so well directed, that one horse received seven shots. These companies were at once reformed, and the remainder of the regiment kept under cover of the ridge. The Sixteenth Kentucky Cavalry, dismounted, had used every exertion to keep up with the cavalry, and were now reaching me. I halted them to allow the men to get their breath after a very fatiguing run over plowed land. They were then sent forward. At the same time three companies of the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry were sent around to

the left to flank the position. The Sixteenth Kentucky Cavalry had become closely engaged, when the cavalry movement was seen and appreciated, and the enemy left their strong position and fled in confusion. It was in this attack on the stone wall that the Sixteenth Kentucky Cavalry met with its losses. The enemy made no other stand, and from that time the rout was complete. The flight of the enemy was over the whole face of the country in front of us. A portion of them moved through the bottom-lands to the left of the range of bluffs. This portion was pursued by the three companies sent to make the flank movement. During the chase Lieutenant McKnight, Company K, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, a brave and experienced officer, was mortally wounded. The remainder of the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry pursued in a direct line over the high ground. The Ninth Michigan Cavalry, on reaching a point to the right of our line of battle, moved forward and found the enemy's line of battle broken, and formed in an irregular column, moving toward the river. This information was sent to the officer commanding the dismounted troops, and the cavalry was pushed forward rapidly in pursuit. The rebels surrendered at once, as they were overtaken by the cavalry. The mass of them were come up with at the river, just below the town. The river was crowded with men and horses struggling together in the deep water. Many were drowned, and opportunity was had for firing several hundred shots into them, while on both banks, as well as while in the water. The Ninth Michigan sent in 83 prisoners. The pursuit of the Seventh Ohio Cavalry caught the enemy among their horses on the railroad track, between the bluff and the river, a narrow place to operate in, and a difficult one to escape from. The crowded and disordered mass were making their way along the railroad, toward the town and bridge, when their escape was cut off by the charge of Company E, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Captain Rankin, followed by other companies down the bluff and lane. They were shut in above by the three companies on the extreme left; many were captured here, some escaping across the river. The Seventh lost no time in pushing across the bridge and through the town. That portion which crossed the bridge was led by Captain Allen, brigade adjutant, Lieutenant Mitchell, regimental adjutant, and Lieutenant Burton. They captured many who had crossed the river, and pushed on down the river until they came across the heavy body driven across the river by the pursuit of the Ninth Michigan Cavalry. This body they were not able to stop, and after forming line to repel the attack of the small force of the Seventh then in pursuit, it continued its flight down the river and out across the country to the Colemansville road. Another portion of the Seventh went through the town, and made numerous captures in the town and along the bank of the river. Taking about 100 of the Seventh Ohio, and being joined by about 100 of the Twelfth Ohio, which had mounted and moved down into the town, I moved out some five or six miles on the Colemansville road in pursuit of the main body of the fugitives. They were well mounted, had led horses with them, and it soon became evident that when pressed they could outtravel us, and the pursuit was stopped. On getting my brigade together, which I did on the west bank of the river near the bridge, I received orders to move out on the Augusta road in pursuit of the detachment that was guarding the Union prisoners captured the day before. My orders were to rescue the prisoners. On the way to Claysville I met squads of them returning, who informed me that the prisoners had been released. I continued my march, but sent for further

orders. I received orders to continue the pursuit of Morgan, who had fled on this road, and that Colonel Hanson's brigade would be sent across the country by way of Carlisle. My men and horses were very much exhausted, and my horses had had no feed for twenty-four hours. Finding grass at Claysville I halted there during the night, and moved on at daylight. At Sardis I halted to feed my men; I halted again at Flemingsburg, and while the horses were grazing the men were fed by the loyal citizens of that place. On behalf of my command I desire to thank the patriotic citizens of Sardis and Flemingsburg for their energetic efforts to feed us, and at the same time to cause us the least possible delay. This was done in both cases in less time than was required for feeding the horses. My commissary train which was following my command, under instructions from me, had been halted by order of the general commanding, and my men had had no rations since leaving Lexington. The march was continued during the night. At daylight a good road was reached, and the Ninth Michigan Cavalry was ordered forward at a trot. On coming to the Big Sandy road soon after sunrise, the deserted camp of Morgan was found near Morehead, and information obtained that he had taken the road over Clack Mountain to West Liberty. The information was that his main force had been gone some two hours, but it also gave me reason to hope that I might overtake some portion of his command this side of Clack Mountain. The Ninth Michigan pushed forward at a rapid gait, but on reaching the top of the mountain I ascertained that the rear guard had been gone nearly an hour, and that the more important part of the command had been gone long enough to have reached the mountain at the head of Yocum. I had now got into a country that could neither feed my men nor my horses, both worn down by the marching and loss of sleep of the previous thirty hours. I found myself in a country that admitted of no flank movements, and of no other movement except that of following the same road traveled by Morgan. There was no prospect of accomplishing anything valuable by further pursuit. I therefore ordered the pursuit to cease. I returned by easy marches to this post.

I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the losses in my brigade during the action at Cynthiana.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISRAEL GARRARD,
Colonel Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Kentucky.

No. 10.

Report of Insp. Gen. Daniel W. Lindsey, Kentucky State Guard.

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY STATE GUARD,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Frankfort, June 18, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the defense of the State capital against the recent attack of a detachment of General John H. Morgan's guerrilla forces:

The capture of the morning train from Louisville on the 8th instant was the first intimation had of the presence of the enemy in this section

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 officer and 2 men wounded and 1 man missing of the Sixteenth Kentucky, 3 men wounded of the Ninth Michigan, and 2 men killed, 1 officer and 6 men wounded, and 1 man missing of the Seventh Ohio.

of the State. Supposing the cutting of the road to have been the work of some small marauding band of horse-thieves, who would immediately endeavor to escape, I ordered a detachment of the First Kentucky Scouts to take the road as soon as possible, and march by the way of Mount Eden to Taylorsville, on which route it was thought the depredators could either be intercepted, or their whereabouts ascertained. Before the scouts could march, however, we learned that Morgan in force had succeeded in getting in between us and the U. S. forces, under command of Brig. Gen. S. G. Burbridge; had captured Mount Sterling and Paris, and had burned the bridges on the Kentucky Central Railroad. These events, occurring on the same day the road was cut between here and Louisville, presented the view of concerted action, and led to the belief that the enemy had an objective point somewhere between the break in the Central railroad at Paris and that upon the road from here to Louisville. This place, it seemed to me, held out greater inducements to him than any other, inasmuch as here he could strike the greatest blow to the State by the destruction of the public records, &c., and could arm his new recruits, whom he was rapidly mounting as he passed along, upon the finest stock ever produced in the blue grass region. In addition to this, General Burbridge, having come upon his rear, as we were informed by special courier, was pressing him with the utmost vigor. Here he could procure artillery and cross his command in a few hours, and, destroying the bridges, avoid, or so delay, pursuit as to be able to strike the Louisville and Nashville Railroad with impunity. In view of these conclusions, which subsequent events proved to be correct, it was determined not to send any part of the cavalry away, and by direction of His Excellency the Governor the militia of the county, the Thirty-sixth Regiment, under Colonel Keenon, was ordered out and the various roads picketed. The railroad being again open to Louisville, exertions were made to ship the public papers and stores of every kind to that place. All night long the work of loading the train was kept up, until every car was filled to its utmost capacity. It is useless to say that the officers of the various departments and their clerks discharged their laborious duties with diligence.

On the morning of the 9th the train containing the public property, with a guard composed of the clerks of the various offices and volunteers from the militia and strangers in the city, all under the command of Mr. J. B. Tilford, of the adjutant-general's office, started for Louisville. When nearing Pleasureville the road was discovered to be on fire. The engine was immediately reversed and the train attacked by guerrillas. The guard succeeded in defending the train, on which a running fire was kept up for several miles, and notwithstanding the road was obstructed with rails, &c., every 200 or 300 yards, the train and guards uninjured reached the depot at 7.15 p. m. The enrolled militia of this city, Peak's Mill Precinct, and other parts of the county had been collecting during the day. A squad under Capt. Sanford Goin was sent to man the guns in the fort, a small guard being at the arsenal; the remainder were placed in barracks near the city. Finding it impossible for me to attend to all the details, and at the same time exercise general command, I availed myself of the services of Col. George W. Monroe, Twenty-second Kentucky Infantry, who at all times has been found willing to respond to the call of his country and State, and placed him in command of forces for the purpose of organizing and distributing them, with orders to report from time to time to these headquarters.

On the morning of the 10th the militia force was collected at the arsenal for equipment, and then by Colonel Monroe distributed between the fort, the arsenal, and the bridge leading to South Frankfort. I sent a special messenger through to Louisville, with an order to Colonel Gathright, commanding the militia of Jefferson County, to turn out his command for service, and to act on consultation with Mr. Gill, the superintendent of the railroad, in establishing connection between here and Louisville, leaving a sufficient guard at the most important points for the protection of the road. Lieutenant-Colonel Craig was sent from here with a company composed of detachments from the First Kentucky (scouts) and the militia, as a guard to a construction train, with orders to repair whatever damage had been done to this end of the road. This expedition returned in the evening without being able to accomplish their mission. Colonel Craig found the enemy posted in the stockade near Benson's Bridge, and charging them drove them out and across the creek, capturing 2 horses, with the loss of 1 man wounded and 3 missing. What damage he did the enemy he was unable to ascertain. These persistent efforts to stop all use of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad demonstrated that we were in danger, and when the news was received that Morgan was at Georgetown no one could doubt his intentions. We here in Frankfort were not long in finding out what those intentions were. About 7 p. m. 10th instant a picket came into my headquarters and announced that the enemy were advancing on the Georgetown pike. The detachment of scouts had been ordered but a short time before to be prepared to strengthen the pickets on any road that might be threatened. They were immediately sent out the Georgetown pike. Colonel Monroe and myself accompanied them as far as the cemetery gate, when I was informed by a picket stationed to the left of the road, in position to see the Owenton pike, that a large force was advancing on that road. Hearing nothing from the pickets stationed at Hord's house I rather doubted the information, and, leaving Colonel Monroe to defend the Georgetown pike, I took six mounted men and started out on the Owenton road. I had not gone far when I discovered the enemy moving up the hill to attack the fort. Ordering the cavalry that were with me to make for the fort by the road leading up the hill next to the river, I made my way up the hill, reaching the summit just in time to see the men driven from the advanced gun and the enemy take possession of it. I was met by a large number of negroes who had been used in building a redoubt, and who were running for the fort. I changed their course and made them go down the hill to the left, near the river. No negroes were allowed in the fort. I had no intention of using them as soldiers, and knowing that if the enemy should succeed in taking the place they would be murdered, I ordered them from the hill. By this time the enemy, about sixty strong, were advancing rapidly upon the fort, from the direction of the gun they had captured, a portion taking shelter behind a stone wall, under cover of which they could approach nearer the fort. As I rode around to the entrance I observed about twenty-five of the enemy moving in the direction of the ravine on the west slope of the hill, a short distance north of the fort. I gave the command "fire," and with a few rounds the enemy were repulsed, as they were also in two succeeding assaults. In the first assault Maj. T. J. Hutchison and John Coleman, of the Thirty-sixth Enrolled Militia of Franklin County, were wounded while working the guns in the fort. Major Hutchison was wounded in the face and John Coleman in the breast, both seriously, but neither mortally. Information was received through pris-

oners that the enemy lost 5 men wounded, and there was 1 horse captured by us. Hostilities having ceased for a while, and Colonel Monroe arriving, it was concluded to send a detachment for each of the two guns outside of the fort. Colonel Monroe commanded one of the detachments in person and Mr. Thomas Buford, of Woodford County, the other. This work they accomplished. These guns were covered by a fire from the fort; had they not been, the presence of mind of young Frank Gray in bringing away the friction primers would have prevented the enemy from using them against us. Too much credit cannot be awarded to Sergeant Johnson, of the Second Mounted [Infantry]; Capt. Sanford Goin, of this place; Mr. Albert Bayliss, of Shelby, and Mr. J. B. Gibson, of Cincinnati, the latter an old Kentucky Military Institute cadet; and also Captain Fletcher, U. S. Army, and Mr. Schwitzker, for their bravery and efficiency in handling the guns in the fort. This defense would have been creditable to the militia had their number been sufficient to have lined the parapet from one end to the other; but I am satisfied that when the first assault was made there were not over forty men in the fort. Waiting until after midnight to see if the attack would be renewed, I then turned the command of the fort over to Colonel Monroe, and rode down to the city for the purpose of visiting the arsenal and other points of defense. At the arsenal I found yourself in command, aided by Quartermaster-General Suddarth, and everything in preparation for its defense. The bridge was effectually guarded by a detachment under command of Capt. John M. Hewett. About daylight I relieved Colonel Monroe. The enemy were found to be occupying all the roads leading into the city. Several attempts were made by them to approach the arsenal through the cemetery and by the railroad, but the shells thrown from the guns at the fort and a gun at the arsenal kept them back. The enemy showing themselves frequently on the hills southwest of the city, two guns, 20-pounder Parrotts, at the fort, under charge of Messrs. Gibson, Bayliss, and Buford, shelled them with considerable effect, as it was learned that 5 were killed and 5 wounded, and several dead horses mark the localities at which they fell. A flag of truce appearing, the firing ceased. I will here state that during the suspension of hostilities occasioned by the entrance of the flag of truce, the enemy were discovered on the north side of the river advancing through the cemetery, and by my orders they were shelled. For further particulars I refer you to Colonel Monroe's report, which I herewith transmit to you.

On the morning of the 12th instant General Harlan, with a detachment, reconnoitered the hills on the south side of the river, from the Louisville turnpike gate around to the railroad, without discovering any indication of the enemy. In the evening of the same day Colonel Jordan, of the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, arrived with his command.

On the morning of the 13th, the command of the city having been turned over to Colonel Jordan, the militia were relieved from duty and were addressed by General Harlan on behalf of His Excellency Governor Bramlette.

The citizens of this city, and the State at large, are under obligations to Colonel Monroe for his services in defense of the capital, and I here tender him my thanks for his valuable assistance to me.

I here make honorable mention of the volunteer militia under General Harlan and Captain Hewett, who rendered efficient services in guarding the railroad bridges during the night of the 15th instant.

Quartermaster-General Suddarth, with the assistance of Quartermaster Armer, Mr. Poynter, and Lieutenant Venable, quartermaster

of the Thirty-sixth Regiment Enrolled Militia, attended in an efficient manner to the duties of the quartermaster and commissary departments.

Colonel Keenon and the officers and men under his command deserve especial praise for their prompt response to the call of His Excellency the Governor. The Thirty-sixth Regiment have furnished another evidence of the loyalty of the militia, and of the fact that they are ready and willing to defend their State whenever called on to do so.

The presence of His Excellency the Governor and Attorney-General Harlan animated the men, and contributed very materially to the defense of the fort.

I am under obligations to Messrs. W. A. Gaines and George Watson, volunteer aides, for the prompt manner in which they discharged their duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. W. LINDSEY,
Inspector-General, Kentucky.

Gen. JOHN H. BOYLE,
Adjutant-General, Kentucky.

No. 11.

Report of Col. George W. Monroe, Twenty-second Kentucky Infantry, commanding forces defending Frankfort.

HEADQUARTERS FORCES DEFENDING FRANKFORT,
Frankfort, June 18, 1864.

SIR: I beg leave to submit the following report of the operations during the three days' siege of Frankfort:

In compliance with special orders from headquarters Kentucky State Guard, of date June 9, I assumed command of the active forces in and around the city, and proceeded directly to place the city in a position for defense. The following gentlemen were appointed on my staff: Capt. J. M. Mills, acting assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff; Lieuts. John M. Hewett, jr., Yoder Brown, and John A. Crittenden, aides-de-camp. I instructed Col. Edgar Keenon, commanding Thirty-sixth Regiment Enrolled Militia, and Lieutenant Denton, commanding Kentucky Scouts, to report to me immediately the available force under their command. The reports were promptly furnished, and I ascertained that my active force, consisting of cavalry and infantry, amounted to only 183 men. With this force I had to defend the fort, arsenal, bridges, and all the roads leading into town. Feeling that the situation was a critical one, and determining to resist to the last any attack which should be made, and thinking the fort the better point for resistance, I ordered Colonel Keenon to summon the remainder of his regiment and occupy the fort, with instructions to all detachments who were defending the entrances to the town to fall back upon that point in case they could not hold their positions. I inspected the fort and found the ordnance and stores in good condition, but no regular artillery force to man the guns. I then directed Colonel Keenon to furnish Sergeant Johnson, of the Second Mounted Infantry, with a force from his command to work the cannon, which being done, I commenced, in order to strengthen the position, the construction of two redoubts, with a line of rifle-pits to protect them, immediately in the rear of the fort, impressing for this purpose about seventy-five negro men. This work, however, the enemy did not allow me to complete, as will be

shown hereafter. After this disposition of the force, I rode to your headquarters to report, and while there received information that the enemy were advancing toward town, upon the Lexington pike, with a force estimated at 200. I immediately ordered Lieutenant Denton, of the scouts, to take thirty men and ascertain the truth of this report. A few moments after the detachment started I determined to go myself and find out the exact state of the case, as I apprehended great danger from that direction. I asked you to accompany me, which you did, and, advancing up the road as far as the cemetery gate, we met the detachment returning, who reported the enemy advancing in large force. We then rallied the detachment and, dismounting a portion of them, sent them, with a few infantry pickets, to the old railroad cut on the left to drive back the force said to be advancing in that direction. In the mean time you had taken six men and started for the Owenton pike, with the intention of cutting off the force supposed to be in the old railroad cut. I started with the few remaining of the detachment of cavalry toward the toll-gate, and, arriving at the old depot on the hill, saw a squad of about twenty rebel cavalry moving on my left flank in direction of the fort. A squad of four men were seen approaching my right from the direction of Mr. Ambrose Dudley's house. Six men and a sergeant were dispatched back down the pike to the road leading from Mr. Thomas S. Page's farm, to intercept the squad, but they did not attempt to approach the pike. While watching the movements of the enemy on my left the firing commenced at the fort, and looking in that direction I could plainly see the enemy's sharpshooters ascending the knoll in front of the partially constructed redoubts, in which cannon had been placed. I watched the engagement with feelings never before experienced, knowing that if the fort was taken the city was doomed. The enemy was doubtless aware of the force defending the fort, from the manner of assault and desperation with which it was made. At this juncture you, with the six men with you, had attempted to ascend the eastern slope of the hill and reach the fort, but being intercepted by the rapid approach of the enemy and a long line of abatis in your front, the cavalry were compelled to deploy around the brow of the hill to the left, while you dauntlessly pushed your way through the abatis, being closely pursued and fired upon almost to the very gate on the western end of the fort. Your timely and safe arrival inspired the men with fresh courage and determination and largely contributed to their success. The artillerists in charge of the guns at the redoubts alluded to, having no force whatever to support them, after firing one or two rounds abandoned their position, and the enemy became so elated and emboldened as to press quickly forward across the intervening space toward the fort, making a fierce and daring assault. The result was a severe and quick repulse, every man in the walls standing to his post, and the assailants, meeting with such a steady fire and heroic resistance, retired as hastily as they came. The fighting was renewed at intervals for two hours, when the enemy retired, burning the barracks situated near the Owenton pike. The casualties of the assault were 2 wounded, Maj. T. J. Hutchison and Private John Coleman, of Thirty-sixth Regiment of Militia. Neither of the wounds are mortal, and both will soon recover. While you were thus superintending matters at the fort I remained on the Lexington pike with my squad of cavalry, determined, if possible, to hold in check any attacking force sufficiently long for the citizens to reach the fort, but as it was growing dark and the gunners could not see sufficiently plainly, they mistook us for the enemy, opening fire upon

us and landed a couple of shells uncomfortably near. I then withdrew with my men to the arsenal, and after giving them instructions joined you at the fort. At midnight thirty men were selected, and dividing into two squads, placing one in charge of Capt. Thomas Buford, I went out with the view of ascertaining the fate of the guns in the redoubts, and proceeding cautiously we found them entirely unmolested in their places and brought them into the fort. Owing to the vigorous fire the enemy received and the decided repulse they retired so hastily as not even to take time to spike them. Thus ended the conflict of Friday, the 10th. Knowing that the attack would be renewed about daylight, if at all, every preparation was made for it, but daylight came and the old flag waved over us still.

On Saturday morning, as early as 5 o'clock, the enemy was discovered on the south side of the river, and at 6 o'clock a flag of truce was seen to approach the wooden bridge. The bearers were met on the other side by Lieutenant Armer and Mr. W. A. Gaines, volunteer aides-de-camp, who blindfolded them and reported them to Captain Mills at the north end of the bridge. They were conducted to my headquarters. I repaired thither from the fort, and the rebel officer announced himself as Adjutant Freeman, of Colonel Giltner's Fourth Kentucky Confederate Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Pryor commanding, and verbally demanded the unconditional surrender of the town and forces. Of course I did not recognize this irregular manner, but, promptly refusing the demand, directed my staff to escort them out of the lines. Everything remained quiet until 8 o'clock, when the enemy were reported in the cemetery, a few of them being visible. I directed Capt. Henry Brown, in charge of the gun at the arsenal, to open fire on them, which he did, driving them to safe cover. At 9 o'clock a second flag of truce made its appearance in South Frankfort, and Lieut. Yoder Brown was dispatched to receive it, with instructions not to allow the bearers to come across the bridge. In connection with Captain Mills I rode to headquarters, and Lieutenant Brown presented the following communication:

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE FORCES,
South Frankfort, Ky., June 11, 1864.

COMMANDANT U. S. FORCES, *Frankfort, Ky.:*

SIR: As commander of the Confederate forces on this side of the river, and under instructions from my superior, I demand the unconditional surrender of your forces, with this statement: That all will be treated as prisoners of war, and private property respected; but if a useless and stubborn resistance is made we will not answer for the consequences in an assault.

I am, sir, respectfully,

M. T. PRYOR,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Fourth Kentucky Cavalry.

This demand I referred to you, as I considered it a question of vital interest to the city and State, and which was returned to me with instructions from His Excellency the Governor that he would not surrender, and that no more white flags must be sent in for the purpose of making such a demand. Under these instructions I made the following reply:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Frankfort, Ky., June 11, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel PRYOR,
Comdg. Fourth Kentucky Confederate Cavalry, South Frankfort, Ky.:

SIR: Your note demanding the unconditional surrender of the forces under my command at this place has been received. In reply I will say that I will not surrender.

I am, sir, respectfully,

GEO. W. MONROE,
Colonel Twenty-second Kentucky Regiment, Commanding.

Immediately after this the enemy commenced a sharp and rapid fire of musketry upon our forces stationed at the wooden bridge and the arsenal, which was kept up at intervals during the whole day, as late as 5 p. m., when they withdrew, taking the country road to the right of the Louisville pike. Two guns from the fort opened upon them and continued shelling until the enemy had gotten out of sight. The casualties of the day's fight was 1 wounded, Mr. John M. Todd, shot in the hand, at the bridge.

Apprehending no further danger from that quarter, but rather that the enemy would concentrate and attack again on this side of the river, every preparation was made to give him a warm reception, both at the fort and in town. Sunday morning, however, found all quiet, and being satisfied that the siege was abandoned, our little band was permitted to rest, having for forty-eight hours been vigilant and active at the post of duty. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Colonel Jordan commanding, arrived, and re-enforced by this fine body of men made me feel that we were saved.

To you, general, and to our worthy Governor, too much praise cannot be awarded for your fearless stand at the outset, and your unflinching determination to defend the city; and to your constant supervision of matters throughout must be attributed in a vast degree the success I am now able to report to you. Being at home on furlough, and finding you, once my senior in command of the old Twenty-second Kentucky Infantry, as general commanding the State forces, I accepted the position you were pleased to assign me much more willingly than I would have done under different circumstances.

To those citizens of the town and county, especially to the noble boys of Peak's Mill Precinct, who promptly responded to the call of the commanding officer in the hour of peril and danger, all honor and praise is due. To the gallant youth of the town (for such they were), who so faithfully discharged the duties assigned them, is due the thanks of every loyal citizen. Never did veteran soldiers conduct themselves more nobly than did the little band that defended the capital.

To Capt. Sanford Goin, Sergeant Johnson, Mr. Bayliss, of West Point, Mr. J. B. Gibson, of Cincinnati, and Capt. Henry Brown I am under especial obligations for efficient services in manning the artillery.

To General John M. Harlan acknowledgments are rendered for his exceedingly valuable services on frequent occasions.

To my staff, Capt. J. M. Mills, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieuts. J. M. Hewett, jr., and Yoder Brown, Mr. W. A. Gaines, volunteer aides; and Lieutenant Ramsey, Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, I tender my sincere thanks for the promptness and correct manner with which they delivered orders intrusted to them. and the willingness displayed [by] them to face any danger.

I am, general, very respectfully,

GEORGE W. MONROE,

Colonel Twenty-second Kentucky Infantry, Commanding Forces.

Insp. Gen. D. W. LINDSEY.

No. 12.

Report of Col. Joel F. Asper, One hundred and seventy-first Ohio Infantry.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *June 20, 1864.*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report to headquarters Northern Department a full account of the march of my regiment from Johnson's

Island into Kentucky (General Burbridge's district), with an account of the disaster which occurred to it there, together with the condition and situation of the field officers, as well as the situation and condition of the line officers and men since their capture by General Morgan.

About 8 a. m. June 9 instant I received an order for the march of my regiment to Covington, Ky., to report to Brig. Gen. E. H. Hobson, eight companies being on Johnson's Island on duty. A copy of the order is annexed, marked Exhibit A. My orders issued at once, and preparations were commenced by cooking rations, &c. At 10.30 o'clock I received a copy of a dispatch from General Heintzelman, and was ordered to march at once. A copy of the dispatch is annexed as Exhibit B. The cooking of the rations ceased, and in one hour and a half the regiment was on the march. It was taken across the bay, loaded, and at 4 p. m. the train started for Cincinnati. At Springfield it was delayed two hours waiting for our baggage and horses, which had been stopped at Urbana with the train containing Twenty-fourth Ohio Battery. I arrived at Cincinnati at 1 p. m. on the 10th. Here I was ordered to report at Colonel Marker's headquarters, which I did. I made requisition for two days' rations and 30,000 rounds of ammunition, crossed the Ohio River, and reported to General Hobson about 4 o'clock of the 10th. In pursuance of orders I placed my command in light marching order; loaded it on the train; also assisted to load over 300 horses. A copy of the written order received by me is annexed and marked Exhibit C. When ready to move I reported in person to General Hobson, and was ordered to move my train at once, proceed to Cynthiana, and await orders. The train moved about 10 p. m. Having heard that a small body of rebels or guerrillas had been seen near the railroad about twenty-five miles up the track, I gave the strictest orders to guard against any surprise, ordering sentinels posted in each car, the men to be ready with guns and accouterments, and all line officers to remain with their commands. We proceeded without interruption to Keller's Bridge, over the Licking River, which is about one mile over the railroad track and two miles by the dirt road from Cynthiana. The bridge had been burned by Morgan's men two or three days before. On Thursday the One hundred and sixty-eighth Regiment Ohio National Guard, Colonel Garis, had been sent up this railroad, dropped in detachments along its line, with five companies under Colonel Garis in Cynthiana. This I had been advised of. The train arrived at Keller's Bridge at 4 o'clock in the morning. I immediately ordered my men out of the cars, had them stack arms on the left of the track, the ground offering a good position for defense. I had details made, and the rations and ammunition unloaded and distributed, and our private horses taken from the train. On getting out I placed a picket, consisting of one company, on duty, on the top of the hill which overlooked the valley and much of the country about. Having taken off our regimental stores, and while the men were putting rations and ammunition into haversacks and cartridge-boxes, I then went to inquire about getting off the Government horses, four car-loads of which were on my train. I went back to the second train, which had followed us closely, and in a short time found Captain Butler, assistant adjutant-general on General Hobson's staff, who directed me to make a detail of 230 men and 10 officers to mount a portion of the horses, and this detail was to get the horses out of the train. I ordered the detail made, and the adjutant set about it. About this time picket-firing had been commenced at the town in our advance. I was also notified by a man from my advance company that a large cavalry force was moving on our right. I

saddled my horse, rode to the point of observation, saw a considerable force which I knew was rebel cavalry. At this time the sergeant-major of Colonel Garis' regiment came to me and reported that Colonel Garis had been attacked by 1,500 of Morgan's cavalry; that he would hold the town as long as he could, and wished me to come to his assistance as speedily as possible. I ordered the lieutenant-colonel to form the line, and rode back and reported to Captain Butler. He directed me to wait until General Hobson should come forward. He soon came forward. My line was forming in good style, faced toward the rebel approach. By the time General Hobson came up, a large column of cavalry was coming down the road toward us, either for the purpose of getting between us and Colonel Garis or to get to Colonel Garis' rear; and by direction of General Hobson, I placed two companies, under command of Major Fowler, on a point of the hill across the railroad. These companies opened fire upon the column immediately and drove it back, several saddles being emptied at the first fire. I had in my command 690 officers and men. This included musicians, hospital attendants, and all supernumeraries. There were about 100 men of different detachments on General Hobson's train, mostly from Kentucky regiments. These men and one company from my regiment were thrown forward as skirmishers, General Hobson assuming command of the whole force, and Captain Butler, of the staff, having charge of the skirmish line. The battle opened about 5 o'clock in the morning. It was hotly contested on both sides. The force directly opposing us from the start was Colonel Giltner's brigade, of Morgan's command, 1,500 strong, armed with the Enfield rifle. This brigade dismounted and advanced as infantry. We held them in check and drove them back twice, and had there been no other force, we should have been the victors on the field. Between 11 and 12 o'clock another brigade came into our rear and took position in a wheat-field; besides, another had flanked around and took position on our right flank and rear. This was commanded by Colonel Martin, and the other by General Morgan in person. I made disposition of my exhausted and scattered command to meet it. I placed all I could spare from my front line against a high fence to our rear where they would be partially protected by the two fences of a lane. By the time the dispositions could be made a flag of truce was seen approaching our lines. I was directed by General Hobson to receive it. I went out and met Captain Morgan, of General Morgan's staff. He carried a demand from General Morgan for our surrender as prisoners of war. I started to report to General Hobson, and on my way was summoned to meet another flag carried by the rebel Colonel Martin. I replied to him that I was considering then a demand from General Morgan. I reported to General Hobson. He asked my opinion about it. I told him that I could hold out an hour longer, but that the end was plainly to be seen unless relief was at hand, and we knew of none. General Hobson thought I could not hold out more than twenty minutes, or thirty at most. We were unanimous in the conclusion that from the exhausted condition of the men, having been fighting six hours without rest or water, that we could not hold out much longer if attacked vigorously from front, rear, and flanks, and to save the slaughter that must ensue from such an attack policy and duty alike required a surrender. Colonel Garis had surrendered as we believed more than four hours before. No firing had been heard from that quarter since early in the morning, and a scout we had sent to ascertain the result had been driven back by rebel pickets. I was then deputed to arrange the terms of surrender, which

I did with Captain Morgan. The terms were: General Hobson's forces to surrender unconditionally as prisoners of war; the officers to retain their side-arms; all private property to be respected except horses; public property to belong to the captors. After General Morgan rode up he said we had made so gallant a fight that we should all have our horses. Lieutenant-Colonel Harmon had a valuable horse which Colonel Martin insisted upon keeping, and he was permitted by General Morgan to do so, but with this exception the terms as modified by General Morgan were strictly observed. I was ordered to form my command, stack arms, and march them off, and then make a list of names, companies, and regiments. Before this could be done they were ordered away under a guard, the field officers being detained with General Hobson and staff.

Our loss was 14 killed and 45 wounded. My surgeon stated to me on his way down to Covington that he thought our loss in killed and wounded would reach 75 or 80. I have no means of stating accurately, having been separated from the command since the surrender. Our loss in prisoners is about 500, some men having escaped.

I fought my command as well as I could and to the best possible advantage, General Hobson giving no general directions during the battle besides his personal assistance to keep the men up to the work. General Hobson surrendered only when to have held out longer would have been mere idle bravado, and would have induced reckless and wholesale slaughter.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of most of my officers and men. Two or three officers failed to do their duty, and some men skulked away; but no more than is usual in most regiments. Most of these men had never been under fire, but they fought splendidly, coolly, and behaved like veterans.

General Hobson was cool, brave, and judicious; was exposed all the time to the rebel fire, and deserves well of the Government.

My own horse was shot under me and disabled, and I had several other evidences of the close firing of rebel sharpshooters, but escaped unhurt.

The foregoing account of the battle of Keller's Bridge is preliminary, and quite necessary to a full understanding of the anomalous condition of General Hobson and staff and the field officers of my regiment.

After the surrender General Morgan proposed to send General Hobson and staff, together with the field officers of my regiment, out under a flag of truce to get into communication with the military authorities for the purpose of securing a special exchange of ourselves, and to secure an exchange of our men for some of his own then held as prisoners in Kentucky; or if this could not be effected, that our Government might be induced to accept his parole of them, so that they would be accounted for by the Richmond Government; and if we failed to secure an exchange, then we must return and report to General Morgan as prisoners. General Hobson refused at first to go into the arrangement. After consultation I advised that it be done for the benefit of our officers and soldiers, who are only 100-days' men, as it would be peculiarly hard to take these men south to languish in Southern prisons for several months, and I believed the Government would not permit it. It was then agreed to accept the proposition of General Morgan. General Morgan and General Hobson agreed upon the terms of a paper to be signed. It was drawn up in pencil and signed by us all. Inspector-General Allen, of General Morgan's staff, then drew one in ink, and in doing so added to it a general parole. This we refused to sign; first,

because it was not according to agreement; and second, because we absolutely refused to accept a general parole. It was then changed as agreed upon first, and signed. Annexed is a true copy of this paper, marked Exhibit D.*

The paper being signed, horses obtained (General Morgan had ordered a horse given me to replace my disabled one), with an ambulance for those who had no horses, General Hobson's and staff's horses being on the train, which had been run back, thrown from the track, and destroyed, we started for some point where communication could be had with the military authorities by telegraph. We expected to find such communication at Boyd's Station, on the Kentucky Central Railroad, but the operator had abandoned the station, and we proceeded to Falmouth, where we arrived Sunday evening. Our escort was Capt. C. C. Morgan, aide-de-camp, and Surgeon Goode, of General Morgan's staff, Major Chenoweth, of the line, a Mr. Voorhies, said to be a soldier, lately joined them at Lexington, and an ambulance driver, who was also a soldier. These men were all armed. Voorhies carried a flag of truce in advance. We were received into our lines at Falmouth; the rebel officers were assigned quarters and kept close. General Hobson immediately placed himself in communication with General Burbridge, his superior officer, commanding the District of Kentucky, and the result is, two telegrams, copies of which are annexed as Exhibit E.

On Friday morning General Hobson and staff, in pursuance of said telegrams, started overland for Lexington (having first obtained permission to go that way), to report to General Burbridge, taking with them the rebel officers and men, and myself and the other field officers of my regiment came to Cincinnati, as directed by General Burbridge, and from thence I came on here to report, leaving the lieutenant-colonel and major at Cincinnati. The regiment, with the line officers, was paroled on Sunday after the battle between General Morgan and General Burbridge.

Captain Morris, one of my captains, who was present and participated in the whole matter, reports as follows: On Saturday evening, after our surrender, the prisoners, comprising all they had taken at Mount Sterling, Lexington, and Cynthiana, and those from our regiment, about 1,300, were started off on the Claysville pike, and marched about six miles. In the morning they were started up and marched about ten miles on the double-quick. At length they were halted, the officers called to the front and center, and they were then offered horses to ride, provided they would give their parole of honor that they would not attempt to escape. While discussing the matter, Captain Morris asked permission for an interview with General Morgan, which was granted. Captain Morris stepped to General Morgan and told him that this treatment was not according to the terms of the surrender. General Morgan replied that he was aware of that, but that circumstances altered cases, and said to Captain Morris if the officers would agree to respect their parole he would parole them and let them go. Captain Morris told him he would report to the other officers and let them decide, which he did, and they all agreed to accept a parole and respect it. They were then paroled. A copy of this parole is annexed and marked Exhibit F. The inspector-general then mounted Captain Morris and compelled him to ride along the lines with him, and he then told the men they were paroled, administering to them some oath, or some sort of obligation. They were started to Augusta, thence to Cin-

* See p. 36.

cinnati, and by your orders have been transferred to Camp Dennison. They are there now in a very uncomfortable condition; some have gone home (the officers and men of the One hundred and sixty-eighth Ohio National Guard have all gone home), and they say, as reported to me, as I came along, that they insist upon being exchanged before being sent to duty again, as they gave a solemn oath not to take up arms until exchanged, because if they are they expect to be murdered if captured again. I make this statement in their behalf and ask action upon it.

The question submitted, upon which a decision of the Government is asked, is whether these line officers and men, not having been reduced within the permanent lines of the rebel armies, are prisoners of war at all; and whether General Morgan in letting them go with a parole, however formal, did not in fact abandon them, and they are thereby liberated. There may be some doubt upon the subject, but whatever the strict legal rights may be under the cartel, still I believe it would be policy on the part of the Government to accept this parole and exchange them at once, in order that they be again put into the field. It will place them in a condition to go to duty more willingly and heartily, and not with the fear that if again captured they would be murdered. They have yet about two months and a half to serve. General Hobson and staff and the field officers are under a different obligation. Their parole binds them to return if a special exchange cannot be effected. They were treated with kindness and courtesy and do not desire or wish to violate their pledge. Although the proposition came from General Morgan, yet it was for our benefit, for if not accepted we would have been mounted on fresh horses and run into General Branch's [Vance's?] lines as soon as possible. This they told us after it had been arranged. If the principle of the cartel that we were not reduced to possession within the permanent lines of the army liberates us, we desire that the Government assume the responsibility of so deciding and then to protect us. I would beg the authorities to consider thoroughly, first, the point whether the agreement partly executed is not equivalent to being reduced to possession; whether in fact it was not such reduction of possession as to bring us within the provisions of the cartel. But in either case we are not to decide, and it will be for us to act as the authorities shall order. The arrangement was made in good faith and we desire it carried out. I would beg to ask the Government to be liberal in their action upon this matter, as well as in the construction of the rules of war under which it must be decided. We have fought hard and bravely, and to some purpose, too, as a short statement will show.

General Morgan had planned to sweep down the Licking River Valley, plunder as he went, ride into Covington, plunder and burn it, then turn the guns of the fortifications upon the city of Cincinnati, shell it until he was satisfied, then turn up the Ohio and ride out of the State via Maysville and Pound Gap. He had burned the bridges at Paris and Cynthiana to prevent troops following him on the railroad; he had made a feint upon Frankfort, to draw off General Burbridge, which he partially succeeded in doing. He had fresh horses, was twenty-four hours the start, with no force at Covington, and none on the line of march except ours. Our fight was so obstinate and protracted that the fighting, taking care of his killed and wounded and the prisoners, detained him until General Burbridge could come up. The rebel officers admitted that this was General Morgan's plan, and that they had been checked in the execution by our fight. General

Burbridge was able in a short and decisive fight to completely rout General Morgan's forces so that they were compelled to fly the State in a scattered condition. We beg to be allowed to believe that we have, by our sacrifice, rendered the Government and our own State some service, and ask to have these questions considered fairly, and to be liberally and fairly dealt with by our Government.

I have the honor, captain, to be, your most obedient servant,

J. F. ASPER,
Colonel 171st Regiment Ohio National Guard.

Capt. C. H. POTTER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Northern Department, Columbus, Ohio.

[Inclosures.]

EXHIBIT A.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 124.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES
JOHNSON'S ISLAND AND SANDUSKY,
Johnson's Island, Ohio, June 9, 1864.

* * * * * * *

5. Pursuant to orders from Major-General Heintzelman, commanding Northern Department, Col. J. F. Asper will immediately prepare so much of his regiment (the One hundred and seventy-first Ohio National Guard) as remains at this post, to move by rail from Sandusky to Covington, Ky., via Cincinnati, and will, at Covington, report to Brig. Gen. E. H. Hobson for duty. The regiment will take camp and garrison equipage and four days' cooked rations, and be in every way prepared for field service. It will take tents of a new issue from Capt. L. M. Brooks, assistant quartermaster. The regiment will be ready to leave this post at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and will turn over to Captain Brooks, assistant quartermaster, and leave its tents and quarters now in use standing, and in as perfect condition as they are now in. Capt. L. M. Brooks, assistant quartermaster, will furnish transportation, to be ready at the earliest moment possible.

By command of Col. Charles W. Hill:

A. N. MEAD,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXHIBIT B.

COLUMBUS, *June 8, 1864.*
(Received Sandusky, Ohio, 8.30 a. m. 9th.)

Col. CHARLES W. HILL,
Commanding Johnson's Island:

Have the One hundred and seventy-first Ohio, Colonel Asper, ready for field service at a moment's notice. The service will be temporary.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

EXHIBIT C.

COVINGTON, KY., *June 10, 1864.*

Colonel ASPER,
One hundred and seventy-first Ohio:

Move at once with your regiment on to Cynthiana, on the train. Report in person, or by an officer, when you are about to start.

By order of Brigadier-General Hobson:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXHIBIT E.*

LEXINGTON, *June 14, 1864.*
(Received 15th.)

Brig. Gen. E. H. HOBSON:

The general commanding considers no officers and men prisoners of war except such as Morgan retained and took off with him, and directs that you and your staff report here for duty as soon as practicable, and that the three rebel officers be held as prisoners.

J. BATES DICKSON.

LEXINGTON, *June 15, 1864.*
(Received 16th.)

General E. H. HOBSON:

The general commanding directs that yourself and staff and Lieut. J. W. Arnett, Fifty-second Kentucky, come here via Louisville, and bring with you the rebel officers and privates as prisoners of war. The Ohio 100-days' officers had better go to Cincinnati.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXHIBIT F.

NEAR CLAYSVILLE, KY., *June 12, 1864.*

We, the undersigned officers of the Army of the United States, having been captured by Brig. Gen. John H. Morgan, of the C. S. Army, do hereby give our parole of honor not to engage in military service against the Confederate States until duly exchanged for officers of equal rank.

Witness:

B. H. ALLEN,
Inspector-General, Morgan's Cavalry.

No. 13.

Report of Capt. Richard O. Swindler, One hundred and seventy-first Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. 171ST REGIMENT OHIO NATIONAL GUARD,
Cincinnati, June 14, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the detachment of the One hundred and seventy-first Regiment Ohio National Guard, consisting of all the companies except Companies E and K, and containing about 500 men, left Covington, pursuant to order from department headquarters, on the evening of the 10th instant, under command of Col. J. F. Asper, for Cynthiana, at which place the detachment arrived on the morning of the 11th at 3 o'clock, or rather at Keller's Bridge, which had been burned, and is some mile and a half north of Cynthiana. Between 4 and 5 o'clock sharp firing was heard from the direction of Cynthiana, which continuing for some time, the command at Keller's Bridge was formed, under direction of Colonel Asper, and very soon after the enemy was seen approaching in some force mounted, and were fired upon, and

* For Exhibit D, see p. 36.

they fell back. About this time General Hobson took command and further disposition of the forces was made. Not far from 7 o'clock the enemy appeared in large force west of the position occupied by us; they dismounted and advanced upon us with loud yells, opening a fierce and well sustained fire, and were resolutely met by our troops and held at bay. After a contest of considerable duration, the enemy having partially flanked our right wing, Companies A and G, which composed it, were ordered to fall back a few rods, which they did under a galling fire, suffering some loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The fight continued without lull through the whole length of our front, until between 11 and 12 o'clock, the combatants on both sides taking cover as much as the ground would allow. Several attempts were made to turn our left flank, every one of which failed, and after the last attempt the enemy retired rapidly and in disorder. Large forces of cavalry had been seen passing over the hills in different directions, and fearing an attempt to get in our rear General [Hobson] had ordered small parties to protect the two fords, one to the left and one to the right of our rear, but soon after the firing ceased it was observed that Morgan had thrown large forces across the river, and was approaching in line of battle on two sides, east and south, while Gilter's (or Giltner's) forces had reformed in front. A flag of truce was then sent in, and terms of surrender were offered and accepted; the officers to retain their side-arms, and private property of the soldiers to be respected. General Hobson and staff, Colonel Asper, Lieutenant-Colonel Harmon, and Major Fowler started with a flag of truce, under escort, to communicate with general commanding department touching exchange of officers and parole of men, since which nothing has been heard of the party by the undersigned, excepting newspaper reports. After the surrender many of the arms were burned on the field by order of Morgan as worthless, and the others put into the hands of his unarmed recruits. The line officers and men were marched to town, where the afternoon was spent in preparations for paroling the prisoners, name, and descriptive lists being prepared, &c. In the evening we were marched out of town, together with those of other commands previously taken, and turned into an open field without food and but few blankets. The night was very chilly, and on Sunday morning we were marched out on the Augusta road, taking our line of march by 4 o'clock. We were made to double-quick, miles in succession, fording Licking River, at Claysville, waist deep, and smaller streams many times. Blankets, shoes, and all impediments were thrown away, and with bleeding feet many of the prisoners continued to march only because threatened with death if they fell out. Having reached a distance of perhaps twenty-odd miles, by the route taken, and still without a morsel of food, the officers were told by Morgan if they would accept a parole for themselves and men he would grant it; if not, he would parole the men and take the officers with [him] to Richmond or other point in the Confederacy—mounted, if they would give the parole of honor not to escape; on foot, and at double-quick, if they would not give such parole. The line officers present, consisting of all who had been in the fight, except Lieutenant Earl, of Company I, accepted the parole for themselves and men. The men were also sworn not to bear arms against the Southern Confederacy, or do other military service, till exchanged or released from parole, under the penalty of death. They did not sign any paper. A copy of the parole taken by the officers is herewith transmitted.* The

* See p. 62.

whole number of paroled men and officers belonging to the One hundred and seventy-first Regiment is about 400, but the undersigned can not state accurately now for want of reports. A descriptive list was not furnished General Morgan, but the names of the men were given him. After being paroled the men were some twenty-two miles from Augusta on the pike, on which for a considerable part of the way stone had been newly broken and was so sharp as to cut shoes. The country had been entirely stripped of food, the men had eaten little, many nothing since Friday evening, their clothing insufficient, and the undersigned being senior captain, put in command by Colonel Asper immediately after surrender, thought best to reach Augusta by the night of the 12th. This was done by dark, the men having marched on that day over forty miles, though unused to marching, being composed of farmers, merchants, clerks, lawyers, &c. A few horses were procured on which were carried those unable to walk. The citizens of Augusta had no notice of our coming, but supplied our wants to their utmost ability, and on the morning of the 13th instant, by my order, captain of the steam-boat ——— with two barges brought us to this place, where we arrived in the afternoon, the men exhausted and fainting.

The loss of the regiment in the fight at Keller's Bridge was 13 men killed and 50 wounded, many of them very seriously, some of whom have since died. Not over 400 were in the battle, and if portions of other commands were engaged with us it escaped the notice of the undersigned.

It would not become me perhaps to say much as to the conduct of the troops or the manner in which they were handled, but I saw no reason to complain of either. The regiment was armed badly, many of the pieces failing to reach the enemy at all; very many became useless early; while they had many very fine guns—short Enfield rifles, Spencer rifles, &c.

The number actually engaged with us was not less than 1,200 to 1,500, supported by as many more. Morgan acknowledged a loss of 74 killed and wounded at Keller's Bridge, but from the number of wounded carried from the field, seen by me and many of our men after the battle, I do not hesitate to say his loss exceeded the number given.

I have received no written orders since I took command, except one to report to Camp Dennison immediately. What orders Colonel Asper received while in command I do not know, as I have no information upon the subject.

Respectfully submitted.

R. O. SWINDLER,
Captain, Comdg. 171st Regiment Ohio National Guard.

Maj. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Commanding Department.

No. 14.

Reports of Brig. Gen. John H. Morgan, C. S. Army.

HDQRS. MORGAN'S COMMAND, DEPT. OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Russell Old Court-House, May 31, 1864.

GENERAL: While General Buckner was in command of this department instructions were given me by him to strike a blow at the enemy

in the State of Kentucky. As I was on the eve of departure to execute this object the rapid movement of the enemy from the Kanawha Valley in the direction of the Tennessee railroad rendered it necessary that I should remain with my command and co-operate with the other forces here for the protection of the public interests of this section. Since the repulse of the enemy I have obtained the consent of General Jones to carry out the original plan agreed upon between General Buckner and myself. I start upon the expedition to-day, and I forward this communication that the authorities may be informed as to my plans, &c.

I have just received reliable information from my scouts in Kentucky that General Hobson left Mount Sterling on the 23d instant with six regiments of cavalry (about 3,000 strong) for Louisa, on the Sandy. This force he has collected from all the different garrisons in Middle and Southeastern Kentucky. At Louisa there is another force of about 2,500 cavalry, under the colonel of a Michigan regiment,* recently sent to that vicinity. It is the reported design of General Hobson to unite with this and co-operate with Generals Averell and Crook in another movement upon the salt-works and lead-mines of Southwestern Virginia. Generals Averell and Crook have established themselves in Mercer County, Va., and are awaiting, I understand, the arrival of this force for a combined movement upon the works indicated by three different lines of approach. This information has determined me to move at once into the State of Kentucky, and thus divert the plans of the enemy by initiating a movement within his own lines. My force will be about 2,200 men. I will move through Pound Gap, detach a portion of my command to demonstrate toward the enemy at Louisa, with instructions to join me in the interior, while I will with my main force strike for Lexington and Frankfort. I will destroy as much of the Covington and Lexington Railroad as will not retard a rapid movement, and immediately push toward the Louisville and Frankfort and Louisville and Nashville roads. Both these roads I will damage as far as the inactivity of the enemy will permit. There will be nothing in the State to retard my progress except a few scattered provost guards. I expect to be pursued by the force at Louisa. I will avoid contact with this and make my way back into the department south of the Kentucky River, and through some of the passes in the Cumberland Mountains between Pound and Cumberland Gaps. If pursued too strongly to admit this I will turn southward toward some of the passes between Tennessee and Kentucky and make my way back through East Tennessee. By the latest information there is only a small garrison of the enemy in East Tennessee. If I find this to be true, and the movement practicable, I will endeavor to destroy the road between Knoxville and Chattanooga. I make known these plans to you in order that the Government may at this critical juncture be advised of every movement of troops, both within our own and the enemy's lines.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

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* Reference is to Col. Simeon B. Brown, Eleventh Michigan Cavalry.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES,
June 10, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

It is a most unfortunate withdrawal of forces from an important position at a very critical moment.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

[Second indorsement.]

JUNE 10, 1864.

Noted. Unfortunately, I see no remedy for this movement now.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS MORGAN'S CAVALRY,
Cynthiana, June 11, 1864.

SIR: Shortly after my last communication I entered the State of Kentucky, via Pound Gap, driving a force of 500 of the enemy from that point, causing them to burn all their commissary and quartermaster's stores. Moved on as rapidly as possible, and arrived at Mount Sterling on the 8th instant, completely surprising a force of the enemy, who, however, fought us stubbornly for some time, but at length were driven from the field, my force capturing all their camp equipage, transportation, &c., with supplies, and about 380 prisoners. Remained one day and moved on Lexington. Attacked the city about 2 a. m. and captured that place, with horses enough to mount my entire command. After burning the Government stables, depot, &c., moved, via Georgetown, to Cynthiana, at which place I arrived this morning and met a force under the notorious Colonel Berry. After a brisk engagement the enemy took shelter in the houses, and I was forced to burn a large portion of the town. The enemy to the number of 400 soon surrendered. Colonel Berry was killed. At 2 o'clock heard that the enemy, under General Hobson, were advancing, and although almost out of ammunition determined to meet him. After a short skirmish surrounded and captured his entire brigade, numbering 2,000 men, himself and staff, 3 railroad trains, with baggage and horses, &c. I am now making arrangements to parole the prisoners. Fear if attacked before I can obtain ammunition to fit my guns that I will have to fall back. (The enemy are armed with the old musket, mine being Enfield.) Up to date Major Chenoweth has destroyed the railroad between Lexington and Boyd's Station, on the Kentucky Central Railroad; Captain Jenkins the railroad between Louisville and Frankfort; Captain Cooper taken the fortifications around Frankfort, and Captain Everett taken Maysville. All is working well. The people are ready and anxious to strike for the South if they can be supported. My only fear is that my ammunition will fail.

6 P. M.

Since the above I learn that the force which entered Virginia under General Burbridge to attack the salt-works and lead-mines has returned and is moving to attack me.

JNO. H. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 2, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

JULY 4, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Have you any intelligence that the force under General Burbridge has actually crossed the mountains or entered Virginia?

J. A. S.

[Third indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 8, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War.

No intelligence of General Burbridge's movements has been received at this office.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. DEPT. WESTERN VIRGINIA AND EAST TENNESSEE,
Abingdon, Va., July 20, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the recent operations of my command in the State of Kentucky:

Early in the spring I received permission from General Buckner, who was then in command of the Department of East Tennessee, to strike a blow at the enemy in Kentucky so soon as my command could be organized and put in condition to stand the trip. One-half of them were dismounted, having escaped from Northern prisons and made their way back into our lines.

In the latter part of May my scouts, who were in the State, brought me intelligence that a large force of cavalry, with artillery, were moving in the direction of Pound Gap; that another force was to move from Louisa, and both commands to concentrate at the mouth of Mud Creek; from that point, under command of General Burbridge, to move upon the saline-works and lead-mines of Southwest Virginia. (For further information as to the strength and intentions of the enemy, I refer you to the inclosed papers, marked A, B, C, and D. The papers only relate to General Hobson's division. The strength of the other division is not known.) After the destruction of those works to move east upon the railroad and join General Hunter. This information I imparted to you by letter of date 31st of May, written from Russell Old Court-House, a copy of which is herewith inclosed.* After consulting with General W. E. Jones, who was then commanding department, it was decided that I should move at once into Kentucky and gain the rear of the forces who were moving in this direction, believing the small force I commanded could offer but a feeble resistance in their front, and that they could not

* See p. 64.

possibly allow me to remain in their rear without giving pursuit, and thus being diverted from their raid in this direction.

On the 1st of June my advance was met by a force of the enemy twelve miles this side of Pound Gap, being the advance of the Federal forces, who were moving in this direction. We drove them back rapidly before us, and succeeded in remounting some of the dismounted men upon horses that were taken upon the gap, which point was gained just at night-fall. I ordered a detachment of men under Captain Jenkins to follow the enemy, who retreated in the direction of Piketon, and moved next morning upon a by-road that runs parallel with the Piketon and Mount Sterling road, determining, if possible, to reach Mount Sterling (their principal depot of supplies in Eastern Kentucky) before the force under General Burbridge could move to my front. As he was encumbered with artillery I felt confident that I could do so. A scout was ordered to keep in sight of the enemy, watch his progress, and report by courier to me on the road. We moved from twenty-two to twenty-seven miles per day, the dismounted men making that distance over mountain passes that troops had never traveled before. Upon morning of the 7th Captain Jenkins, with fifty men, was detached to destroy railroad bridges upon the Frankfort and Louisville road, to prevent re-enforcements being sent from Indiana to Lexington; Major Chenoweth, with fifty men, to destroy railroad between Paris and Covington upon Lexington and Covington Railroad, to prevent re-enforcements from Ohio; Captain Everett, with 100 men, to move upon Maysville and threaten Covington; Captain Jackson, with a company, to cut communication between Mount Sterling and Paris, and Captain Jones, commanding advance guard, to move around Mount Sterling, getting between Winchester and Lexington, and cut communication both by telegraph and courier from Mount Sterling to Lexington (Lexington being the great depot of supplies, I wished to cut it off entirely from all points). These detachments moved night and day through the country and by-paths, and reached their points at the time ordered. The bridges upon Benson, near Frankfort, were destroyed at the same time with those near Cynthiana. My command reached Mount Sterling at daylight on the morning of the 8th, and after a sharp engagement captured the entire Federal force (380), together with a large quantity of stores and a large number of wagons and teams. I moved directly toward Lexington with one brigade, leaving Colonel Giltner to destroy stores and mount the dismounted men upon the captured horses, and then join me at Lexington, it being necessary to reach that point before re-enforcements could be thrown there by the enemy.

The forces under Generals Burbridge and Hobson, who were at Pound Gap and Mud Creek, finding that the State was invaded, immediately gave up their intended expedition into Virginia and pursued my command. They reached Mount Sterling at daylight on the 9th, having marched ninety miles in twenty-four hours. They immediately attacked the forces at that place under Colonels Giltner and Martin, and after a severe engagement were repulsed with heavy loss upon both sides. My entire command was then withdrawn upon Lexington, which place we entered at daydawn on the 10th after a slight engagement. We burned here the Government depot and stables, captured 2,000 U. S. horses found in the stables, and about 5,000 magnificent horses that had been sent from the country for protection. My entire command was then elegantly mounted, and the greater portion were clothed and shod (something they stood sadly in need of). After securing the prisoners (about 200) my command moved to Georgetown. Captain Cooper,

with a detachment, was ordered to Frankfort to make a reconnaissance, and if possible to take one of the fortifications, which order he carried out with great gallantry.

Learning that a force of the enemy were at Cynthiana, I moved at once in that direction, which place was reached at daylight on the morning of the 11th, and after a severe fight succeeded in capturing the garrison, but not until a great portion of the city had been burned. The Federals took shelter in the houses, and the only alternative (as we had no artillery) was to fire them. About 400 prisoners were taken at this place. Colonel Giltner, with the First Brigade, met a brigade of the enemy below town under General Hobson, and engaged them several hours. Taking command of Major Cassell's battalion in person, I maneuvered it so as to get in their rear, when the entire command (1,500) surrendered without further resistance. General Hobson when I passed through Pound Gap was in command of one of the divisions of General Burbridge, near Piketon, Ky. He left his forces under General Burbridge, passed down Sandy River by boat, and through Ohio to Cincinnati by rail; there he was given this fine brigade. Putting his men and horses upon three trains he steamed away to Cynthiana. All three of the trains were wrecked, and my command provided themselves with what equipments they required, burned the trains, and destroyed 1,500 stand of muskets.

General Hobson and staff were sent at their own request under flag of truce to Cincinnati to try and arrange with General Heintzelman for an exchange. If an exchange could not be affected, to report to me in Virginia. Major Chenoweth, Surgeon Goode, and C. C. Morgan accompanied the flag. These officers I understand are held as prisoners of war by the Federal authorities.

The next morning (12th instant) we were attacked by 5,200 infantry, cavalry, and artillery, under General Burbridge. My command engaged did not exceed 1,200 men, as a large detail had to be made to guard prisoners and protect wagon train, and also detachments destroying the two lines of railroad, which was all-important. My troops behaved with great gallantry and stubbornly contested every foot of ground. Finding in a short time we would be completely enveloped by the enemy, and our ammunition almost entirely exhausted, I ordered Colonels Giltner and Smith, commanding brigades, to fall back upon the Augusta road. The prisoners had been sent in that direction the night previous. After marching them fifteen miles the officers and men were paroled, numbering 2,500. I moved through Flemingsburg and West Liberty and reached Abingdon 20th of June.

I have lost, as near as can be ascertained, about 80 killed, 125 wounded, and 150 captured and missing. The recruits enlisted in Kentucky, however, will fully make up this deficit, and my command will be as strong as when I first entered the State.

The result of the expedition may be summed up as follows:

First. The defeat of the enemy's plans for the capture of the salt-works and lead-mines of Southwest Virginia.

Second. The remounting of 900 dismounted cavalrymen with horses, equipments, &c., at the expense of the enemy; the exchange of about the same number of broken-down horses for fresh ones; the capture of sufficient clothing and shoes to supply the immediate wants of my command, and the destruction of about $2,000,000 worth of property of the U. S. Government.

Third. The breaking up temporarily of the enemy's negro recruiting operations in Middle and Eastern Kentucky, and the discovery on the

part of the people of an almost unanimous sentiment of sympathy with our cause, and which promises much support to any advance of our troops in the State.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

JNO. H. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.

[Indorsement.]

AUGUST 19, 1864.

Respectfully referred to General Bragg, who will be interested to see this full and revised report by General Morgan of his last expedition into Kentucky.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary.

[Inclosure A.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Mouth of Beaver, June 3, 1864.

General E. H. HOBSON,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: I am directed by General Burbridge to forward to you the following letter of instructions: Early on the morning of June 5 (Sunday) the whole of the command present, except the Third Brigade (Colonel Hanson), will advance by the Piketon road at such rate as to reach Pound Gap by Monday evening, June 6. Colonel Hanson will proceed with his command, including the artillery (six pieces), by the Beaver Creek road, and will meet the rest of the command at Pound Gap Monday, June 6. No men will be left but those exempted by the brigade surgeons for disability or sickness, and the dismounted men who will act as guard to the stores which will be accumulated by the time of our return. The four guns, with their caissons, battery wagon, and forge, of Captain Neville's battery, will be placed upon the returning boats and sent to Louisa, sending the limbers of all the carriages down by land, taking with them one day's rations and forage. Two of the wagons (eight mules each) belonging to Captain Neville's battery will be loaded with extra ammunition and forage for their own support, and all other wagons will be sent back to Louisa, as well as any ambulances that may be unfit to proceed farther. The ammunition belonging to the Forty-fifth Kentucky and all the other forces now in advance (Colonel Brown's present command), left here under guard, will be forwarded to Colonel Brown at Piketon with his supplies, and the Spencer rifle ammunition, which will arrive on the boats, will be issued to the Twelfth Ohio and Eleventh Michigan Cavalry in the ratio in which they are now supplied. The pistol ammunition will be distributed to the regiments using it in proportion to the amount now respectively on hand. You will send to Piketon to Colonel Brown's command seven days' supplies for man and horse. The ambulances, each containing two boxes of ammunition, will follow their respective brigades. The command (excepting Colonel Brown's) will draw six days' rations and forage, which will be understood to last fifteen days, and commanders of companies will be held responsible for all wastage or wanton destruction of either. Each brigade and regimental commander will exercise special supervision on the line of march, halting every hour or hour and a half for ten minutes, and an hour and a half at or near noon, being governed

by the conveniences of grass, water, &c., and dismounting at every halt and unsaddling at every noon halt. No officer or man will be allowed to leave the road or the camp without the permission of the brigade commanders, and no foraging will be permitted except by the division and brigade quartermasters, under proper authority. Regimental and company commanders will report all violations, which will be promptly and severely punished. Company commanders will hold an inspection of arms and supplies every morning, and will charge to and punish every man who has wasted his ammunition. Three companies of the Fortieth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, armed with Enfield rifles, under command of Major Bierbower, will report to Colonel Hanson for duty. A strong guard will bring up the rear, and will rigidly prevent any straggling. Men armed with Enfield rifles will take 125 rounds on their persons, besides the two boxes carried in their regimental ambulances. A trustworthy officer will be left in charge of the troops and stores at this place, instructed to concentrate everything belonging to the command, and take charge of everything which comes forward. No music and no firing of guns or pistols after leaving this point.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THO. I. ELLIOTT,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

All extra Ballard and Spencer ammunition must be carried along by the command.

ANDREWS,
Chief of Artillery.

[Inclosure B.]

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Mouth of Beaver, May 30, 1864.

[General HOBSON:]

GENERAL: I have the honor to request that I may be ordered back to Lexington, Ky., via Louisa, within three days for the following reasons:

First. I am not needed here, as the duties can be performed by an aide-de-camp.

Second. If I were at Lexington I could be getting my records up while there is little doing there.

Third. I supposed I would have some chance of going to Virginia salt-works, which is not the case.

Fourth. The expedition will return within ten days, and I will only be a few days in advance.

Fifth. I can do more good in the office at Lexington in keeping the papers all right than I can sleeping about here.

Sixth. Captain Dickson wishes me to have some new books made in Cincinnati, and now is a good time to do so.

Respectfully,

J. S. BUTLER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure C.]

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Mouth of Beaver, May 31, 1864.

Brigadier-General HOBSON, *Commanding Division:*

GENERAL: In accordance with your instructions I have the honor to submit the following report:

On Sunday, May 22, the Second, Third, and Fourth Brigades of the division were furnished, according to orders, with five days' allowance

of rations and forage. These were intended to include Friday, May 27, but by purchasing forage on the route, &c., they were to include a part of Saturday. Finding no officer in charge of stores here, I took immediate measures on our arrival to ascertain the amount of forage, which was nearly 7,600 rations, finding them about three-fourths corn in sack and one-fourth oats. As we were expecting orders to move, I instructed the various officers of my department to use oats while here, that the corn might be reserved for marching. I issued two days' grain for the command present (2,528 animals), and immediately upon arrival of General Burbridge, in accordance with his verbal orders, instructed that the horses of this division should be fed but half rations, for which an order was also issued from your office.

On Sunday, May 29, I was ordered to furnish the division with six days' rations, but found that the whole amount at the post, added to that received by boats that day, would only make the proportion nine-seventeenths, so issued half rations; after doing which I immediately reported the fact to you in presence of General Burbridge.

The letter of instructions from General Burbridge on Sunday last having indicated a change of operations, I was informed that Colonel Mims, of the Thirty-ninth Kentucky, was ordered to take charge of the detachments sent for rations and would superintend the transportation. There are no horses under my charge at this place except four for headquarters ambulance, two sent by Captain Fitch with ambulance for use of district headquarters, and those belonging to members of this staff.

I have the honor to remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. LAIRD,
Captain and Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

[Inclosure D.]

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Mount Sterling, Ky., May 22, 1864.

Brigadier-General BURBRIDGE,
Commanding District of Kentucky:

GENERAL: In obedience to orders I have the honor to report that I have made an inspection of the troops at Mount Sterling, and found the number of effective mounted men to be as follows:

Command.	For duty.					
	Field, staff, and company officers.	Commissioned officers.	Commissioned line officers.	Medical officers.	Enlisted men.	Serviceable horses.
Second Brigade, Col. C. J. True commanding:						
12th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry	36	.....	.....	.....	784	784
40th Kentucky Mounted Infantry	26	.....	.....	.....	425	425
Neville's battery (C), 1st Wisconsin [Kentucky] Artillery	5	.....	.....	.....	101	106
Third Brigade, Col. C. S. Hanson commanding:						
52d Kentucky Mounted Infantry	.....	13	.....	.....	248	248
37th Kentucky Mounted Infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	272	283
1st Wisconsin Artillery (detachment)	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	42
Fourth Brigade, Col. J. M. Brown commanding:						
45th Kentucky Mounted Infantry	.....	.....	18	3	421	.....

The horses are generally in good condition; men in good spirits. The horses are shod, with one extra pair of shoes on saddle.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure E.]

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., DIST. OF KENTUCKY,
Davidson's Farm, June 4, 1864.

Capt. JOHN S. BUTLER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, District of Kentucky:

SIR: I have the honor to make the following statement of the First Brigade:

	Men.	Horses.	Unserviceable horses.
11th Michigan Cavalry	357	412	6
39th Kentucky Volunteers	501	476	25
Total	858	888	31

Thirty-ninth Kentucky Volunteers average ninety-six rounds ammunition to each man. Eleventh Michigan Cavalry averages seventy-nine rounds for carbines and sixteen for pistols. Many of the horses [have] sore backs, caused by the heavy pack, and some of the ammunition is, I fear, injured with dampness.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

S. M. FERGUSON,
Lieut. Col. Thirty-ninth Kentucky Vols., Comdg. Brigade.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA AND EAST TENN.,
Abingdon, August 21, 1864.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In forwarding the inclosed communication I would respectfully make the following statement in regard to its contents, and submit the question to you as to whether I am properly arraigned by my subordinate, Colonel Giltner:

The bank at Mount Sterling I am satisfied was robbed by some of the soldiers of my command while they were in said place on the 7th of June. The fact was reported to me by Colonel Smith, as stated a few hours after the occurrence, but the enemy were at that time moving rapidly upon my flank and rear, endeavoring to gain the road between me and Lexington, their principal depot of supplies, and to have remained in Mount Sterling to investigate the bank robbery would have destroyed the object of the expedition and hazarded the safety of my command. There was no subsequent opportunity on the march through Kentucky where an investigation could be held, as I was constantly on the move either to engage or elude the enemy. As soon as I arrived at

this place the facts and circumstances connected with the transaction were ordered to be thoroughly investigated by the acting assistant inspector-general of my command. (For the character and standing of this officer I refer you to the Kentucky delegation in Congress.) Parties were written to in Kentucky to furnish statements in regard to the affair, and the cashier of the bank was requested to furnish a list of the depositors, with the amounts, to the end that their property should be restored to them if found in possession of any soldier of my command. From some of the parties written to I have received replies, and am still expecting further information from others that will assist greatly in determining who the guilty parties are. My inspector, it is true, has been granted a leave of absence for thirty days, but it was upon a surgeon's certificate of disability for that period. He has, however, been doing all that he could to ascertain a true understanding of the affair in question, and has been delayed only by the distance he has had to send for testimony and the difficulty of procuring it, and by the further fact that some of the principal witnesses among the soldiers of my command are either absent in Kentucky or were captured on the expedition, and are confined in Northern prisons. The facts developed thus far are not sufficient to a full exposé of the matter, and I have delayed any public action in regard to it until the whole thing can be thoroughly sifted.

I deem it due to myself to state that both in the expedition referred to and since my return to Virginia Colonel Giltner did not and has not yielded me that soldierly respect and obedience which is essential to the efficiency of military movements and to the common business transactions with his command. And I think the honorable Secretary will not fail to perceive that his complaint is made more from personal pique toward me than indignation at my delay. I am not aware of having given the colonel any offense to induce him to feel and act toward me as he does, and have tried in every way to conciliate him, but find it impossible to do so. If, however, the Department think his complaint well founded I am willing to afford any and every facility to any agent they may deem proper to send to relieve me of the investigation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

JNO. H. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE, MORGAN'S DIVISION,
Abingdon, Va., August 18, 1864.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I respectfully ask that an investigation be ordered concerning the forcible entry of a bank of deposit at Mount Sterling, Ky., and the seizure and carrying away of the funds by a portion of General Morgan's command. Money to the amount of about $80,000 in gold, silver, bank notes, and Federal currency was taken from the bank in question on the 7th day of June last, while General Morgan, with his command, was in Mount Sterling, Ky. A large portion of this sum belonged to depositors who are friendly to our cause and the whole sum to private individuals. I regret the necessity which compels me to address you upon this subject, and I beg leave to assure you it is only done after every effort has been exhausted to induce General Morgan to take action. A few hours

after the robbery was committed General Morgan's attention was called to the fact by Col. D. Howard Smith, who urged him to have the matter investigated at once. Instead of doing so he moved with a portion of his command that day toward Lexington, Ky. Since the return of the command to Abingdon, Va., appeals have been made to him by Cols. R. A. Alston and R. M. Martin and others to institute proceedings of investigation, but he has failed to do so, except in so far as to appoint his inspector-general, Capt. B. H. Allen, to look after it. Without having taken any steps in the matter his inspector-general has been allowed to go off on a thirty days' leave of absence.

I regard this outrage as most high-handed and disgraceful, and having been associated with General Morgan during his Kentucky expedition, neither myself nor my officers are willing to be identified with it, and it is but just to them and to me that a full and fair investigation should take place at once. I respectfully request that the Department send some reliable agent to this command to take the testimony.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. GILTNER,
Colonel, Comdg. First Cavalry Brigade.

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HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Blue Springs, Tenn., August 23, 1864.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Herewith I inclose you a copy of letter* addressed to you, and sent through official channels at time of its date. Fearing that the matter may be delayed in General Morgan's office, and earnestly desiring that the Department may take some early action, I take the liberty of sending a copy direct.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. GILTNER,
Colonel, Commanding Williams' Brigade.

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RICHMOND, *June 29, 1864.*

H. Marshall presents for the perusal of the President a letter written by General John H. Morgan on the eve of his departure for Kentucky, which Hon. E. M. Bruce says the President would like to see. Mr. M[arshall] hopes the President will find in its pages satisfactory evidence of the bold strategy which directed General Morgan's movement, and that as the effect upon General Burbridge proved exactly as General M[organ] had calculated he will have credit for fertility of military resource, which by drawing the adversary back into Kentucky has probably saved Saltville, while his opportune reappearance will be apt to protect it against the efforts of those whose combinations have been thus far thwarted by his movement. The letter at least exhibits the views and motives of General Morgan.

Respectfully, &c.,

H. MARSHALL.

For the PRESIDENT.

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* See next, *ante*.

[Inclosure.]

ABINGDON, *May 29, 1864.*

MY DEAR GENERAL: To-morrow start for our old State with between 800 and 900 dismounted men and 1,200 mounted. This department is entirely out of commissary stores, and my horses have had no forage for weeks. I am starting under the most unfavorable circumstances. Have 150 miles of desolate country to pass before reaching food for man or beast; a country that you are perfectly familiar with. Jimmy Young has this moment reached here. One month since sent him into Kentucky to remain until I came or something important occurred. He left Olympian Springs last Tuesday (24th). General Hobson reached that place at night with 3,000 men, viz, four Kentucky regiments and two Ohio; colonels commanding, Hanson, True, Brown, and Ratliff; the others he has forgotten. Hobson stated publicly that he was en route to Saltville; that it would certainly be taken this time. They were to re-enforce Generals Averell and Crook, who are now in Virginia awaiting their arrival, and unless that combination can be thwarted I am fearful they will succeed; therefore the greater necessity of very speedy movement into their country, as I think that is the only possible means of frustrating their plans. So soon as they are apprised of a force being in the State they will immediately return. If not, I can injure them much more than they can us.

My forces cannot possibly protect this country, and they will starve in ten days if they remain. I shall strike for Frankfort, destroying that road as near Nashville as possible; move through Middle Tennessee if necessary, and try and interrupt communication upon the road to Chattanooga. You may rest assured, general, I shall do all in my power to relieve this portion of our Confederacy, and can certainly do so by leaving at once. Met your son, the captain, a few days since. Was much pleased with him. I hope, general, that in a short time you will hear of our boys being in the capital of Kentucky.

Yours, very truly,

JNO. H. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

[First indorsement.]

JUNE 30, 1864.

Referred to General Bragg for his information.
Please return with remarks.

J. D.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES,
Richmond, July 2, 1864.

Respectfully returned to His Excellency the President.

The accounts received so far do not indicate any satisfactory result of the movement into Kentucky by General Morgan. Should he ever return with his command it will as usual be disorganized and unfit for service until again armed, equipped, and disciplined. The large number of prisoners we always lose by these raiding expeditions has been the source of great evil, placing us, in that respect, at the mercy of a cruel foe. Had this force been with us in the Valley of Virginia we should probably not have to regret a defeat there and mourn the loss of one of our most gallant leaders, who fell in striving to save that invaluable region from devastation.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

[Third indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 16, 1864.

Secretary of War for special attention.

J. D.

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ABINGDON, VA., *August 14, 1864.*

Governor HAWES, *Abingdon, Va.:*

GOVERNOR: I take the liberty of applying to you, as the highest official of the State of Kentucky, to procure your aid in bringing about an investigation of certain matters which occurred on the late expedition of General Morgan through that State. I regret to state that the most unbounded license and plundering prevailed on the whole trip. Property was forcibly taken from citizens for private purposes; houses were plundered of the silver-plate and even the clothing of the occupants; jewelry was taken from the persons of females, and in one or two well-established cases violence was threatened to effect it. In the case of the Misses Todd, of Cynthiana, a young man, who was temporarily acting as a staff officer, drew his pistol on the ladies, and in the most threatening manner ordered them to deliver their money and jewelry, asserting at the same time that he was an officer and acting under authority. In the case of Mrs. Hamilton the offense is still more aggravated. This lady was riding to the town of Mount Sterling with delicacies for our wounded when she was halted, made to give up her watch and other jewelry, and also her horse. Banks were robbed, and the actors in these transactions were publicly exhibiting the fruits of their stealings. In fact, I will not weary you with recounting in further detail the numberless acts of this sort that were perpetrated. Suffice it to say, that the conduct of our command on this expedition was such as to disgrace the country and cause a man to blush at the name of Confederate soldier. When I returned to our lines I determined to have these matters investigated, and accordingly on the 1st day of July I sent General Morgan the following communication:

CAMP NEAR BRISTOL, TENN., *July 1, 1864.*

GENERAL: A report is current in the community, as well as in camp, that in addition to the general plundering and license which prevailed on our late expedition, that the banks were robbed at Mount Sterling of $62,000, at Lexington of $10,000, and at Winchester and Maysville of bonds and money, amount not known. These rumors are based on the statements of a number of reliable gentlemen, who implicate several members of your staff, and also your couriers, as among the guilty parties. One person connected with your staff has been heard to boast that he participated in the Mount Sterling robbery, and although he has not yet obtained his share of the booty he will do so or expose the whole matter.

As officers deeply interested in the reputation of your command, as well as from a duty which we owe to our own characters, we would most earnestly request an immediate official investigation of these matters, so that if proved to be true the blame may rest where it properly belongs and the guilty parties brought to that punishment which they most justly deserve.

Very respectfully, &c.

This letter was signed by one other officer besides myself, Lieut. Col. R. M. Martin. Inclosed in this letter was a private communication stating more freely the reasons which had induced us to urge this matter, and informing General Morgan that his own character was deeply concerned in the result. The 3d day of July a reply was received from General Morgan expressing his gratitude for the kind attention which had called the matter to his notice, and stating that as his own character was deeply affected no one could be more anxious than he was to have the affair fully investigated and the proper atonement made to the injured

parties and punishment inflicted upon the guilty; that he had turned the matter over to his inspector-general, with instructions to make vigorous inquiry and report. His inspector-general, Capt. B. H. Allen, also wrote a letter stating that the matter had been turned over to him by General Morgan, and after the most diligent inquiry, although he had heard a great many rumors on the subject of these depredations complained of, he had not yet been able to obtain any tangible legal evidence that the alleged robberies had been committed. Although Captain Allen, the inspector-general to whom the matter was referred, was one of the parties who was implicated by general rumor, the following letter was sent to him:

CAMP NEAR BRISTOL, *July 3, 1864.*

CAPTAIN: Your communication in reply to our joint communication of the 1st instant in relation to the bank robberies that were committed by our command in Kentucky is received. You state that, although you have heard a great many rumors on the subject, you have not yet been able to get hold of any tangible evidence that the alleged robberies were ever committed, and you ask us to furnish you with any that may be in our possession. If a court of inquiry is called there will be abundant evidence furnished to convict at least two commissioned officers, two non-commissioned officers, and two privates, also a courier on General Morgan's staff. It will also be proved that one of the non-commissioned staff has publicly asserted that he participated in the Mount Sterling robbery, and unless fairly dealt with will expose the whole matter. It will also be proved that a party belonging to Company A of Second Battalion has stated publicly that he was sent for to the front to participate and aid in these robberies, and refused, stating that he would prefer to remain with his company. There are many other things of this nature can all be established before any court of competent jurisdiction, but the names of the witnesses are withheld for the present until such a court can be convened. There is a young man in Capt. N. W. Lea's company who states that he was sent by Doctor Williams (General M[organ]'s ordnance officer), when at Lexington, to procure a candle; that in passing down Main street he saw a light in a building and entered it for the purpose of getting it; that he saw Capt. Edward P. Byrne, chief of artillery, taking possession of a number of bags of specie; that he handed a number of these bags to Humphrey Castleman, who continued to receive as many as he could carry away on his horse; that Captain Byrne then gave him one of the bags and told him to keep it until called for, first inquiring his name and the company to which he belonged; that he received the bag, which contained $650 in silver, and not having an opportunity to return it to Captain Byrne, he had brought it to Abingdon, Va., where he had deposited it with a prominent citizen, informing him how he had obtained it, and requesting him to keep it until called for. This we consider "tangible evidence" that the "alleged" robberies were certainly committed, and we would again urge that they be investigated.

Very respectfully, &c.

Soon after I sent this communication I was sent for to come to Abingdon. On my arrival I was called upon to give the names of the witnesses referred to. I did so, and expected, of course, that their testimony would have been taken. On the contrary, the inspector-general, the very party who had been appointed to take testimony, called on Humphrey Castleman, and instead of taking his evidence told him that "mum was the word." I use his language.

After waiting two weeks for Captain Allen to take the evidence of Mr. George W. McCullough (the young man who had received the bag of specie), and finding that he did not do it, I took him before a justice of the peace and had him to give his affidavit of all that he knew in the matter. My reason for doing this was that I saw that instead of the witnesses being examined they were sent to distant parts of the country, and all privates who dared to speak openly of the conduct of the expedition were arrested. I therefore feared that the power of superior authority would soon transport all "tangible evidence" so far out of the way that when the case was solemnly called up for investi-

gation I would not be able to bring proof to sustain the statements contained in my communication. I therefore procured the affidavit of Mr. McCullough on the 17th day of July, and would furnish you with a copy of it, but it, with all the other original papers relating to these matters, was purloined out of my pocket since my arrival at this place.

My dear sir, I hope you will pardon my forcing this matter on your attention, but I look upon it as involving the most important interests of the service. The concentrated power which the authority to appoint officers has given the commanding general has produced such subserviency, and I may say fear, that already I see evidences of shrinking on the part of those who at first were very loud in denouncing the course of the command, and the petty annoyances to which I have been subjected render my situation anything but agreeable. Within the past three days I have been ordered from Rogersville, Tenn., a distance of seventy miles, to report to this place. On my arrival I find that the object of ordering me here is to send me to Gladesville, Va., to inspect Prentice's battalion. I am taken away from the command of a brigade and department where there was the most constant need of vigilant exertion, without leaving a field officer to command in my absence, to ride 120 miles to inspect a battalion, when Captain Allen, the inspector-general, is off on mere nominal orders, traveling about the South, and Lieutenant Tyler, the assistant inspector is in Abingdon, with nothing to do. I would also state that I am not relieved from duty in East Tennessee because of my neglect. On the contrary, I had exerted myself so vigorously while on duty there to collect together the wandering and marauding bodies of independent scouts, who had been almost as great terror to our own people as the approach of the enemy, that the whole community offered to send a petition to the commanding general to allow me to remain. You must really excuse this personal explanation which the circumstances of the case render necessary. While I do not object to any duty that my superior officers have a right to order me to, yet I do object to a duty which I know is given me as a kind of punishment.

The conduct of our command in Kentucky is to be deeply regretted, not only for the discredit which it brought to our arms, but I feel that in the disaster which was brought on us by converting the expedition into one of plunder and robbery we lost the greatest political opportunity which has yet been offered in Kentucky. I have made five raids through the State since the beginning of the war, and I have never seen so great a change in a whole people as seemed to have taken place since I was there last. Men who six months ago would have offered rewards for our capture were out to greet us and say God speed. Recruits were flocking to us every hour, and but for the reckless mismanagement of the whole expedition, which was directly the result of our unlicensed and thieving course, we would this day have been in Kentucky with an army of 20,000 men, and Sherman would have been fleeing before our army in Georgia. The State would have stood self-redeemed before the world. You may think it an enthusiastic opinion, but I assure you it is uttered with calm earnestness. We entered the State with 2,600 good men, and we left it with about 700 scattered fugitives [,whereas, if General M. had not gone away with Second Brigade from Mount Sterling to avoid the investigation of the robbery there, we would, instead of losing 51 good men killed and 83 severely wounded at that place, have annihilated the whole regular force of *] the enemy, and

* In the original the portion here embraced in brackets is partially erased, or marked out, but is needed to give sense to the concluding part of the letter.

had nothing left to contend with. I have said enough to satisfy you of the importance of this matter. With renewed apologies for troubling you with it,

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. A. ALSTON.

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 205. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, Va., August 30, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

XXII. No instructions having been given by this Department, and some doubt existing as to the nature of the authority for the recent expedition of Brig. Gen. J. H. Morgan into Kentucky, and grave representations from different sources having been received concerning its events, and of excesses and irregularities, amounting in many instances to depredations and spoliations, alleged to have been committed by that command, not merely through the license of the soldiery, which of itself would have been discreditable to the command, but with the tolerance, if not connivance, of officers of different grades of authority therein, all of which reflects reproach and disgrace upon the character of our service and demands investigation and correction, it is ordered that Brig. Gen. J. H. Morgan be suspended from command and a court of inquiry, to consist of Maj. Gen. Robert Ransom, Col. R. H. Chilton, assistant adjutant and inspector general, and Col. M. H. Cofer, Sixth Kentucky Volunteers, with Col. William H. Payne, Fourth Virginia Cavalry, as recorder, be at once constituted and convened, to meet at Abingdon, in Southwestern Virginia, on the 10th day of September next, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to make inquiry and report, with the evidence, their opinion on the merits of the case, as to the source and extent of the authority upon which said expedition was undertaken, the organization and strength of the command at starting, and the number brought back, distinguishing the number of those recruited and those who started with the command, as likewise in regard to the general conduct of the expedition and the events marking it; also, especially, whether the same was attended with undue license, and marked by robberies, depredations, or unwarrantable injuries to the people or corporations of that State; whether and to what extent such outrages were tolerated by or participated in by the officers of the command, and whether property or effects of any kind seized by military authority or undue license have been turned over or accounted for to the proper officers, or have been appropriated or wasted.

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 218. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, September 14, 1864.*

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XXXI. A court of inquiry, to consist of Maj. Gen. Robert Ransom, jr., Provisional Army, C. S.; Col. R. H. Chilton, assistant adjutant and inspector general, and Lieut. Col. G. W. Connor, Fifth Kentucky Volunteers, will assemble at Abingdon, Southwestern Virginia, on the 20th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine into the abuses reported to have been practiced by the command recently in Kentucky under the late Brigadier-General Morgan. The

court will examine into the source and extent of the authority upon which said expedition was undertaken, the organization and strength of the command at starting, and the number brought back, distinguishing the number of those recruited and those who started with the command, as likewise in regard to the general conduct of the expedition and the events marking it; also, especially, whether the same was attended with undue license, and marked by robberies, depredations, or unwarrantable injuries to the people or corporations of that State; whether and to what extent such outrages were tolerated by or participated in by the officers of the command, and whether property or effects of any kind seized by military authority or undue license have been turned over or accounted for to the proper officers, or have been appropriated or wasted. The court will report all the facts growing out of the investigation, together with their opinion on the merits of the case. Capt. James T. Jones, Fourth Alabama Volunteers, is appointed the judge-advocate and recorder of the court.

Paragraph XXII, of Special Orders, No. 205, current series, from this office, is hereby revoked.

By command of the Secretary of War:

ED. A. PALFREY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[NOTE.—The record of court of inquiry cannot be found, but in the Record of Courts-Martial kept in Adjutant and Inspector General's Office appears the following entry:]

Morgan's expedition into Kentucky. Court of Inquiry to investigate proceedings. Court was convened September 20. The opinion of the Court of Inquiry requires that the cases of the officers therein should be brought before a court for trial. The military court of the department in which they are serving has jurisdiction of the alleged offenses, and charges will be preferred and laid before that court. The prisoners implicated will be placed in confinement to await trial.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

OCTOBER 19, 1864.

Sent to General Breckinridge, by order of General Cooper, October 26, 1864.

SALISBURY, N. C., *March 20, 1865.*

Capt. CHARLES M. BLACKFORD, *Judge-Advocate:*

DEAR SIR: We were delayed by the Kentucky bank cases until about the last of February. The records were handed over to General Echols, including the record of the Court of Inquiry over which Major-General Ransom presided. I retained it as necessary in the prosecution of the cases to be tried. On inspection you would find singular discrepancies between it and those of our Court, and still more between the different records of our Court as among themselves. I incurred a good deal of ill-will in the trial of the cases, but am sure I did not transcend my duty. I did not receive any response to the application to transfer the cases until they were all disposed of by the Court. I hope Colonel Chilton's attention will be called to these records. We find no business ready for us here, and little prospect of any. General J. E. Johnston says we must await his orders at this place; that "the Court is for the Department of North Carolina." He seems to think it a permanent transfer, though our orders said we should report temporarily. It would

be a matter of convenience in disposing of one's family to know whether we are to stay here or return to Department of East Tennessee. The Charleston court has been sent to Augusta. Cheatham's court was left there. I believe there is no court now with the Army of Tennessee. The surface of affairs indicates great need of an overhauling of some sort in this region, but in the midst of so active a campaign I do not think much will be done. Can I get the General Orders for 1865, and have them sent to the Court hereafter? I have only one of the current series. Colonel Neill left his family at Abingdon. I brought mine to Lynchburg.

Yours, respectfully,

MILTON P. JARNAGIN,
Judge-Advocate.

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Charges and specifications against Private Humphrey Castleman, Company —, First Kentucky Cavalry.

CHARGE 1: Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Specification 1.—In this, that on or about the 10th of June, 1864, at or near Lexington, Ky., Private Humphrey Castleman, Company —, First Kentucky Cavalry, Provisional Army, C. S., with force and arms removed from and out of a bank, the name and stockholders of which are unknown, about $10,000 and applied the same to his own use, with intent to deprive the true owners thereof. This while the town was occupied and held by the forces of the Confederate States.

Specification 2.—In this, that on or about the 10th of June, 1864, at or near Lexington, Ky., after the capture of said town by the Confederate forces, the said Humphrey Castleman, private, Company —, First Kentucky Cavalry, was ordered by his superior officers to take possession of certain public funds in a bank in said town for the use of the Confederate States, whereupon he took from said bank about $10,000 in obedience to said orders, but, in violation of his duty and in fraud of the Confederate States, applied the same to his own use.

Specification 3.—In this, that on or about the 10th of June, 1864, at or near Lexington, Ky., the said Private Humphrey Castleman, Company —, First Kentucky Cavalry, captured about $10,000 from the enemy, and failing to account for the same to the Confederate States fraudulently applied the same to his own use.

Specification 4.—In this, that on or about the 10th of June, 1864, at or near Lexington, Ky., the said Private Humphrey Castleman, Company —, First Kentucky Cavalry, combined and confederated with one Capt. E. P. Byrne and others to rob a bank in the town of Lexington, Ky., the name and stockholders of which are unknown, and did with said Byrne and others take from and out of said bank about $10,000 by force and arms, and applied the same to the use of himself, said Byrne, and others, with intent to deprive the true owners thereof. This immediately after the capture of said town and while Confederate forces were holding it and in the midst of active military operations.

Respectfully submitted.

MILTON P. JARNAGIN,
Judge-Advocate.

Witnesses: Captain Byrne, Byrne's battery; Lieut. Robert Tyler, Company F, Second Kentucky Battalion; Private G. W. McCullough, Company F, Duke's Mounted Company (B), First Kentucky Battalion; Private Young, company unknown, and others.

Charges and specifications against Surg. R. R. Goode, Provisional Army, Confederate States.

CHARGE 1: Embezzlement of funds belonging to the Confederate States of America intrusted to his custody.

Specification.—In this, that on or about the 8th of June, 1864, at or near Mount Sterling, Ky., the Confederate forces, under command of Brig. Gen. John H. Morgan, captured about $72,000 in specie and Treasury notes of the United States from the enemy, which said money was then and there intrusted to the safe-keeping of the said R. R. Goode, surgeon, Provisional Army, C. S., then serving on the staff of said General Morgan; but failing to account for the same, the said Goode fraudulently applied the same to his own use.

CHARGE 2: Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Specification 1.—In this, that on or about the 8th of June, 1864, at or near Mount Sterling, Ky., after capture of said town, and while it was held by the Confederate forces, Brig. Gen. John H. Morgan, commanding, ordered the said Surg. R. R. Goode, then serving on his staff, to enter the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, located in said town, and seize the public funds in said bank for the use of the Confederate States, whereupon said Goode took from said bank about $72,000, and failing to account for the same, applied said money to his own use.

Specification 2.—In this, that on or about the 8th of June, 1864, at or near Mount Sterling, Ky., the said R. R. Goode, surgeon, Provisional Army, C. S., serving on the staff of Brig. Gen. John H. Morgan, captured about $72,000 from the enemy, and failing to account for the same, applied it to his own use, in fraud of the rights of the Confederate States.

Specification 3.—In this, that on or about the 8th of June, 1864, at or near Mount Sterling, Ky., R. R. Goode, surgeon, Provisional Army, C. S., with force and arms entered the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, whose stockholders are unknown, and robbed said bank of about $72,000, which he applied to his own use with intent to deprive the true owners thereof.

Respectfully submitted.

MILTON P. JARNAGIN,
Judge-Advocate.

Witnesses: Private Stott, company unknown; Benjamin Robertson, citizen; Lieut. Col. Thomas Johnson, Second Kentucky Mounted Rifles; Maj. John T. Chenoweth, Tenth Kentucky Mounted Rifles; Asst. Surg. W. M. Hanna, Second Kentucky Cavalry; Calvin C. Morgan, Kentucky.

[First indorsement.]

MILITARY COURT ROOM, DEPT. OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Abingdon, November 2, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to department headquarters for orders, as directed.

MILTON P. JARNAGIN,
Judge-Advocate.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPT. WESTERN VIRGINIA AND EAST TENNESSEE,
Wytheville, Va., November 4, 1864.

Approved, and will be tried by military court, Department of East Tennessee.

By command of Major-General Breckinridge:

J. STODDARD JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

MILITARY COURT, DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Abingdon, February 9, 1865.

Respectfully returned to department headquarters, with the remark that the accused is said to have fled to Kentucky.

MILTON P. JARNAGIN,
Judge-Advocate.

RICHMOND, *September 15, 1864.*

Hon. J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: The memorandum I promised to make out for you is as follows: Giltner went to Kentucky with 1,640 men. His returns two days ago show (aggregate) 316 men. General Morgan started to Kentucky with (of his own command) about 800. Its present force is 292. It is reported that 50 recruits came from Kentucky three days ago. Vaughn has on the Watauga, of his own command, 656. Cosby's (Hodge's) brigade numbers now 287. Many are without arms, and most have had no cooking utensils for months. Eighteen or twenty pieces of artillery in the department, and only four guns horsed and equipped. An artillery major much needed.

Very respectfully,

WM. HENRY NORRIS,
Colonel.

JUNE 1-13, 1864.—Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., into Mississippi.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

June 7, 1864.—Skirmish at Ripley, Miss.
10, 1864.—Engagement at Brice's Cross-Roads (or Tishomingo Creek), near Guntown, Miss.
11, 1864.—Action at Ripley, Miss.
Skirmish at Salem, Miss.
12, 1864.—Skirmish at Davis' Mills, Miss.
13, 1864.—Skirmish near Collierville, Tenn.

REPORTS, &C.*

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Cadwallader C. Washburn, U. S. Army, commanding District of West Tennessee.†
No. 2.—Brig. Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis, U. S. Army, commanding expedition.
No. 3.—Col. William L. McMillen, Ninety-fifth Ohio Infantry, commanding Infantry Division.
No. 4.—Col. Alexander Wilkin, Ninth Minnesota Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 5.—Col. De Witt C. Thomas, Ninety-third Indiana Infantry.
No. 6.—Lieut. Col. Josiah F. Marsh, Ninth Minnesota Infantry.

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* See Vol. XXXVIII, Part I, pp. 23, 24, and 83, for Grant's and Sherman's references to these operations.

† For correspondence between General Washburn and Generals Stephen D. Lee and Nathan B. Forrest, pertaining to the treatment of colored troops, see Vol. XXXII, Part I, p. 586.

No. 7.—Lieut. Col. Charles G. Eaton, Seventy-second Ohio Infantry.
No. 8.—Lieut. Col. Jefferson Brumback, Ninety-fifth Ohio Infantry.
No. 9.—Col. George B. Hoge, One hundred and thirteenth Illinois Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 10.—Col. Franklin Campbell, Eighty-first Illinois Infantry.
No. 11.—Lieut. Col. Andrew W. Rogers, Eighty-first Illinois Infantry.
No. 12.—Lieut. Col. George R. Clarke, One hundred and thirteenth Illinois Infantry.
No. 13.—Col. Edward Bouton, Fifty-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 14.—Brig. Gen. Benjamin H. Grierson, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division.
No. 15.—Col. George E. Waring, jr., Fourth Missouri Cavalry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 16.—Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Browne, Seventh Indiana Cavalry.
No. 17.—Col. Edward F. Winslow, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 18.—Lieut. Col. John W. Noble, Third Iowa Cavalry.
No. 19.—Maj. Abial R. Pierce, Fourth Iowa Cavalry.
No. 20.—Proceedings of a Board of Investigation.
No. 21.—Maj. Gen. Stephen D. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana.
No. 22.—Maj. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest, C. S. Army.
No. 23.—Return of casualties in the Confederate forces.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. Cadwallader C. Washburn, U. S. Army, commanding District of West Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., July 20, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose herewith the report of Brig. Gen. S. D. Sturgis, of the conduct and results of the recent expedition into the State of Mississippi, commanded by him, and also the reports of subordinate commanders. This expedition was fitted out pursuant to orders from Major-General McPherson. The fact having become known that Major-General Forrest, of the Confederate army, was at Tupelo with quite a large mounted force, preparing for some expedition, it was regarded as of the first importance to engage him, and if possible to whip and disperse his forces, as also to destroy the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, which had been placed in complete running order from Corinth to Mobile. My orders to make the movement were received two weeks before it was commenced, but from information I had as to the strength of the enemy I was compelled to await the arrival of other troops. On the 30th day of May Brig. Gen. T. Kilby Smith arrived from Red River with 1,800 men, but in such condition that only about 800 could be put into the field. Feeling that prompt action was important, and that a longer delay would probably allow General Forrest to carry out his plans, which were supposed to be to operate on General Sherman's communications (a supposition since confirmed by reliable intelligence), I ordered out on the morning of the 1st of June my entire effective force here, consisting of 3,300 cavalry, 5,000 infantry, and 16 pieces of artillery. The infantry force was all moved by rail on the 1st of June to a point between Collierville and La Fayette, where a bridge was destroyed. The cavalry, artillery, and wagon train moved on the same day. The force sent out was in complete order, and consisted of some of our best troops. They

were ordered to go in the lightest possible marching order, and to take only wagons for commissary stores and ammunition. They had a supply for twenty days. I saw to it personally that they lacked nothing to insure a successful campaign. The number of troops deemed necessary by General Sherman, as he telegraphed me, was 6,000, but I sent 8,000. Brigadier-General Sturgis was assigned to the command of the expedition. By the order of Major-General Sherman, General Sturgis had commanded an expedition in pursuit of Forrest one month previously. When that expedition was over I ordered him to report back to General Sherman, which he did, and was ordered back to report to me, simultaneously with my preparations for the second expedition. As he was the ranking general here, I regarded his having been ordered back to me at the time of my fitting out an expedition under orders as equivalent to an order to give him the command to which his rank entitled him, and felt that I had no alternative but to do so. He reported to me about three days before the expedition left, and was notified at once that he would command the expedition. The order for him to take command was dated May 31, a copy of which is submitted herewith as an inclosure.* His order of march, and the incidents of the march, engagement, and retreat will appear in the accompanying reports. The troops were ordered to strike the Mobile and Ohio Railroad near Corinth, for the reason that on the previous expedition the route, via Ripley, had been taken, and on their return General Sturgis reported that they could proceed no farther by that route on account of want of forage for animals. Having information entirely reliable that at Corinth there were several thousand bushels of corn that had been sent up on the railroad, I regarded it as important that it should be captured and that what could not be consumed by our animals should be destroyed. This accomplished, I ordered the column to pass south and destroy the railroad as it went. I was satisfied that after our troops struck the railroad near Corinth General Forrest, if he intended to fight at all, would come north to save the road from destruction. I also believed that if the column first struck out for Corinth it would lead General Forrest to believe that the move was one intended to re-enforce General Sherman, and that he would therefore endeavor to interrupt it, thus enabling us to fight the enemy without traveling a long distance to find them. The line of march indicated by me was not taken by General Sturgis, but he took instead the line which he had before abandoned as impracticable. His reasons for the change will appear in his report. The result of the expedition was a serious disaster. The first information I had of this result was by a dispatch I received at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 12th of June, sent to me from Ripley on the morning of the 11th. I immediately sent out by rail, at daylight on the morning of the 12th, 2,000 infantry of General A. J. Smith's command, which had just arrived from below, with instructions to march from the railroad terminus as rapidly as possible to relieve the retreating forces. On arriving at the railroad terminus they found General Sturgis there, with what he supposed to be the entire force that had effected their escape. On the second day after I was advised that Colonel Wilkin, of the Ninth Minnesota Infantry, commanding a brigade, had arrived at Collierville, having fought his way back in good order. I immediately sent out a train to bring in his command, numbering about 1,600. The expedition left the railroad terminus on the 2d of June and reached Brice's Cross-Roads, a distance of

* See Special Orders, No. 38, Exhibit C, Proceedings of a Board of Investigation, p. 219.

sixty miles, on the 10th. The force that escaped from Brice's Cross-Roads returned to the railroad terminus in one day and two nights, with the exception of that portion brought in by Colonel Wilkin. The facts attending the disaster are now undergoing an investigation, which will doubtless exhibit fully the causes of our failure, and I do not desire to express my opinion as to those causes, further than to call attention to the fact, which appears in General Sturgis' report, that he expected to be defeated, and had no confidence in the success of the expedition, a feeling which could not fail to have an important bearing upon the actual results.

Of the conduct of the troops on this occasion I can only say that from all I can learn it is deserving of the highest praise. Oppressed by the intense heat, and completely exhausted physically, they went into action, as I learn, in the highest and most soldierly spirit possible. The enemy was met under circumstances not unfavorable to us, the troops fought well, and inflicted upon the enemy a loss equal to if not greatly exceeding our own, and had they been properly brought into action I am confident the result would have been a most triumphant success. The colored troops made for themselves on this occasion a brilliant record. Their gallant and soldierly bearing, and the zeal and persistence with which they fought, elicited the warmest encomiums from all officers of the command. Their claims to be considered as among the very best soldiers of our army can no longer, in my opinion, be seriously questioned.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Tennessee.

No. 2.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis, U. S. Army, commanding expedition.

HEADQUARTERS,
Five miles southeast of Ripley, Miss., June 9, 1864.

GENERAL: I regret exceedingly to record our position here, after being out eight days, but it has rained incessantly from the first hour, and our train has scarcely been able to get along at all. This was especially unfortunate, as it compels us to move at a snail's pace over a desert region where there is absolutely nothing for the animals. I have endeavored, however, to have a little grazing done when possible, and we are still alive. The weather looks clear this morning, and I hope we shall not be long in reaching Tupelo. Had it not been for so much rain there is little doubt but that we should have found Forrest's force very much divided and weakened. As it is, they have had abundant time to concentrate, if they wish to do so, and I presume they will. At Salem I fitted out a party of 400 men, under Colonel Kargé, Second New Jersey, and sent him to Rienzi, via Ripley, with orders to destroy the railroad, &c., then to move up to Danville and seize and hold the bridge over the Tuscumbia.

On Tuesday, when near Ruckersville, I received information from General Grierson, then beyond that place, which left no doubt in my

mind as to the fact that the enemy had evacuated Corinth, in force, on the previous Friday and gone south. I immediately changed my course toward Ripley and sent information to Kargé accordingly. The colonel joined us last evening, after a very severe march, which jaded his animals very much. I have as yet received no official report of his operations, but from what I learn of the telegraph operator with him, and others, the whole reconnaissance was conducted with the usual energy and intelligence of that fine officer. He brought in 13 prisoners and horses, and crossed the Hatchie when it was very high, fighting back Bell's brigade, which followed him from the vicinity of Ripley on his advance. He lost no men and only 1 horse. We have been almost constantly skirmishing with the enemy's advance pickets for several days. Day before yesterday some three regiments appeared in our front and were driven until they escaped under cover of the darkness of the night. Toward evening the firing became pretty brisk. Next morning they had disappeared, leaving 5 dead and 11 wounded on the field. The whole number of prisoners I send by the train is 24, including 2 commissioned officers.

I speak of the train without having referred to it before. I am anxious to diminish the train as much as possible, and at the same time get rid of sick and prisoners. So I am sending back such wagons as we do not require, and the sick and weak soldiers and prisoners; in fact, all the eating and non-fighting portion of the command.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Memphis.

RIPLEY, MISS., *June 11, 1864.*

Yesterday we had a very hard fight near Guntown. The enemy was in very large force. Our loss in killed and wounded is very heavy. We have lost most everything, including a number of wagons and artillery, with ammunition. I have fallen back to this point. The enemy will probably try to cut me off. I am working toward Memphis, on the Salem and Lamar [road]. If possible, please send me a brigade of infantry to help me. Please send a train of forage and some commissary stores to the railroad terminus. The enemy has been concentrating his forces and has drawn troops from Mobile and other points.

Yours, respectfully,

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN.

COLLIERVILLE, *June 12, 1864.*

GENERAL: I have just reached this point with the cavalry and fragments of infantry. Will you please send by the 11 a. m. train about 25,000 rounds Sharps cavalry ammunition, 10,000 rounds Spencer, and 5,000 rounds Colt revolving rifle, and one day's rations for, say, 4,000 men. I will send down by first train such sick and wounded as we were able to bring along, and what is left of the infantry. If it is

practicable I would suggest the propriety of sending the Second Iowa Cavalry in the direction of Salem, as they would no doubt pick up many of our stragglers. Unless otherwise ordered by you, I will, as soon as I get everything away from this place, send the cavalry to White's Station.*

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

General WASHBURN.

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WHITE'S STATION, *June 13, 1864.*

Information is just received that some 2,000 of our men have reached the vicinity of Collierville, fighting their way. The effective force of my cavalry is getting ready to hurry to their assistance, and if you will authorize it, I will load a train now here with infantry and send it in conjunction with the cavalry.

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General.

General WASHBURN.

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HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, near Atlanta, August 24, 1864—8 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor herewith to inclose the report of General Sturgis, of the expedition intrusted to him in June last, and invite a careful perusal of its contents and also of the accompanying documents. I do know that misfortunes may befall us all, and these are rendered more likely in wooded countries, with narrow roads and deep mud. He was dealing with a bold and daring foe, on fresh horses, familiar with the roads and by-paths, and perfectly unencumbered with trains. I consider a train of wagons reduces a command just one-half, for it cannot move without covering its train.

I am, with respect,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *June 24, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the expedition which marched from near La Fayette, Tenn., under my command, on the 2d instant:

This expedition was organized and fitted out under the supervision of the major-general commanding the District of West Tennessee, and I assumed command of it on the morning of the 2d of June, near the town of La Fayette, Tenn., in pursuance of Special Orders, No. 38, dated headquarters District of West Tennessee, Memphis, May 31, 1864, and which were received by me on the 1st instant.

The strength of the command in round numbers was about 8,000 men, and composed as follows:

Cavalry: First Brigade, Col. G. E. Waring, jr., Fourth Missouri, commanding; strength, 1,500. Second Brigade, Col. E. F. Winslow, Fourth Iowa, commanding; strength, 1,800, with six pieces of artillery and four mountain howitzers. The division commanded by Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson.

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*See also Exhibit B, p. 218.

Infantry: First Brigade, Col. A. Wilkin, Ninth Minnesota, commanding; strength, 2,000, with six pieces of artillery. Second Brigade, Col. G. B. Hoge, One hundred and thirteenth Illinois, commanding; strength, 1,600, with four pieces of artillery. Third Brigade, Col. E. Bouton, Fifty-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry, commanding; strength, 1,200, with two pieces of artillery.

My supply train, carrying rations for eighteen days, consisted of 181 wagons, which, with the regimental wagons, made up a train of some 250 wagons.

My instructions were substantially as follows, viz: To proceed to Corinth, Miss., by way of Salem and Ruckersville, capture any force that might be there, then proceed south, destroying the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to Tupelo and Okolona, and as far as possible toward Macon and Columbus, with a portion of my force, thence to Grenada and back to Memphis. A discretion was allowed me as to the details of the movement when circumstances might arise which could not have been anticipated in my instructions. Owing to some misunderstanding on the part of the quartermaster as to the point on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at which some forage was to have been deposited from the cars there was some little delay occasioned in getting the column in motion.

The following incidents of the march are taken from the journal kept from day to day by one of my staff, Capt. W. C. Rawolle, aide-de-camp and acting assistant adjutant-general:

Wednesday, June 1.—Expedition started from Memphis and White's Station toward La Fayette.

Thursday, June 2.—The general and staff left Memphis on the 5 a. m. train and established headquarters at Leake's house, near La Fayette, and assumed command. Cavalry moved to the intersection of State Line and Early Grove roads, six miles from La Fayette. It rained at intervals all day and part of the night.

Friday, June 3.—Ordered the cavalry to move to within three or four miles of Salem. Infantry marched to Lamar, eighteen miles from La Fayette. Owing to the heavy rains during the day and the bad condition of the roads and bridges the train could only move to within four miles of Lamar, and did not get into park until 11 p. m., the colored brigade remaining with the train as a guard.

Saturday, June 4.—Informed General Grierson that the infantry and train under the most favorable circumstances could only make a few miles beyond Salem, and to regulate his march accordingly. Train arrived at Lamar about noon, issued rations to the infantry and rested the animals. It rained heavily until 1 p. m., making the roads almost impassable. Moved headquarters to the Widow Spight's house, two miles west of Salem, and Colonel Hoge's brigade of infantry to Robinson's house, four miles from Salem.

Sunday, June 5.—Infantry and train started at 4.30 a. m. and joined the cavalry two miles east of Salem at 10 a. m.; issued rations to the cavalry and fed the forage collected by them. Infantry remained in camp during the day. Cavalry moved to the intersection of the La Grange and Ripley and the Salem and Ruckersville roads. Col. Joseph Kargé, Second New Jersey, with 400 men, started at 6 p. m., with instructions to move, via Ripley, to Rienzi, to destroy the railroad; to proceed north, destroy bridge over Tuscumbia, and to join General Grierson at Ruckersville. Heavy showers during the afternoon.

Monday, June 6.—Infantry and train moved at 4 a. m. on the Ruckersville road. Commenced raining at 5 a. m. and continued at intervals all day. Progress very slow; marched thirteen miles and made headquarters at Widow Childers', at intersection of the Saulsbury and Ripley and the Ruckersville and Salem roads. Cavalry moved to Ruckersville. The advance guard of the infantry encountered a small party of rebels about noon and chased them toward Ripley on La Grange and Ripley road.

Tuesday, June 7.—Upon information received from General Grierson that there was no enemy near Corinth, directed him to move toward Ellistown on direct road from Ripley, and instruct Colonel Kargé to join him by way of Blackland or Carrollville. Infantry moved to Ripley, and cavalry encamped on New Albany road, two miles south. Encountered a small party of rebels near Widow Childers' and drove them toward Ripley. In Ripley met an advance of the enemy and drove them on New

Albany road. Cavalry encountered about a regiment of rebel cavalry on that road and drove them south. Several showers during the afternoon and the roads very bad.

Wednesday, June 8.—Received information at 4 a. m. that Colonel Kargé was on an island in the Hatchie River, and sent him 500 men and two howitzers as re-enforcements. Winslow's brigade of cavalry moved six miles on the Fulton road; infantry and train moved five miles on same road. Colonel Waring's brigade remained in Ripley awaiting return of Colonel Kargé, who joined him at 5 p. m., having swam the Hatchie River. Rained hard during the night.

Thursday, June 9.—Sent back to Memphis 400 sick and worn-out men and forty-one wagons. Cavalry and infantry moved to Stubbs', fourteen miles from Ripley. Issued five days' rations (at previous camp). Rained two hours in the evening.

Friday, June 10.—Encountered the enemy at Brice's Cross-Roads, twenty-three miles from Ripley and six miles from Guntown.

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At Ripley it became a serious question in my mind as to whether or not I should proceed any farther. The rain still fell in torrents. The artillery and wagons were literally mired down, and the starved and exhausted animals could with difficulty drag them along. Under these circumstances I called together my division commanders and placed before them my views of our condition. At this interview one brigade commander and two members of my staff were, incidentally, present also. I called their attention to the great delay we had undergone on account of the continuous rain and consequent bad condition of the roads; the exhausted condition of our animals; the great probability that the enemy would avail himself of the time thus afforded him to concentrate an overwhelming force against us in the vicinity of Tupelo, and the utter hopelessness of saving our train or artillery in case of defeat, on account of the narrowness and general bad condition of the roads and the impossibility of procuring supplies of forage for the animals. All agreed with me in the probable consequences of defeat. Some thought our only safety lay in retracing our steps and abandoning the expedition. It was urged, however (and with some propriety, too), that inasmuch as I had abandoned a similar expedition only a few weeks before and given as my reasons for so doing the "utter and entire destitution of the country," and that in the face of this we were again sent through the same country, it would be ruinous on all sides to return again without first meeting the enemy. Moreover, from all the information General Washburn had acquired, there could be no considerable force in our front, and all my own information led to the same conclusion. To be sure my information was exceedingly meager and unsatisfactory, and had I returned I would have been totally unable to present any facts to justify my course, or to show why the expedition might not have been successfully carried forward. All I could have presented would have been my conjectures as to what the enemy would naturally do under the circumstances, and these would have availed but little against the idea that the enemy was scattered and had no considerable force in our front. Under these circumstances, and with a sad foreboding of the consequences, I determined to move forward, keeping my force as compact as possible and ready for action at all times, hoping that we might succeed, and feeling that if we did not yet our losses might at most be insignificant in comparison with the great benefits which might accrue to General Sherman by the depletion of Johnston's army to so large an extent.

On the evening of the 8th, one day beyond Ripley, I assembled the commanders of infantry brigades at the headquarters of Colonel McMillen, and cautioned them as to the necessity of enforcing rigid discipline in their camps, keeping their troops always in hand and ready to

act on a moment's notice; that it was impossible to gain any accurate or reliable information of the enemy, and that it behooved us to move and act constantly as though in his presence; that we were now where we might encounter him at any moment, and that we must under no circumstances allow ourselves to be surprised.

On the morning of the 10th the cavalry marched at 5.30 o'clock, and the infantry at 7, thus allowing the infantry to follow immediately in rear of the cavalry, as it would take the cavalry a full hour and a half to clear their camp. The habitual order of march was as follows, viz: Cavalry, with its artillery, in advance; infantry, with its artillery, next; and lastly the supply train, guarded by the rear brigade, with one of its regiments at the head, one near the middle, and one with a section of artillery in the rear. A company of pioneers preceded the infantry for the purpose of repairing the roads, building bridges, &c. On this morning I had preceded the head of the infantry column and arrived at a point some five miles from camp, where I found an unusually bad place in the road, and one that would require considerable time and labor to render practicable. While halted here to await the head of the column I received a message from General Grierson that he had encountered a portion of the enemy's cavalry. In a few minutes more I received another message from him, saying the enemy numbered some 600 and were on the Baldwyn road; that he was himself at Brice's Cross-Roads, and that his position was a good one, and he would hold it. He was then directed to leave 600 or 700 men at the cross-roads to precede the infantry on its arrival, on its march toward Guntown, and with the remainder of his force to drive the enemy toward Baldwyn, and then rejoin the main body by way of the line of the railroad, as I did not intend being drawn from my main purpose. Colonel McMillen arrived at this time, and I rode forward toward the cross-roads. Before proceeding far, however, I sent a staff officer back directing Colonel McMillen to move up his advanced brigade as rapidly as possible without distressing his troops. When I reached the cross-roads I found nearly all the cavalry engaged, and the battle growing warm, but no artillery had yet opened on either side. We had four pieces of artillery at the cross-roads, but they had not been placed in position, owing to the dense woods on all sides, and the apparent impossibility of using them to advantage. Finding, however, that our troops were being hotly pressed, I ordered one section to open on the enemy's reserves. The enemy's artillery soon replied, and with great accuracy, every shell bursting over and in the immediate vicinity of our guns. Frequent calls were now made for re-enforcements, but until the infantry should arrive I had, of course, none to give. Colonel Winslow, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, commanding a brigade, and occupying a position on the Guntown road a little in advance of the cross-roads, was especially clamorous to be relieved and permitted to carry his brigade to the rear. Fearing that Colonel Winslow might abandon his position without authority, and knowing the importance of the cross-roads to us, I directed him in case he should be overpowered to fall back slowly toward the cross-roads, thus contracting his line and strengthening his position. I was especially anxious on this point, because, through some misunderstanding that I am yet unable to explain, the cavalry had been withdrawn without my knowledge from the left, and I was compelled to occupy the line temporarily with my escort, consisting of about 100 of the Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. This handful of troops, under the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Hess, behaved very handsomely, and held the line until the arrival of the infantry. About 1.30 p. m. the

infantry began to arrive. Colonel Hoge's brigade was first to reach the field, and was placed in position by Colonel McMillen, when the enemy was driven a little. General Grierson now requested authority to withdraw the entire cavalry, as it was exhausted and well-nigh out of ammunition. This I authorized as soon as sufficient infantry was in position to permit it, and he was directed to reorganize his command in the rear and hold it ready to operate on the flanks. In the mean time I had ordered a section of artillery to be placed in position on a knoll near the little bridge, some 300 or 400 yards in rear, for the purpose of opposing any attempt of the enemy to turn our left. I now went to this point to see that my orders had been executed, and also to give directions for the management and protection of the wagon train. I found the section properly posted and supported by the Seventy-second Ohio Infantry, with two companies thrown forward as skirmishers, and the whole under the superintendence of that excellent officer, Colonel Wilkin, of the Ninth Minnesota. While here the head of the wagon train, which had been reported still a mile and a half in rear, arrived. It was immediately ordered into an open field near where the cavalry were reorganizing, there to be turned round and carried farther toward the rear. The pressure on the right of the line was now becoming very great, and General Grierson was directed to send a portion of his cavalry to that point. At this time I received a message from Colonel Hoge that he was satisfied that the movement on the right was a feint, and that the real attack was being made on the left. Another section of artillery was now placed in position a little to the rear of Colonel Wilkin, but bearing on the left of our main line, and a portion of the cavalry was thrown out as skirmishers. The cavalry which had been sent to the extreme right began now to give way, and at the same time the enemy began to appear in force in rear of the extreme left, while Colonel McMillen required re-enforcements in the center. I now endeavored to get hold of the colored brigade, which formed the guard to the train. While traversing the short distance to where the head of that brigade should be found, the main line began to give way at various points. Order soon gave way to confusion and confusion to panic. I sent an aide to Colonel McMillen, informing him that I was unable to render him any additional assistance, and that he must do all in his power with what he had to hold his position until I could form a line to protect his retreat. On reaching the head of the supply train Lieutenant-Colonel Hess was directed to place in position in a wood the first regiment of colored troops I could find. This was done, and it is due to those troops to say here that they stood their ground well and rendered valuable aid to Colonel McMillen, who was soon after compelled to withdraw from his original line and take up new position in rear. It was now 5 p. m. For seven hours these gallant officers and men had held their ground against overwhelming numbers; but at last, overpowered and exhausted, they were compelled to abandon not only the field, but many of their gallant comrades who had fallen, to the mercy of the enemy. Everywhere the army now drifted toward the rear, and was soon altogether beyond control. I requested General Grierson to accompany me, and to aid in checking the fleeing column and establishing a new line. By dint of entreaty and force, and the aid of several officers, whom I called to my assistance, with pistols in their hands, we at length succeeded in checking some 1,200 or 1,500, and establishing them in a line, of which Colonel Wilkin, Ninth Minnesota, was placed in command. About this time it was reported to me that Colonel McMillen was driving the enemy. I

placed but little faith in this report, yet disseminated it freely for the good effect it might produce upon the troops. In a few minutes, however, the gallant Colonel McMillen, sad and disheartened, arrived himself and reported his lines broken and in confusion. The new line, under Colonel Wilkin, also gave way soon after, and it was now impossible to exercise any further control. The road became crowded and jammed with troops, the wagons and artillery, sinking into the deep mud, became inextricable, and added to the general confusion that now prevailed. No power could now check or control the panic-stricken mass as it swept toward the rear, led off by Colonel Winslow, at the head of his brigade of cavalry, and who never halted until he had reached Stubbs', ten miles in rear. This was the greater pity, as his brigade was nearly, if not entirely, intact, and might have offered considerable resistance to the advancing foe. About 10 p. m. I reached Stubbs' in person, where I found Colonel Winslow and his brigade. I then informed him that his was the only organized body of men I had been able to find, and directed him to add to his own every possible force he could rally as they passed, and take charge of the rear, remaining in position until all should have passed. I also informed him that on account of the extreme darkness of the night and the wretched condition of the road I had little hope of saving anything more than the troops, and directed him, therefore, to destroy all wagons and artillery which he might find blocking up the road and preventing the passage of the men. In this way about 200 wagons and 14 pieces of artillery were lost, many of the wagons being burned, and the artillery spiked and otherwise mutilated; the mules and horses were brought away.

By 7 a. m. of the 11th we had reorganized at Ripley, and the army presented quite a respectable appearance, and would have been able to accomplish an orderly retreat from that point but for the unfortunate circumstance that the cartridge-boxes were well nigh exhausted. At 7 o'clock the column was again put in motion on the Salem road, the cavalry in advance, followed by the infantry. The enemy pressed heavily on the rear, and there was now nothing left but to keep in motion, so as to prevent the banking up of the rear, and to pass all cross-roads before the enemy could reach them, as the command was in no condition to offer determined resistance, whether attacked in the front or the rear.

At 8 a. m. on the 12th the column reached Collierville worn and exhausted by the fatigues of fighting and marching for two days and two nights without rest and without eating. About noon of the same day a train arrived from Memphis bringing some 2,000 infantry, commanded by Colonel Wolfe, and supplies for my suffering men, and I determined to remain here until next day for the purpose of resting and affording protection to many who had dropped by the wayside, through fatigue and other causes. Learning, however, toward evening that the commander at White's Station had information of a large force of the enemy approaching that place from the southeast, and knowing that my men were in no condition to offer serious resistance to an enemy presenting himself across my line of march, I informed the general commanding the district by telegraph that I deemed it prudent to continue my march to White's Station. Accordingly, at 9 p. m. the column marched again, and arrived at White's Station at daylight next morning.

This report having already become more circumstantial than was anticipated I have purposely omitted the details of our march from Ripley

to White's Station, as they would extend it to a tiresome length, but would respectfully refer you for these to the sub-reports herewith inclosed.

Casualties.

	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Cavalry:								
First Brigade	------	22	------	51	------	134	------	207
Second Brigade	------	12	2	52	1	59	3	123
Total	------	34	2	103	1	193	3	330
Infantry:								
First Brigade	2	38	10	145	25	811	37	994
Second Brigade	5	34	------	------	18	407	23	441
Third Brigade	1	109	3	131	8	160	12	400
Total	8	181	13	276	51	1,378	72	1,835
Grand total	8	215	15	379	52	1,571	75	2,165

Total killed, wounded, and missing, 2,240.

It is difficult to furnish any accurate estimate of the losses of the enemy, but they are supposed by the principal officers of my command to be fully as great as our own in killed and wounded, and by many supposed to largely exceed ours. I need hardly add that it is with feelings of the most profound pain and regret that I find myself called upon to record a defeat and the loss and suffering incident to a reverse at a point so far distant from the base of supplies and re-enforcements. Yet there is some consolation in knowing that the army fought nobly while it did fight, and only yielded to overwhelming numbers.

The strength of the enemy is variously estimated by my most intelligent officers at from 15,000 to 20,000 men. A very intelligent sergeant who was captured and remained five days in the hands of the enemy reports the number of the enemy actually engaged to have been 12,000, and that two divisions of infantry were held in reserve. It may appear strange that so large a force of the enemy could be in our vicinity and we be ignorant of the fact, but the surprise will exist only in the minds of those who are not familiar with the difficulty (I may even say impossibility) of acquiring reliable information in the heart of the enemy's country. Our movements and numbers are always known to the enemy because every woman and child is one of them, but we, as everybody knows who has had any experience in this war, can only learn the movements of the enemy and his numbers by actually fighting for the information, and in that case the knowledge often comes too late.

That our loss was great is true; yet, that it was not much greater is due in an eminent degree to the personal exertions of that model soldier, Col. W. L. McMillen, of the Ninety-fifth Ohio Infantry, who commanded the infantry, and to the able commanders under him.

While I will not prolong this already extended report by recording individual acts of good conduct and the names of many brave officers and men who deserve mention, but will respectfully refer you for these to the reports of division and brigade commanders, yet I cannot refrain from expressing my high appreciation of the valuable services rendered

by that excellent and dashing officer, Col. Joseph Kargé, of the Second New Jersey Volunteers, in his reconnaissance to Corinth, and his subsequent management of the rear guard, during a part of the retreat, fighting and defending the rear during one whole afternoon and throughout the entire night following.

To the officers of my staff—Lieut. Col. J. C. Hess, Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding escort; Capt. W. C. Rawolle, aide-de-camp and acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. W. S. Belden, Second Iowa Cavalry, aide-de-camp; Lieut. E. Calkins, Seventh Indiana Cavalry, aide-de-camp; Lieut. Samuel Oakford, Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, aide-de-camp; Lieutenant Dement, acting assistant quartermaster; Lieut. W. H. Stratton, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, acting commissary of subsistence, whose names appear in no other report—I am especially grateful for the promptness and zeal with which my orders were executed at all times, and often under trying and hazardous circumstances.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. W. H. MORGAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dist. of West Tennessee, Memphis, Tenn.

ADDENDA.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *June 14, 1864.*

Major MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of West Tennessee:

MAJOR: In view of the fact that my campaign has ended disastrously and will be severely and perhaps unjustly criticized and misrepresented, I would respectfully request that I be relieved from further active duty (for the present), and that an investigation of the cause of failure be made as early as practicable, and while the officers are now here and their evidence can be secured.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General.

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MEMPHIS, TENN., *June 22, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. S. D. STURGIS, U. S. Volunteers:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date in which you ask me to give you my opinion as to the causes of our late defeat near Guntown, and to what extent, if any, you were responsible for the same. In reply I would state that at the outset one great difficulty existed in the fact that the command was composed of troops of different commands, unacquainted with and distrustful of each other and new to the general commanding. A large portion of the force consisted of cavalry, which from the nature of things had to act in a great measure independently, being in advance and at a distance from your person; again, owing to the rain, bad condition of the roads, and the almost entire absence of forage for the animals, caused our advance to be necessarily slow. Frequent halts, sometimes for a whole day, were made in order to enable you to send out forage

parties to pick up the little forage which could be found within a safe distance of the line of march. Moreover, the movement of the column had to conform itself to that of the pioneers, who were working to make the road passable. On the 7th, I think, parties of the enemy began to appear, and quite a number of their pickets were captured during that and the following day. The march had to be carefully conducted, and from that time until we met the enemy I never knew a command to be moved in a better manner or better discipline to be observed. Upon reaching Ripley the animals were much worn out for want of forage, and the men were on less than half rations. I understood that at this time you expressed yourself in favor of returning, believing that an advance would be disastrous, and that other officers, holding important commands, were of the same opinion, believing it impracticable to advance through the wilderness without further supplies, but that you failed to give the order to return, in consequence of having positive instructions to proceed.

The enemy met us where common sense would naturally lead them to do so, a few miles from the point in advance, where supplies could be obtained, and yet as far as possible from our base and where the greatest difficulties presented themselves in the way of retreat. Through the medium of the citizens along the route they were of course advised of our force and movements, while we could gain no reliable information in regard to theirs. We were obliged to move on one road, the column extending along the road at least five miles, although well closed up. Attacking our front, they being already formed in line on their own ground, it necessarily took time to bring up our whole force and they had to be moved up rapidly. The weather being very warm, many men were obliged to fall out and all came into action more or less fatigued and distressed. If they had marched in the cadence and with the proper length of step required by the tactics for double-quick, which troops seldom do, they would have been in better condition. The battle-ground was covered by heavy timber, an almost impenetrable thicket, so that little could be known of the position or number of the enemy. Troops as they came up had to be placed in position where most needed at the time, so that brigades, of necessity, were divided and scattered, and organizations broken up. As to the propriety of forming the infantry in line as soon as the cavalry were attacked, permitting them to fall back and awaiting the enemy, I can scarcely form an opinion. The enemy could undoubtedly have moved around the flanks of any position which we could have taken, without being obliged to cross the open fields in our front and under our fire, or they might have declined to advance, knowing that we could not remain with supplies exhausted. If we could have whipped them where they were we could then advance to Tupelo or Baldwyn, where supplies could be obtained. On the retreat such dispositions were made as to drive back the enemy from their pursuit on the evening of the battle. Owing to the exhaustion of the animals and the nature of the roads, the train and artillery, which had a good start, were unable to get along. When followed and attacked the next morning, our ammunition was nearly exhausted and would soon have given out, leaving the whole command at the mercy of the enemy. It became necessary, therefore, that the retreat of the infantry should be as rapid as possible, while the cavalry covered it as long as their ammunition should hold out. I am of the opinion, however, that the men might in the retreat have been kept more together and better organized. I presume, however, that their scattered condition in a great measure arose from their desire to accommodate their march to that of the cav-

alry, to which they seemed to look for protection, and many fell out of the ranks in consequence of the rapidity of the march.

In regard to statements circulated, charging you with being intoxicated during the march and on the field of battle, I can safely say, from my own observation, that they are entirely false.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

ALEX. WILKIN,
Col. Ninth Minnesota Vols., and Late Comdg. First Brigade.

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MEMPHIS, TENN., *June 23, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. S. D. STURGIS:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of yesterday, I repeat what I expressed to you at Ripley in presence of Colonels McMillen and Hoge, that to advance beyond that point under the circumstances would in my opinion lead to disaster. The command was encumbered with a large train. The roads were in very bad condition, and the movement toward the enemy's line of communication had been so slow as to give him ample time to learn our strength and concentrate his forces. Not having seen your instructions, I do not know, except from conversation with yourself, what dispositions you were compelled to make in accordance therewith. I cannot form an opinion upon all the points in relation to which you ask it sufficiently decided and satisfactory to admit of its publication. Since returning from the expedition I have heard reports to the effect that you were drunk on the field of battle, and I take pleasure in saying that I know them to be false. Neither then nor during the expedition did I see in you the least sign of any undue use of intoxicating liquor. No other charges of personal misconduct against yourself have come to my knowledge, and I believe that you used your best endeavors to obey the orders of your superiors and to accomplish the objects of the expedition.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

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HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., CAV. DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
White's Station, June 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. D. STURGIS:

GENERAL: I have received your letter of this date, asking me to state my opinion of the manner in which you conducted the recent expedition into Mississippi, and of the extent to which the failure of that expedition is to be attributed to your fault. In reply I beg to state that (while I was not informed of the precise orders under which you proceeded, and had no means of knowing the full import of the information which you received of the position, strength, and intentions of the enemy) so far as I was able to judge of the objects of the expedition, and of the forces opposed to us, I at no time doubted that it was your duty to go on and to engage the enemy wherever he might be found. On the day of the battle of Brice's Cross-Roads I commanded the head of the column, and found it impossible to get any but the most vague information concerning the rebel force in our front until we actually reached the field

where the battle was fought. Even here it seemed doubtful that we would meet with serious opposition. It became necessary to send out patrols to procure fuller information. The patrol toward Baldwyn almost immediately struck a strong picket of the enemy, and was re-enforced before the numbers opposed to us could be known. We were engaged by a force which I thought, as did General Grierson, must be met by my whole brigade; and I at once took up the only good position for more than a mile to our rear. I think you were right in desiring to hold this position, and nothing for the first two hours of the battle indicated that it could not be held until the whole infantry force came up; indeed, it was held until my brigade was relieved by the head of the infantry column. Even when I fell back to a new position I saw no reason why the battle should not be decided in our favor. From this time until the retreat I was with you; and I had occasion to observe your management of the battle. Here, certainly, was no cause for the unjust criticisms which have been passed upon you. You were cool and energetic, and certainly did all that lay in your power to make the engagement successful; and when defeat was evident you did all that could be done to prevent the disaster which followed. I am confident that, owing to the force and vigor of the enemy's pursuit, it was impossible to save the train, or the artillery which was behind it, on the retreat; and that any decided stand made with the intention of rescuing the infantry, which was last engaged, would have resulted in the capture of your entire force. The only plan by which any of the infantry could be saved was the one which they instinctively adopted, that of taking to the woods and finding their own way to our lines. Had you taken the grave responsibility of hurrying back the expedition at Ripley, you would have avoided the disaster of the battle. Whether or not you ought to have done so I cannot decide, not knowing what your information was; but I am sure that if you had the unfavorable comments of the discontented would have been tenfold more loud and amazing than they now are. The rude character of the country through which we were moving rendered all tactical precautions (except a simple advance guard) impossible; while it was so utterly barren that an immediate advance or retreat was necessary to procure forage for teams and cavalry horses. Not turning back you had but one course to pursue: To find the enemy where you could and to fight him on his own ground and on his own terms. This you did as well as you could, and I am ready to testify, with a full knowledge of the circumstances of the battle and the retreat, that you acquitted yourself nobly and well; that you merit the commendation of all who have a right to express an opinion in the matter, as you have already received that of your comrades, who saw you under the trying circumstances of action and defeat.

I wish that any words of mine could arrest the slander that you were under the influence of liquor during the fight; but such calumnies travel too fast for honest refutation to overtake them; and on this score I can only offer you the modified consolation of saying that I and my staff, who saw much of you before, during, and after the battle, are ready to brand that falsehood as it deserves whenever it may appear before us. Be good enough, general, to accept the assurances of my personal regard, and command my assistance whenever it can be of service to you.

Very respectfully and truly, yours,

GEO. E. WARING, JR.,
Colonel Fourth Missouri Cavalry, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Moscow, Tenn., June 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. D. STURGIS, U. S. Volunteers:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 22d instant, requesting me to give you a statement, in writing, setting forth my views of the causes of our defeat at Brice's Cross-Roads; my knowledge of your general management of the campaign; and whether or not, in my opinion, you were to blame for the failure of the expedition; and if so, to what extent. I respectfully submit the following statement:

First, as to the causes of the defeat: In my opinion they are to be sought in the nature of the expedition you were charged with conducting. The expedition consisted of 5,000 infantry and 3,000 cavalry, with a train of more than 200 wagons, making some 4,600 animals to be subsisted. Rations for the men were transported in the wagons, but after leaving La Fayette you were entirely dependent upon the country for forage. The line of march was through a country devastated by the war, and containing little or no forage, rendering it extremely difficult, and for the greater portion of the time impossible, to maintain the animals in a serviceable condition. The roads were narrow, leading through dense forests, and over streams rendered almost impassable by the heavy rains which fell daily from the time we left Memphis until our return. The country was new to you, and I know the difficulty you constantly encountered in obtaining information concerning roads and crossings of streams. Almost every man and woman along the line of march is an enemy, eager to communicate information of our force and movements, but professing entire ignorance as to the position or number of the enemy. Laboring under all these disadvantages, you moved against an enemy who possessed long lines of railroad with which to concentrate troops and supplies at any point you might threaten. He only had to await your arrival near the railroad, and with a superior force overpower your army and drive it back with heavy loss in men and material. Either you were obliged to abandon the object of the expedition before reaching the immediate presence of the enemy, or overpower him with that portion of your army which could be spared from guarding the long line of wagons. The latter you attempted but failed in, from the simple fact that the enemy developed a heavier force than you could bring into action. The engagement itself was, so far as I know, managed as well as circumstances would permit, was fought with spirit, even desperation, and with no loss of consequence, in material or men (except the killed and wounded). You were, however, defeated and obliged to retreat over an impassable road during a dark night, and with exhausted animals and men. Under these circumstances teams and artillery were abandoned, in order to save a heavier loss in men.

Second, as to your management of the campaign: I have never known greater efforts to be made by any commanding officer to conduct a column of troops in an orderly and compact manner than were made by you. I know that you were extremely anxious that the troops should be kept well in hand, ready for any emergency, and that every precaution was taken to prevent surprise. I also know that every means was taken by you to obtain information as to the movements of the enemy and his strength; and that your efforts in this line were extremely unsatisfactory. On the day of the battle the column was as well closed up as the nature of the road over which we were moving would permit, and the troops were put into position as fast as they could come up.

Before closing, general, I desire to bear testimony to the important fact that when we reached Ripley, your judgment, and the judgment of officers high in command, would have turned you back, had it not been that your orders to proceed were positive; and for the reason that only a short time before you had conducted another expedition to near the same point, and had returned, because you considered farther progress extremely hazardous, if not impracticable. In the face of this decision you were sent through the same country, encumbered with a heavy train, without, so far as I know, discretionary powers; and you went on to meet the disaster your better judgment told you was imminent should we encounter an enemy in force beyond Ripley. As to the slanderous charges with which the country is being flooded concerning you personally, they are simply false, and beneath your notice or mine.

W. L. McMILLEN,
Colonel Ninety-fifth Ohio Infantry, Commanding.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *June 26, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN:

GENERAL: I send my aide, Capt. W. C. Rawolle, to visit you in person, in order that you may receive a true version of the circumstances which led to the failure of my expedition. I regret that I have not yet been able to complete my official report and furnish you with a copy. I am exceedingly anxious that you receive the newspaper slanders for what they are worth, and make up your mind as to my part of this unfortunate affair only after hearing the truth. On returning to Memphis I asked General Washburn to relieve me from active duty for the present. He did so, and directed me to report by telegraph to the Secretary of War. This I did, but have received no reply. I also made application for a court to investigate the causes of our defeat. A court or commission has been ordered, but not at my request, and nearly all the commanders of divisions and brigades (whom I asked might be summoned) have again taken the field. The commission, I learn, will meet tomorrow, and I am retained as a witness. In short, there is no doubt but this is a simple inquisition, and I do hope you will dissolve it and order a commission of intelligent officers who will give me a hearing. I inclose copies of communications received from Colonel McMillen,* who commanded the infantry, and Colonel Waring,† who commanded a brigade of cavalry. I have others and will receive still others from nearly all commanders, as they have called upon me to tender their testimony in regard to my conduct of the campaign. If you order a court I hope it will be at some other point than this, say Cincinnati or Louisville, or anywhere except here.

I am, general, very respectfully,

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General.

COVINGTON, KY., *January 12, 1864* [*1865*].

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Inclosed you will please find a communication which (though addressed to yourself) I will thank you to lay before the hon-

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* See June 24, p. 100. † See June 23, p. 98.

orable Secretary of War, with such favorable indorsement as you may think the case demands. I would also ask for authority, in any case, to visit Memphis for the purpose of procuring such papers as may be necessary for my defense at this or at any future time.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, &c.,

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsements.]

JANUARY 18, 1865.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

A court of inquiry could not be assembled at the present time, with the necessary witnesses now scattered on distant expeditions, without manifest injury to the service.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
January 19, 1865.

File. A. G. O.
By order:

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Colonel, Inspector-General.

[Inclosure.]

COVINGTON, KY., *January 12, 1865.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: As a great many malicious misrepresentations have been spread before the country in regard to my conduct of the campaign into Northeast Mississippi last summer, by which I have been placed in a false and injurious light before the people and the Government, I would respectfully ask that an opportunity be afforded me of defending myself before a court of inquiry composed of intelligent officers of experience. In case it should be deemed impracticable to order such a court at this time, I would respectfully ask that I be ordered to report in person to the honorable Secretary of War in order that I may be enabled to place myself right, at least, before the Government. I have thus far and for a long time borne quietly, and with as much patience as I could command, the thousand calumnies which have been heaped upon my head, and which (unintentionally, I am sure) have received more or less confirmation by the course which the War Department has been pleased to adopt in regard to me, but I have never abandoned the hope that a just Government, and one to whose interests I have devoted over twenty-two of the best years of my life, would, sooner or later, afford me that hearing which is due to my long and faithful service—due to those friends who have stood by me through evil as well as through good report—due to the truth of history, and due in an eminent degree to abstract justice itself.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

No. 3.

Report of Col. William L. McMillen, Ninety-fifth Ohio Infantry, commanding Infantry Division.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *June 22, 1864.*

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders, I moved with my command (the First Brigade, First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps) on the morning of the 1st instant to the depot of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, where the Ninth Minnesota Infantry, which had been temporarily assigned, joined the brigade. The troops were embarked on the cars, the artillery and train going by road, the former reaching a point near La Fayette, when we camped for the night.

On the morning of the 2d instant, by order of Brigadier-General Sturgis, I was placed in command of all the infantry connected with the expedition, which was organized as follows: First Brigade, Col. Alexander Wilkin, Ninth Minnesota Infantry, commanding—Seventy-second Ohio Infantry Veteran Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Charles G. Eaton commanding; Ninety-fifth Ohio Infantry Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Jefferson Brumback commanding; One hundred and fourteenth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Lieut. Col. John F. King commanding; Ninety-third Indiana Infantry Volunteers, Col. De Witt C. Thomas commanding; Ninth Minnesota Infantry Volunteers, Lieut. Col. J. F. Marsh commanding; Company E, First Illinois Light Artillery, Capt. John A. Fitch commanding; section Sixth Indiana Battery, Capt. M. Mueller commanding. Second Brigade, Col. George B. Hoge, One hundred and thirteenth Illinois Infantry, commanding—Eighty-first Illinois Infantry Volunteers; Ninety-fifth Illinois Infantry Volunteers; One hundred and eighth Illinois Infantry Volunteers; One hundred and thirteenth Illinois Infantry Volunteers; One hundred and twentieth Illinois Infantry Volunteers; Company B, Second Illinois Light Artillery, Capt. F. H. Chapman commanding. Third Brigade, Col. Edward Bouton, Fifty-ninth U. S. Infantry (colored), commanding—Fifty-fifth U. S. Infantry (colored), Maj. E. M. Lowe commanding; Fifty-ninth U. S. Infantry (colored), Lieut. Col. Robert Cowden commanding; Battery F, Second U. S. Artillery (colored), Capt. C. A. Lamberg commanding.

During the organization of the infantry division, the large supply and ammunition train was brought up by the cavalry and turned over to me for safe conduct. The cavalry moved on the same day in the direction of Lamar, and the next morning at 3.30 o'clock the infantry was in motion in the same direction. From this time until the morning of the 10th instant nothing of importance occurred beyond the difficulties constantly encountered in consequence of heavy rains daily, causing the streams to be much swollen and the roads almost impassable, together with the embarrassment we labored under in procuring forage, our line of march being through a country destitute of supplies. Our progress was necessarily slow and laborious, giving the enemy ample opportunity to ascertain our force and make arrangements to meet us with superior numbers.

On the evening of the 9th we reached a point on the Ripley and Fulton road, fifteen or sixteen miles from the former place, where we camped for the night, marching on the morning of the 10th in the direction of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, expecting to strike it at or in the vicinity of Guntown. I had proceeded some five miles with the head of the column, and halted to permit the wagon train to cross the Hatchie River and close up. The road through the bottom land of this stream

was almost impassable, and we found it impossible to put it in good condition. Whilst waiting at the head of my column to hear from the rear, I was informed by General Sturgis that General Grierson, commanding Cavalry Division, had struck the enemy beyond Brice's Cross-Roads, some five miles in advance, and was ordered to move my leading brigade up as rapidly as possible to the support of the cavalry, leaving the other two brigades to come up with the train. I accordingly ordered Colonel Hoge, commanding Second Brigade, in advance that day, to move up in quick time without any reference to the column in his rear, and sent my quartermaster to close up the train and have it, with the brigades of Colonels Wilkin and Bouton, move up as rapidly as possible. I accompanied the advance brigade, and, en route to the field, received repeated and urgent orders to move up as rapidly as possible, as the enemy was developing a large force and driving our cavalry back. Colonel Hoge's advance regiment, the One hundred and thirteenth Illinois Infantry, reached the cross-roads between 1 and 2 p. m., and went into action at once on the right of the Baldwyn road, relieving Colonel Waring's brigade of cavalry, which had been forced back to within a short distance of Brice's house. As fast as Colonel Hoge's regiments came up, they were deployed on the right of the Baldwyn road, extending the line in a semi-circular form in the direction of the Guntown road, relieving the cavalry as they took position. As soon as the regiments took their position in line, skirmishers were thrown forward, and the men told that the enemy was in their immediate presence in force, and that they must be prepared to meet a heavy attack soon. The skirmish line was established along the whole front by Captain Fernald, Seventy-second Ohio Infantry, acting aide-de-camp, under a constant fire from the enemy. Chapman was ordered in battery in the open ground about Brice's house, and directed to open upon the enemy over the heads of our men. Soon after Hoge's brigade was placed in position, the First Brigade, Colonel Wilkin, came up, the Ninety-fifth Ohio Infantry in advance. This regiment was immediately placed in line on the left of the Baldwyn road, with instructions to assist the regiments of Hoge's left in holding that road, and to govern itself by the movements of his brigade. The One hundred and fourteenth Illinois Infantry coming next, was placed on the right of Hoge's brigade, completing the line to the Guntown road, and relieving the cavalry to that point. The Ninety-third Indiana Infantry, Colonel Thomas, was placed on the right of the Guntown road, over which it was very evident the enemy was then advancing to attack. The Seventy-second Ohio Infantry and Mueller's section of the Sixth Indiana Battery were posted on an eminence in the rear of Brice's house, to keep the enemy from getting possession of a bridge a short distance back, and cutting us off. Battery E, First Illinois Light Artillery, Captain Fitch, and the Ninth Minnesota Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Marsh commanding, were held in reserve near the cross-roads. Colonel Bouton's brigade of colored troops had charge of the train on that day, and had not yet come up.

The arrangements mentioned above had not yet been fully completed before the enemy made a furious attack along the whole line and on each flank, developing the fact that his force was far superior to that portion of ours then engaged. My extreme right, after a sharp and bloody contest, was forced back, and I was obliged to throw in the only regiment I had in reserve to drive the enemy back and re-establish my line at that point. This work was gallantly performed by the Ninth Minnesota, under the heroic Marsh, and I desire here to express to him and his brave men my thanks for their firmness and bravery, which alone saved the army at that critical moment from utter defeat and

probable capture. As the enemy on our right was being driven back by the Ninth Minnesota and Ninety-third Indiana, I directed Captain Fitch to put one section of his battery in position on the Guntown road and sweep it with grape and canister. Soon after our success on the right, the regiments on the left and left center gave back in considerable confusion, the rebels following them in force up to the road over which we had advanced, and from which they were kept by the Seventy-second Ohio and Mueller's battery posted in our rear. I endeavored, aided by my staff, to rally the different regiments and get them to advance to their original position, but failed, succeeding, however, in forming a line along the Baldwyn road and at right angles with it, parallel to the Fulton road, in which position I fought until again flanked on the left and greatly exposed to a capture of the troops engaged. At this time I sent word to General Sturgis that I was hard pressed and that unless relieved soon, I would be obliged to abandon my position. I was informed that he had nothing to send me, and that I must use my discretion as to holding my position. It had been evident for some time that the troops could not remain in that position long, as the enemy were fast closing around us. I, therefore, determined to retire, and in order to do so directed Captains Fitch and Chapman to open a rapid fire with grape and canister along the roads and through woods in our immediate front, and to maintain it until the infantry were well under way, and that I would form another line a short distance in the rear to keep the enemy from the cross-roads until they could get their pieces away.

This new line was a prolongation of that occupied by the Seventy-second Ohio Infantry, and was formed by that regiment, the Ninety-fifth Ohio Infantry, and about 200 dismounted men of the Tenth Missouri Cavalry, under Captain Curry, who reported to me for orders on the field, and rendered valuable and gallant service in assisting to hold the enemy in check until the retreating column had passed. The main portion of the First and Second Brigades, which had been hotly engaged with the enemy for nearly three hours, now retired under cover of this new line, and continued to march by the flank to the rear. Just after crossing a small stream about a quarter of a mile in the rear of the cross-roads I met the Fifty-fifth U. S. Infantry (colored), Maj. E. M. Lowe commanding. I posted his regiment on the left of the road, with instructions to hold his position until the troops then engaged should retire, when he could bring up the rear. A short distance farther to the rear I met Colonel Bouton with the Fifty-ninth U. S. Infantry (colored) and Lamberg's section of artillery, in a good position on the right of the road. I remained with him until the other regiments of his brigade, which had been posted near the creek referred to above, fell back, and ordered it into line on his left, directing Colonel Bouton to hold the enemy in check as long as possible in order to give the retiring column time to take up a new position in the rear, which was done on a ridge near a white house about one and a half or two miles from the battle-field. This line was formed by portions of the First and Second Brigades, the whole under command of Colonel Wilkin, and Colonel Bouton was informed by Lieutenant Barber, of my staff, that he could fall back and take up a new position in the rear of this line, my object being to retire by successive lines. In the mean time the wagon train and artillery were moving to the rear as fast as possible. When Colonel Bouton fell back the enemy followed him up in heavy force, and the line established at the white house soon fell back to another position in the rear, when a stand was made and the enemy repulsed. In this affair the Ninth Minnesota again took a con-

spicuous part, and the colored regiment fought with a gallantry which commended them to the favor of their comrades in arms. I desire to bear testimony to their bravery and endurance, as well as the gallantry of Colonel Cowden and Major Lowe, commanding regiments. This checked the pursuit and ended the fighting for that evening. The whole column was then put in motion for Ripley. Upon reaching the crossing of the Hatchie the wagon train was found stuck and the road completely blockaded, so that the artillery had to be abandoned after long, continued, and laborious effort on the part of battery commanders and the men generally to get it through.

I arrived at Ripley, in company with the general commanding, about 5 a. m. on the morning of the 11th instant. I at once commenced the reorganization of my division. At 7.30 a. m. I reported my command reorganized and in tolerably good shape, with the exception that many of the men had thrown away their arms during the retreat, and that those who had arms were short of ammunition. I was directed by General Sturgis to move out on the Salem road in rear of the First Brigade of cavalry, then in advance. Before the troops all left the town of Ripley the enemy made a furious attack upon the place, gaining possession of the road on which we were marching and cutting my command in two. In this attack the colored regiments and a part of Hoge's brigade were engaged, and, until overpowered by superior numbers, fought bravely. That portion of the column cut off moved out on a road leading north from Ripley, and under the brave and successful leadership of Colonel Wilkin succeeded in reaching Memphis. The enemy followed and fought our retreating column to the vicinity of Collierville, which place we reached on the morning of the 12th instant, having marched some ninety miles without rest.

As nearly as I can ascertain at the date of this report, the following table will exhibit the casualties of the Infantry Division:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded and missing.		Missing.		Aggregate.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
First Brigade	2	38	10	145	25	811	37	994
Second Brigade	5	34	.....	.....	18	407	33	441
Third Brigade	1	109	3	131	8	160	12	400
Total	8	181	13	276	51	1,378	82	1,835

In conclusion I beg to bear testimony to the courage, fidelity, and efficiency of my staff during the battle of 10th. As has always been the case they performed their whole duty. My orderlies, Francis De Freitas, of the One hundred and fourteenth [Illinois], and Nathan Cochran, of the Seventy-second [Ohio], deserve especial mention for their conspicuous gallantry and intelligent performance of every trust.

I have the honor to forward herewith official reports of commanding officers of brigades, to which you are respectfully referred for a more particular notice of those officers worthy of mention.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. McMILLEN,
Colonel Ninety-fifth Ohio Infantry, Comdg. Division.

Capt. W. C. RAWOLLE,
Aide-de-Camp, U. S. Army, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

No. 4.

Report of Col. Alexander Wilkin, Ninth Minnesota Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the colonel commanding, the part taken by the First Brigade, Infantry Division, commanded by myself in the recent engagement at Brice's Cross-Roads, near Guntown, Miss., on the 10th instant:

My brigade on that day marched in the rear of the Second Brigade, commanded by Colonel Hoge, the Third (colored) Brigade, commanded by Colonel Bouton, being in the rear of the First. About 11 o'clock on the morning of the 10th firing was heard in front, and I was shortly after informed that our cavalry had engaged that of the enemy and been driven back from Brice's Cross-Roads about six miles in advance. Soon after the Second Brigade was ordered to advance at double-quick, and I received orders to march my command as rapidly as I could do without leaving the supply train. Soon after, hearing that the Second Brigade was being severely pressed, I sent for permission to advance more rapidly, leaving the train to be protected by the Third Brigade. Permission having been obtained I moved on the double-quick for about one mile, and reached Brice's house about 1.30 o'clock, when the brigade was halted. Colonel McMillen then led the Ninety-fifth Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Brumback commanding, down the road leading past Brice's house, toward Baldwyn, and posted it on the left of the road and on the left of the [One hundred and thirteenth?] Illinois, about one-quarter of a mile beyond Brice's house. I then returned with him to the brigade, and was directed to repair, with the Seventy-second Ohio and the section of Captain Mueller's Sixth Indiana Battery, to the knoll, on which stood a log-house, about 800 yards in rear of Brice's house and on the right as you go to Ripley. After the guns had been placed in position and Captain ———'s company of the Seventy-second Ohio had been thrown forward toward the woods in front, the balance of the regiment having formed in line on its left for support, understanding that the enemy were endeavoring to get around our left in order to reach the train on the Ripley road, I directed Captain Mueller to throw a few shells into the timber, which was done with great precision and effect, and which evidently checked their progress. Soon after I was joined by about seventy-five dismounted cavalry, under command of an officer whose name I have not been able to learn, who formed line and kept up a spirited fire upon the enemy advancing from the direction of the cross-roads. Shortly after this a small body of the enemy, evidently skirmishers, were seen crossing the open field in our rear and toward the Ripley road. Lieutenant-Colonel Eaton, commanding the Seventy-second Ohio, in connection with the dismounted cavalry, opened fire upon them and drove them back in confusion to the woods.

About this time I was directed by a staff officer of the colonel commanding to advance with the Seventy-second Ohio across the open fields in our front and to the right of the road, and take a position in the edge of the woods. After proceeding a short distance, orders were given to return to the first position, which was done. Upon my return I found Captain Mueller had left with his guns, as I presume with orders given during my absence, his support having been removed. About this time Captain [Ewing] of the [Fifty-fifth U. S. Colored] Regiment, African descent, reported to me with his company, and although wounded in the leg and the only officer with the company, expressed his readi-

ness to be of service. I directed him to send a few skirmishers in front of the log-house into the ravine, and to form the remainder of his command behind the fences and log buildings near by, which was done. Soon after the enemy's shell and canister were falling thick and fast around us. The remainder of our forces had passed us and we were left alone. Turning, I observed my command moving by the flank to the rear across the creek and bottom, having, as I understood, been ordered to fall back in order to form a new line. Having proceeded about half a mile, Brigadier-General Grierson rode up and directed Lieutenant-Colonel Eaton to form his regiment behind the fences on the right of the road, in rear of open fields, and resist the advance of the enemy as long as practicable. I then rode on to overtake the balance of the brigade. At the white house, about a mile in the rear and in the road, I found the Ninety-fifth Ohio, Ninety-third Indiana, One hundred and fourteenth Illinois, and Ninth Minnesota. I was then directed by the colonel commanding division to form my brigade in line on the right of the road (as you go toward Ripley), and to contest the ground if possible until night set in. I was informed that the Second Brigade, Colonel Hoge commanding, and the Third (colored) Brigade, Colonel Bouton commanding, were on our right, and that Colonel McMillen had himself placed the Ninety-third Indiana and Ninety-fifth Ohio on the left of the Second Brigade. I was instructed that when they should be obliged to retire through my line my command should remain, the brigades relieving each other as they retired. I formed the Ninth Minnesota and One hundred and fourteenth Illinois respectively on the right of the road, as you go toward Ripley, and sent out skirmishers, who soon found the enemy in front. Lieutenant-Colonel King having informed me that his ammunition was almost exhausted, I directed Lieutenant Couse, Ninth Minnesota Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general, to proceed to the rear to procure a supply, but finding no means of transportation he brought back one box on his horse.

The fighting at this time was severe, continuing for over half an hour and until sundown, with considerable loss, when, being informed that we had no support on right or left, and that the enemy were about to move around our flank, I ordered the command to fall back, which they did in good order, frequently facing to the rear and firing upon the enemy. We shortly after received an enfilading fire as we moved down the road, when I placed the command among the trees on one side. We soon arrived at the slope where part of the train had been abandoned and a portion being burned. Shortly after passing the creek I observed the skirmishers of the Third Brigade in the open fields on our left. Perceiving an officer with them, I directed him to have the men form on the right of the Ninth Minnesota in a thicket in front of which were large open fields, over which the enemy must pass. He informed me that he was not in command, but pointed out to me Lieutenant-Colonel Cowden, who was severely wounded. The Ninth Minnesota formed, the One hundred and fourteenth Illinois being on the right, as I am informed by Lieutenant-Colonel King. The enemy soon appeared in large numbers but not in line, when a heavy fire was opened upon them from the thicket, which was kept up for about twenty minutes, and large numbers fell. They retired in confusion. This was between sundown and dark, and the enemy did not again appear in force. About 8 o'clock in the evening I halted the command in order to give them rest. At this point an officer in command of a squadron of cavalry reported to me that the camp-fires in front were built by him under orders from the general commanding, in order to deceive the enemy, and that he was

directed to remain until we had passed, and then proceed to the front. I then moved forward the command until I joined the colored brigade. The progress was slow, and I was informed that we were delayed by the train which was slowly passing the bottom land and creek some distance ahead. About midnight I was informed that the portion of the train in front had been abandoned, its farther progress being impossible. Finding this to be the case, I directed the animals remaining with the rear of the train to be taken out and the wagons abandoned. The train was not burned, as I thought it probable that our line of battle had been reformed beyond, and that it might yet be saved. Moreover, I feared the conflagration might lead the enemy to believe that we were in full retreat and lead to their immediate advance in force.

About daylight the Fourth Iowa Cavalry passed us going to the front. Shortly after our rear was fired upon by small parties of guerrillas. At the Llewellen Church we found Colonel Winslow's brigade of cavalry formed in echelon by squadrons, who were skirmishing sharply with the enemy on the opposite side of the stream. Arriving at Ripley at 7.30 a. m., I waited for orders, but receiving none, and perceiving other troops continue to pass on the road to the front, the cavalry remaining to protect our rear, I again took up the line of march. Hearing at the cross-roads, where I halted for an hour, that the enemy in force were falling upon a large detachment of our rear on the Salem road, and that a large cavalry force was about three miles in our rear, and being almost out of ammunition, I concluded to follow the Saulsbury road, and toward evening was joined by Captain Foster, Fifty-ninth Regiment, African descent, with about 600 of his own and the Fifty-fifth Regiment, African descent, he having crossed over from the Salem road, which he considered unsafe. That night we bivouacked near Brooks', about five miles from Saulsbury.

The next morning at daylight we resumed the march, and after proceeding about three miles turned to the left, taking a settlement road leading to Davis' Mills. Upon arriving at Davis' I found the bridge partially destroyed, and upon halting to repair it we were fired upon by a considerable number of the enemy, who were soon driven back, after wounding two of our men on the hill and one of the flankers of the One hundred and fourteenth Illinois, and hitting the horse of Lieutenant-Colonel King while passing the swamp beyond the bridge. Soon after we were again attacked in front, but owing to the vigilance of the half-breed scouts of Company H, Ninth Minnesota, and the handsome conduct of the advanced guard of the Ninety-fifth Ohio, under command of Captain ———, they were unable to do much execution. At one time our rear was charged upon by about 150 of Buford's cavalry, but they were repulsed by the negro troops and a few of the half-breeds. Our rear was, however, occasionally fired upon until long after dark, but the imperturbable coolness and steadiness of the colored troops, under command of Captain Foster, kept them in check and prevented confusion.

At 12 o'clock on the night of the 12th the command bivouacked four miles east of Collierville, which place was reached about 9 a. m. next day. We found here neither cars, rations, nor re-enforcements. The command rested until noon. In the mean time, Lieutenant Hosmer, of the One hundred and thirteenth Illinois, brigade inspector, volunteered to proceed to some point on the railroad from which information could be communicated of our approach. He was joined by Captain ———, of the One hundred and eighth Illinois, Sergeant ———, and two privates. Within three miles of Collierville they were attacked by

a party numbering about fifteen, who ordered them to halt. Their horses, already jaded, were put to their speed. Although frequently fired upon and closely followed, no one of the party was killed or wounded. I regret to say, however, that the gallant captain and the sergeant were captured. The lieutenant and the two privates arrived in safety at White's Station at 10 a. m. As the command approached the vicinity where the party referred to was attacked, the column was halted and the scouts sent in advance, who soon discovered a party of the enemy. Skirmishing continued until the whistle of the train which brought re-enforcements was heard. Hard bread was here issued to the men, while the infantry re-enforcements, and the cavalry command under Major Malone, formed line of battle in front of the train in time to meet the attack of a regiment of the enemy's cavalry. The command, numbering about 1,600 of the different brigades, arrived in Memphis on the same evening, 13th instant, in a pitiable condition. Nearly all were barefooted, their feet badly blistered and swollen, and in some cases poisoned. Most of them had eaten nothing for three days and all had suffered for want of food.

Colonel Thomas, commanding the Ninety-third Indiana; Lieutenant-Colonel King, commanding One hundred and fourteenth Illinois; Lieutenant-Colonel Brumback, commanding Ninety-fifth Ohio; Lieutenant-Colonel Eaton, commanding Seventy-second Ohio; Lieutenant-Colonel Marsh, commanding Ninth Minnesota; Captain Fitch, commanding Light Battery E, [First Illinois,] and Captain Mueller, commanding section of Sixth Indiana Battery, deserve special mention for the judicious and gallant manner in which they handled their respective commands. I am much indebted to Lieutenant-Colonels King, Brumback, and Eaton, and Lieutenant-Colonel Floyd, of the One hundred and twentieth Illinois, and other officers, for information in regard to the roads over which we passed in the retreat.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of each member of my staff. The duties imposed upon them were onerous in the extreme, owing to their limited number. Lieutenant Couse, adjutant of the Ninth Minnesota, acting assistant adjutant-general, although under fire for the first time, conducted himself with all the coolness of a veteran. Lieutenant Hosmer, One hundred and thirteenth Illinois, inspector of the brigade, rendered me great service as an aide. His gallant conduct deserves great praise. I am also greatly indebted to Lieutenant Bailey, of the Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, who volunteered his services as an aide early in the action, and remained with me, rendering valuable service, until obliged to rejoin his regiment. Acting Brigade Surgeon R. H. Bingham, and acting brigade quartermaster, Lieutenant Mourer, of One hundred and fourteenth Illinois Infantry, performed with credit their respective duties.

I transmit herewith the reports of the regimental and battery commanders, with the list of casualties accompanying the same. I would here remark that I had no opportunity of seeing the Ninety-fifth Ohio while engaged with the enemy. Its severe loss attests its gallant conduct and great exposure.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

ALEX. WILKIN,

Colonel Ninth Minnesota Infty. Vols., late Comdg. First Brig., &c.

Lieut. O. H. ABEL,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Infantry Division, U. S. Forces, &c.

No. 5.

Report of Col. De Witt C. Thomas, Ninety-third Indiana Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS NINETY-THIRD INDIANA INFANTRY,
June 16, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my regiment at the battle of Brice's Cross Roads:

On the morning of the 1st of June I left Memphis with the brigade, composed of the Seventy-second Ohio, Ninety-fifth Ohio, One hundred and fourteenth Illinois, Ninety-third Indiana (my regiment), and at the depot we were joined by the Ninth Minnesota, who were temporarily attached to the brigade.

There was nothing worthy of note occurred except the incessant rain and the almost utter impossibility of moving through the road, until the 10th of the month. About 11 o'clock word came to me that it was necessary for me to move up at quick time; that the cavalry had been engaged and the enemy had turned their left flank. This was about three miles from the field of battle. As soon as I received the word I ordered my men to close up and prepare their guns for action, supposing, of course, the cavalry had met a superior force and had been driven back; and I also heard that the One hundred and thirteenth Illinois had been moved forward on the double-quick, taking position which checked the enemy somewhat. When I got within one mile and a half of the battle-ground I found the cavalry in considerable confusion at a bridge, trying to reorganize. Passing on to the battle-field, I found Colonel McMillen taking charge of the infantry as it came in, and placing it in position. He told me to take the position on the right of the road leading to Guntown, which I did, he staying until I was in position. He also told me to hold the position at all hazards, which I attempted to do. When in position I threw out Company E as skirmishers in front of the line. In a few minutes we received a fire, and upon looking up I saw men advancing upon my line, dressed in our uniform and carrying the Union flag, but firing upon us as they advanced. Some of my men, upon receiving the fire, commenced firing upon them. Myself and Lieutenant-Colonel Poole, stopped the firing, supposing, of course, it was our own men, when they (the rebels) poured into my ranks a murderous fire, thinning my ranks at a fearful rate. I then gave the command to my men "to fire." Then commenced one of the hardest contested battles I have ever witnessed; the enemy flanking me every few moments and my men changing their front, contesting for every foot of ground. At this time I threw Companies A and F to the right as skirmishers to protect my flank, and also threw back the right wing to change my front; Companies A and F fell back to the line, losing fearfully. Here Lieutenant-Colonel Poole, Adjutant Moody, and Lieutenant Reeves* fell mortally wounded and have since died; Lieutenant Mooney and Captain Courvoisier were also badly wounded.

After my line was formed I pressed forward again upon the enemy, drove them some considerable distance, and was again outflanked and had to again give back, which I did by retreating and firing, changing my front as often as it was necessary to prevent my men from being surrounded. I kept retreating and fighting until I got back to the frame house in the forks of the road. Finding the enemy were following us up very close, and the battery being in danger, I moved my men forward again, and with the assistance of the Ninth Minnesota Regiment was enabled to gain the ground first occupied by me in the beginning

* Survived his wounds.

of the engagement, and the enemy giving way, left us in comparative quiet for a short time. Getting an order to move back to the left rear, I started with my men by the right flank and met Captain Fernald, who said I was ordered to follow him, which I did. We moved by the rear of the batteries to the left, and I think in the rear of the Third Brigade, on a ridge running parallel with the line of the Third Brigade. We had not been here but a short time until we were again flanked and ordered to fall back in the rear of a fence a little under the crest of the hill. At this point we received a very heavy fire from the enemy, which we returned, killing and wounding a great many of the enemy. In this line I found a detachment of the Tenth Missouri Cavalry on my right and the Ninety-fifth Ohio on my left. Finding the enemy were coming in on our flank and rear, we were ordered by Adjutant Abel, of Colonel McMillen's staff, to fall back. We moved back in good order until we arrived at the large white house on the hill. Here I found Colonel Wilkin and the rest of the brigade, forming a line of battle on the left of the road facing the first battle-ground. Colonel McMillen rode by and requested me to ride with him a short distance. I left the command of the regiment to Captain Swift, and when I returned to where I had left him he had moved off to the right, and left some ten or twenty men whom I got together, and with some of them I burned a portion of the wagon train. I then moved forward and in a short time I caught up with the regiment, which, I think, was composed of about 190 men. About this time the retreat had commenced in good earnest, the wagon train, artillery, and cavalry blocking up the road so effectually it was impossible to get infantry along it. I gave the command of the regiment to Captain Swift and went forward on the road.

I arrived at Ripley about 6 o'clock on the morning of the 11th, where I found the regiment. At 7 o'clock orders came for us to take up line of march for Salem. When I got my regiment in line I was informed that you had not arrived, and we were fearful that you had been captured. I was ordered to take command of the brigade, which I proceeded to do to the best of my ability. The cavalry were moving at a very rapid pace, and my orders were to keep my command well closed up upon the cavalry. In moving out of Ripley our rear guard of cavalry was driven in, and the enemy came dashing up to within 150 yards of my line and commenced pouring into it a very severe fire, but we kept moving off rapidly to give way for the Second and Third Brigades, which were in the rear. At this place the Second and Third Brigades were cut off, which left the First Brigade in the rear. After marching at an unusual pace for infantry, to keep closed up upon the cavalry for some six or seven miles, we came to a very bad slough for cavalry or infantry to cross. The Seventy-second Ohio being across, the Fourth Missouri, being the rear guard and being hard pressed, came dashing through my rear regiments of infantry, which let the rebels into them. They, being out of ammunition, were compelled to break to the brush. But very few of them were captured, but made their way to Collierville, but were compelled to throw away their guns and accouterments, after destroying them so they would not be any benefit to the enemy. When the Fourth Missouri broke they came running through my ranks, crying "the enemy is coming," which caused considerable confusion. I sent forward to the colonel of the Third Iowa (Colonel Noble), and told him our condition. He immediately threw out two companies of his regiment, which checked the rebel advance. In a few moments after, Lieutenant-Colonel Eaton, of the Seventy-second Ohio, came to me and told me that the most of his regiment was captured, which left me

without a command, except a few stragglers whom I told to make the best of their way to the railroad and follow that down to La Fayette. After this there was nothing of importance occurred until our arrival at Collierville, where we were relieved by re-enforcements. The enemy followed us until 4 o'clock Sunday morning, firing into us at every opportunity.

I have in camp about the number of men that I brought off the battle-field proper.

My killed, as far as I am able to ascertain, are 3 officers and 21 enlisted men; and wounded, 3 officers and 58 enlisted men; officers missing, 8; enlisted men missing, 165.

I would beg leave to mention in connection with my report that Col. W. L. McMillen, in command of the infantry force, was always present in time of need to encourage my men and give me the assistance necessary, and to his most efficient staff, Captain Fernald, Lieutenant and Adjutant Abel, Lieutenant Barber, and others, I shall always remain under obligations for their valuable assistance. I would also beg leave to mention in connection with my report Captain McGrayel, Captain Elliott, and Captain Swift, who rendered me most efficient service after the death of my lieutenant-colonel and adjutant in changing my lines and keeping the men in lines during the engagements and the retreat. I am also under obligations to Doctors Ford and Sackett, of my regiment, for services rendered upon the battle-field and after, in caring for the wounded, &c. Lieutenant and Acting Quartermaster Quail also has my kindest regards for his efficient services as forage master for regiment and brigade. In fact, the officers and men behaved nobly, as they have always been in the habit of doing heretofore.

Yours, respectfully,

D. C. THOMAS,
Colonel, Comdg. Ninety-third Regiment Indiana Vols.

Col. ALEXANDER WILKIN,
Commanding First Brigade U. S. Forces in the Field.

No. 6.

Report of Lieut. Col. Josiah F. Marsh, Ninth Minnesota Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS,
Memphis, June 15, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that my command at the time it joined the expedition under Brigadier-General Sturgis on the 1st instant, consisted of 30 commissioned officers and 635 enlisted men. We arrived on the battle-field at Guntown on the 10th instant, and went into action about 2 p. m., and left the field in good order about 7 p. m., bringing up the rear. The following are the casualties as far as known: Enlisted men killed, 7; enlisted men missing, 272. Of the 272 missing 20 are known to be wounded. Officers missing, 8, many of whom are believed to have been either killed or disabled. I succeeded in bringing back to this place of my command 22 officers and 356 enlisted men, including 7 enlisted [men] wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. MARSH,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ninth Minnesota Volunteers, Comdg.

[Lieut. O. H. ABEL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 7.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles G. Eaton, Seventy-second Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-SECOND REGT. OHIO VET. VOL. INFTY.,
Memphis, Tenn., June 18, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 39, headquarters First Brigade, First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, dated Memphis, Tenn., May 31, 1864, this regiment, as part of the infantry force commanded by Col. W. L. McMillen, reported at the Memphis and Charleston depot at 6 a. m. June 1, 1864. From the depot we were transported by rail to a point about three miles east of Collierville, from whence we proceeded by slow and easy marches to our camp on the side hill, about four miles north of the Hatchie bottom, where we arrived the evening of June 9. The march of the command, of which the Seventy-second Ohio formed a part, from Collierville to this camp, was slow on account of rainy weather, muddy roads, and being encumbered with a train of some 250 wagons.

At 6 a. m. June 10 we moved from this camp, marching at a good pace for about nine miles, when I was notified by Captain Buckland of Colonel McMillen's staff, that the cavalry command was engaged with the enemy in front, and that it would be necessary for me to hurry up my regiment. Accordingly I moved my regiment at a very rapid pace some three miles to the battle-field, where we arrived between 2 and 3 p. m. The day being extremely hot and sultry, quite a number of my men fell out before we arrived there, being overcome with heat and fatigue. Upon arriving at the battle-field, by order of Col. W. L. McMillen, commanding Infantry Division, the Seventy-second Regiment was stationed on the left of the line to support Mueller's battery, which was immediately on its right, and cover the road to the rear. The battery was stationed on a hill in front of a log house, the right of the Seventy-second resting near the battery, and the regiment extending to the left nearly to the foot of the hill. In front of the Seventy-second, about 250 yards, was another hill, on the top of which were stationed a few rebels, concealed by bushes and rail fence. The space between the Seventy-second and the rebel line was an open field, giving us a good opportunity to see any advance on the part of the enemy. I had five companies deploy as skirmishers to the front and to the right. They kept up a little skirmishing with the enemy for about an hour and a half, when Colonel Wilkin, commanding brigade, ordered me to withdraw my regiment from the position on the left of the line, and to form it in line, so that the left would rest about one hundred yards to the right of Mueller's battery. Colonel Wilkin informed me that the object of this movement was to protect the cavalry while they should retreat across the bridge to the rear. Accordingly I withdrew my regiment, with the exception of the five companies which had previously been deployed as skirmishers, but had not arrived at the position where I was ordered to establish my regiment before the five companies deployed as skirmishers were heavily engaged with the skirmishers of the enemy. I suggested to Colonel Wilkin the propriety of moving my regiment back to its former position, for the reason that if the enemy should drive back my five skirmish companies it would enable him to possess the road to our rear, thereby cutting us off from retreat in case of disaster, and also enable him to destroy the large train of ammunition and commissary stores. Colonel Wilkin, seeing how much damage the enemy could do by forcing back the left of our line, consented to my returning to my first position. As soon as my regiment arrived at the first position a heavy line of the enemy's skirmishers, which extended quite a distance beyond the left of

my skirmish line, was seen advancing across the open field. I formed my command so as to give the men a good range of that part of the enemy's line of skirmishers which extended beyond the left of my line of skirmishers. A few volleys fired by my command caused the enemy to withdraw. Just at this moment I discovered that the whole infantry command, with the exception of my regiment, was retreating. In a very few minutes Colonel McMillen, in person, ordered me to hold my position until all of the regiments should have crossed a creek and swamp to our rear, to the end that they might have time to form a new line of battle about half a mile in the rear. By the time the last regiment had crossed the enemy was advancing from the right, left, and front of my position, and it was almost by chance that my regiment escaped being captured. After crossing the creek and swamp Colonel McMillen ordered me to march my regiment along with the train, keeping the right-hand side of the road. This I did until I arrived at a house on a ridge about half a mile to the rear of the battle-field, where General Grierson suggested that I should station my regiment behind a rail fence to protect the train until it should all have passed this point. This suggestion I considered a good one, and immediately formed my regiment in line on the right side of the road, where I remained until the last wagon had passed. Again I moved my command to the rear, keeping the right-hand side of the road as directed. We had gone but a few rods when the teamsters, near the middle of the train, began to destroy their wagons by setting them on fire, thus blockading the road so that all the wagons in the rear of those destroyed had to be abandoned. Seeing that no new line of battle was established and that all the rest of the command were continuing to retreat, and receiving no orders from my superiors in command, I continued the march to the rear until I arrived on the hill on the north side of the Hatchie bottoms, where I ordered my regiment to halt, intending to allow the men a rest of about an hour, as they were getting very much fatigued, having marched about eight miles from the battle-field without rest. The regiment had hardly halted when an aide to General Sturgis, in the name of the general, ordered me to keep up the retreat still farther to the rear. In obedience to these orders I again moved my command to the rear, until I arrived on the ground where my regiment had bivouacked the night previous. My men, overcome by fatigue, having marched some twelve miles from the battle-field without rest, I ordered a halt, intending to remain until I should receive orders from some of my superiors in command. About half an hour afterward Colonel Waring's brigade of cavalry came up, and the commanding officer ordered me to move my command to Ripley. I inquired by what authority he gave me such orders. He replied, "By order of General Sturgis." Again I moved my command to the rear, and came up with General Sturgis and Colonel McMillen at a bridge crossing a creek about six miles south of Ripley. Colonel McMillen ordered me to continue the retreat to Ripley, which I did, arriving there at 5 o'clock the following morning, having in twenty-three hours marched a distance of thirty-eight miles, and engaged the enemy two hours.

At a little before 7 o'clock Colonel McMillen sent an aide (Lieutenant Livings) ordering me, as the senior officer of the brigade then present, to immediately move the brigade on the Salem road, following the cavalry, with instructions to have the armed men organized so as to be available at a moment's warning. Only three regiments were in motion before Col. D. C. Thomas, Ninety-third Indiana Infantry, came up and assumed command. After marching about two miles, Captain Fernald,

of Colonel McMillen's staff, ordered me to keep well closed up on the cavalry, which was the last order I received that day from any of my superior officers. About eight miles from Ripley the enemy fired into the center of the regiment from the left-hand side of the road, which caused a slight delay of the left companies, thereby forming quite a gap between the fourth and fifth companies. The cavalry in advance began to march at such a rapid pace that it became utterly impossible for infantry to keep closed up with them, but the organization of my regiment was still kept up, keeping as close to the cavalry in front as possible. After marching about two miles farther the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, which was acting as rear guard to the whole command, suddenly made a rush to the front, riding through the ranks of my regiment, causing the men to scatter in all directions to avoid being ridden over. At the same time the enemy made an attack on the rear. My men, being wholly out of ammunition, and seeing that it was absolutely necessary to rid themselves of all incumbrances in order to avoid being captured, broke their guns and destroyed their accouterments by cutting them in pieces. They then pressed rapidly forward, with the intention of keeping up with the cavalry and saving themselves, if possible; but the majority of them, being overcome by the excessive heat of the day and the long and rapid march, were compelled to leave the road and to seek safety in the woods. However, 143 men of my command kept pace with the cavalry and arrived at Collierville about 8 o'clock the following morning, having marched a distance of nearly ninety miles in forty-eight hours. After resting part of the day at Collierville these men became so stiffened as to require assistance to enable them to walk. Some of them, too foot-sore to stand upon their feet, crawled upon their hands and knees to the cars.

When I left Ripley in the morning my command had 320 guns and averaged about eight rounds of ammunition to a man. Eleven officers and 255 enlisted men have not yet returned to Memphis. They are, most of them, undoubtedly prisoners of war in the hands of the enemy.

Of the officers and men under my command I have just reason for feeling proud. Not an officer nor a man did I see who failed to do his whole duty, and none of them surely are responsible for any part of the disaster.

C. G. EATON,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Seventy-second Regt. Ohio Vet. Vol. Infty.

Lieut. O. H. ABEL,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 1st Div., 16th Army Corps.

No. 8.

Report of Lieut. Col. Jefferson Brumback, Ninety-fifth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. NINETY-FIFTH REGIMENT OHIO INFTY. VOLS.,
Camp near Memphis, Tenn., June 18, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the action at Brice's Cross-Roads, near Guntown, Miss., June 10, 1864, and in the retreat thence to Memphis, Tenn.:

On that day the brigade to which the regiment was attached was led by my regiment, the brigade being the second in the column of infantry on the march. The day was very hot, and my men were moved to the field part of the time on double-quick, so that they went into action

very much fatigued. The regiment was posted on the left of our advance line, with a dense growth of small trees and underbrush in front and rear and on my left, my right resting on the Baldwyn road, so called. I covered my front and left, after getting into position, with two companies deployed as skirmishers. After the enemy had attacked and forced back the right and center of our lines they advanced in heavy force against my position. My skirmish line was engaged and driven in with loss, Capts. Wells Allis and R. M. Hanson, who commanded it, being very severely wounded (perhaps mortally), and the former left on the field. The regiment on my right having given way the enemy flanked me on that side and also on my left. I, therefore, retired my line in as good order as possible forty or fifty yards and made another stand, holding the position until again flanked and compelled to retire. This time my men fell back perhaps seventy-five yards, still in the timber and brush, when they again withstood the enemy until my right was again turned. I then drew off my men to and across the Guntown road, on which we had advanced, to the cross-roads, and rallied them behind a rail fence fifty or seventy-five yards distant from the road. This position I was ordered to hold as long as possible, and did so, until our forces, including artillery, which had been on my right and not previously left the field, drew off in my rear, and until the enemy again turned my right flank, when my men had to retreat across the bottom through bayous and a creek in order to regain the main road. The retreat having by this time become general, it was very difficult to assemble my men. A number were, however, collected on the roadside some distance from the field, and, pursuant to orders from Colonel McMillen, halted until Colonel McMillen, commanding the brigade, came up with the remaining organized force of the Ninth Minnesota and One hundred and fourteenth Illinois, with which regiments I kept the rear until we reached Ripley next morning, having been delayed between two and three hours at a swamp across which it was found impossible to pass the artillery and few wagons and ambulances that had preceded us on the retreat. At the time I arrived in Ripley the enemy attacked that place vigorously and successfully, so that I could not effect a junction with the portion of my regiment which had preceded me to that point, and which I understand since had been assembled under command of Captain Stansbury. The captain moved out with his command on one road, and in the confusion I took, with the few officers and men left with me under command of Colonel Wilkin, another. From Ripley the retreat was continued, passing on the road from Salem to Saulsbury, crossing Wolf River at Davis' Mills, and through La Fayette and Collierville. The men under my immediate command arrived in Memphis on the evening of the 13th.

In the battle and on the disastrous retreat my officers and men behaved well. I know of no one who failed in performing his duty, and it would be invidious to name those who acquitted themselves with credit.

I append a list of casualties,* in which only those known certainly to be killed and wounded are so marked. I fear that quite a number of others were also killed and wounded in the woods and bushes, where much of our fighting was done, and from which they did not emerge. Of the officers lost 7 were in command of companies. My men suffered

* Shows 1 officer and 5 men killed, 3 officers and 21 men wounded, and 8 officers and 154 men missing; total, 192.

very much on the retreat. All the severely wounded were left behind on the field or on the road, because it was impossible to bring them through.

J. BRUMBACK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. O. H. ABEL, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 9.

Report of Col. George B. Hoge, One hundred and thirteenth Illinois Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS,
Memphis, Tenn., June 14, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Second Brigade, under my command, in the late expedition into Northern Mississippi, which was conducted by Brigadier-General Sturgis:

In accordance with Special Orders, No. 38, paragraph 19, headquarters District of West Tennessee, dated May 31, 1864, I reported my command at 2 p. m. of the next day at the depot of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, prepared for embarkation. Having reported at the appointed time and place with my command, two additional regiments of infantry and one battery of light artillery were assigned to me, and the Second Brigade consisted then and throughout the expedition of the Eighty-first, Ninety-fifth, One hundred and eighth, One hundred and thirteenth, and One hundred and twentieth Regiments of Illinois Infantry, and Company B, Second Regiment Illinois Artillery, commanded by Capt. F. H. Chapman.

At 6.30 p. m. of Wednesday, 1st instant, the entire command had embarked on rail cars, and the train immediately moved away from the depot, and at 9 p. m. arrived at a point about half way between Collierville and La Fayette, Tenn., where the command disembarked and bivouacked for the night, near the railroad track, in the woods.

Reveille was sounded at 4.30 o'clock on the ensuing morning, Thursday, the 2d, and the brigade marched at 6 o'clock, by land, toward La Fayette, where, about 11 a. m., the First and Third Brigades were found encamped. I passed on beyond La Fayette one mile and went into camp.

On the following morning, Friday, the 3d, the entire column of infantry was in motion at 3.30 a. m., the Second Brigade having position in the center. Arrived at night at Lamar, Miss., a small station on the Mississippi Central Railroad, and halted on a high and commanding position near the same. About 11 a. m. a heavy and continuous rain set in, which only ceased late in the morning of Saturday, the 4th. The command resumed the march at 11 a. m., the Second Brigade in front, and marching toward Salem. The day was fine, the roads improving, and the troops in good spirits. At 5 p. m. the column arrived at Robinson's plantation (about half way to Salem), and bivouacked in fine location near the same.

Sunday, the 5th, the march was resumed toward Salem at 6 a. m., and continued until noon, when the command halted for the day about a mile beyond Salem. The weather was clear and fine, but very warm.

About 4 a. m. of Monday, the 6th, the column was again in motion, the Second Brigade in the rear, and the One hundred and thirteenth Regiment Illinois Infantry in charge of the division supply and ammunition train. When about ten miles from Salem, the train was fired

upon by a small party, who inflicted no injuries whatever. A severe rain, with a good deal of thunder and lightning, prevailed about three hours during the day, which so impaired the roads as seriously to delay the troops and train. The weather soon after changed for the better, and at night the column halted at a point fourteen miles southeast of Salem, on the Ripley road, and nine miles distant from Ripley. The march was resumed toward Ripley at 10 o'clock, through a hilly, thickly-wooded, and thinly-settled country. Forage became scarce, and all the stock suffered. At 4 p. m. the command arrived within four miles of Ripley, and the Second and Third Brigades halted on the plantation of Mr. Crowder, while the First Brigade pushed forward to join Grierson's cavalry at Ripley. The weather was warm and sultry, but there was no rain.

About 4 o'clock on the morning of the 8th I resumed march and passed through and about two miles beyond Ripley and halted for two hours, when I was ordered to return, and about a mile back took the road leading to Baldwyn, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The column halted on this road about four miles from Ripley.

At 10 a. m. of the 9th march was resumed, my command having the center, and continued for twelve miles on the Ripley and Baldwyn road, where we were halted on a fine high ridge and bivouacked for the night.

The column moved at 10 o'clock of the 10th instant, my command in front. Much delay was occasioned by bad roads, but by special effort the artillery and wagon train was kept closed up on the marching column. About 1 p. m. I received an order from Colonel McMillen to move forward instantly, as General Grierson was fighting and hotly pressed. I moved at once. Shortly after Colonel McMillen sent me word that he would move forward with his escort at such a gait as he thought the infantry could march, but if I found that it was too much for them to send him word. I kept up the gait for about two miles and a half, when it was reported to me that five men had been sun-struck in the advance regiment of the brigade, the One hundred and thirteenth Illinois Infantry. I immediately sent Captain Woodruff forward to Colonel McMillen to say that it was impossible to keep up that rapid gait. I then halted for five minutes at a small stream for the men to fill their canteens, and then moved forward at a more moderate gait. Shortly afterward I received a peremptory order from Colonel McMillen to move forward as rapidly as possible, as the enemy were gaining ground, and the only thing that would save us was the infantry. I then increased the gait of the command, and kept up a quick march till within about three-quarters of a mile of the line of battle, when I received an order from Colonel McMillen in person to move forward at a double-quick, which was done and kept up until I came to the line of battle, when I placed the One hundred and thirteenth Illinois Infantry with its left resting on the road crossing the Ripley and Baldwyn road; the One hundred and twentieth Illinois Infantry was placed with its left resting on the right of the One hundred and thirteenth, the One hundred and eighth Illinois Infantry with its left resting on the right of the One hundred and twentieth, the Ninety-fifth Illinois Infantry with its left resting on the right of the One hundred and eighth, the Eighty-first Illinois Infantry with its left resting on the right of the Ninety-fifth, where a cavalry regiment rested on the right of the Eighty-first, and completed the line across to the Baldwyn road. Battery B, Second Illinois Artillery, Captain Chapman, four guns, was placed at the cross-roads, where they fired 5 and 3 second shell. Col-

onel McMillen ordered one gun to be run down the Baldwyn road about 400 yards, and being hotly pressed by the enemy, two of the horses being killed, the piece fell into the enemy's hands along with two caissons. About this time the first line of battle gave way, but was reformed on the road, which we contested for some time, till our left flank was turned, when the command fell back in a hurried and disordered manner. This was kept up all night. The battery lost its three other guns and remaining caissons at the Hatchie Swamp, which was impossible to cross. The guns were all spiked before abandoning them, and the horses saved.

The last of the infantry reached Ripley about 7 a. m. Saturday, the 11th instant, closely pursued by the enemy, when my command was at once organized, and left Ripley in good order, following the First Brigade about 7.30 a. m., the enemy following close on our rear. At a distance of about three miles northwest of Ripley the enemy's cavalry flanked the infantry which were marching in the rear of the cavalry, except one regiment of cavalry which was acting as a rear guard. My command, such as had guns, formed for defense with fixed bayonets, but many of them were captured, owing to their exhausted condition and lack of ammunition; many to escape capture and to hasten their retreat toward the main column, abandoned their guns and cartridge-boxes. The retreat was continued by a route lying four miles to the right of Salem and seven miles to the left of La Grange toward Moscow, Tenn., on the Spring Hill road, continuing our retreat during the whole of Saturday night, and arriving at La Fayette, Tenn., at 4 a. m. of Sunday, the 12th instant, where the last firing of the enemy took place on our rear. The retreat had been through a hilly country, hard to travel, and the roads being very muddy and the men being without provisions, and keeping up with the cavalry reduced them to an exceedingly exhausted condition, and many fell unavoidably into the hands of the enemy.

The command reached Collierville, Tenn., about 10 a. m. of Sunday, and bivouacked there until the arrival of trains from Memphis, when they were transported to this city on board the cars.

The following figures show the original strength of the brigade and the number of killed, wounded, and missing, as compiled from reports made to this date, midday of the 14th instant. Stragglers and escaped prisoners are arriving within our lines in small numbers daily.

The number of guns brought in by the entire command is 267.

	81st Illinois Infantry.	95th Illinois Infantry.	108th Illinois Infantry.	113th Illinois Infantry.	120th Illinois Infantry.	2d Illinois Artillery, Company B.	Total.
Original strength of brigade:							
Field officers	2	1	1	1	2	.....	7
Staff and line officers	18	18	16	12	27	3	94
Enlisted men	374	342	128	293	362	74	1,573
Killed:							
Field officers	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Staff and line officers	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	3
Enlisted men	8	12	1	4	8	1	34
Wounded, present and absent:							
Staff and line officers	2	5	1	.....	1	1	10
Enlisted men	16	22	7	32	20	2	99
Missing:							
Field officers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Staff and line officers	18	2	.....	6	20	.....	46
Enlisted men	165	73	27	106	182	2	555

Aggregate—original strength, 1,674; killed, wounded, and missing, 748.

In conclusion, I would say that the officers and men of the entire command acted in the most gallant manner. I think especial notice is due to the officers and men of the One hundred and twentieth Illinois Infantry, it being the first time they have been under fire.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. HOGE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. O. H. ABEL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Infantry Division.

No. 10.

Report of Col. Franklin Campbell, Eighty-first Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-FIRST ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Saint Charles, Ark., August 10, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, in compliance with your request, my part taken in the engagement at Guntown, Miss., June 10, 1864, as per following report:

We broke camp about 7 a. m. on the morning of the 10th, and almost immediately took up our line of march. I advanced until about 10 a. m., when I came within hearing of our advance cavalry and artillery skirmishing with the enemy. The day had become intensely hot. About 10 a. m. orders came from the front to rush the men forward, as an advantageous position had been gained, which it was important to hold. I marched the men as rapidly as possible. Very soon orders came to double-quick the men, as moments were everything. It was under these circumstances, orders upon orders, that I hurried and urged the men forward a distance of four miles under a hot sun to the field of battle. I was forced to put the regiment in line in an open space of ground without a leaf of shade, when numbers of them fell down exhausted from over-exertion under the terrible heat. On my right was some cavalry, and, it is said, one infantry regiment (I had not time to ascertain); on the left the Ninety-fifth Illinois. I almost immediately sent my skirmishers forward after forming in line. They had advanced but a few yards when they came in collision with the main force of the enemy. The ground to my right and front was heavy timber with thick undergrowth—the left of the Ninety-fifth Illinois—a ridge of land running at an acute angle with the line of battle, on which a portion of the enemy lay within easy range. The action almost immediately commenced. It was now between the hours of 12 m. and 1 p. m. The fighting was terrific. The brave men under my command repulsed charge after charge of the enemy, and maintained their position with but little change until the enemy were driven back from our front, with the exception of a few sharpshooters sheltered behind logs and trees. It was in the second charge of the enemy on the right wing that the color bearer of the opposing regiment was shot down and the colors captured by a private in Company B, this regiment. Early in the action the line on the right gave way, thus allowing the enemy to flank us; the flank firing from the right and high ground on our left became very galling. The companies on our right wing kept the enemy's flankers somewhat in check, and we held our position until every cartridge in the regiment had been expended, including those taken from the

wounded and dead. I had dispatched Adjt. J. J. Fitzgerrell for ammunition, but he had not returned. It was while in this position, the men completely exhausted, out of ammunition, the enemy on the right, and a heavy enfilading fire on the left, that I ordered the regiment to fall back. This we did until we came in line with the artillery, some 300 yards in rear of our first position, where, becoming exhausted from overheat and previous ill health, I turned over my command to Lieut. Col. A. W. Rogers, Eighty-first Illinois Volunteers.

F. CAMPBELL,
Colonel Eighty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. WILLIAM WARNER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Division, Seventeenth Army Corps.

No. 11.

Report of Lieut. Col. Andrew W. Rogers, Eighty-first Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-FIRST REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Saint Charles, Ark., August 10, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you, in compliance with your request, a report of the part taken by the Eighty-first Regiment Illinois Infantry at Guntown, Miss., June 10, 1864:

A CONTINUATION OF REPORT OF COL. F. CAMPBELL.

On taking command, by the request of my superior officer, Col. F. Campbell, by direction of Colonel McMillen, our division commander, I formed a line of [battle], throwing the line right and left of Waterhouse's battery, then in position. My command, long out of ammunition, I ordered to fix bayonets, and thus held the enemy in check for some time until my brave and energetic adjutant, James J. Fitzgerrell, succeeded in forcing an ammunition wagon from the rear of the train to within an available distance of the front. Ammunition was immediately distributed, and the fight soon became hotly contested. Here, in connection with the artillery, we maintained our position for more than two hours, a regular stand-up fight, men and officers trying to vie with each other in the discharge of their duty, the enemy making charge after charge in front, only to be driven back by volleys of grape, canister, and musketry. It was here that acting major, Capt. James P. Cowens, A Company, was severely wounded and obliged to retire. His gallantry and bravery cannot be too highly commended. Thus stood the brave boys of my command, with a noble band of the Ninety-fifth Illinois on my left, fighting back the enemy from our battery, which was managed with the most consummate skill and manned with desperate courage, until the line on my left gave way and allowed the enemy to come in my rear; nor did the contest end until we were almost surrounded. Seeing that I should soon be cut off, and there being no superior officer near from whom to receive orders, I directed my command to fall back. We filed off slowly by the left flank, thus giving the batterymen time to bring off most of their guns, which they did in the most gallant style. Thus ended the contest at the white house. My command fighting until almost surrounded, the enemy within twenty steps of our guns, we were the last to leave the field that day. I marched my men off

slowly through the little valley below, keeping my command well together. We crossed a stream and reformed in line of battle, and protected the battery while crossing. We again fell back to the crest of the next hill, about one mile distant, subject all the time to a terrific cannonading from the batteries of the enemy. Here we again formed in line, in connection with other regiments, to check the advance of the foe. This position was held until dark, checking and driving back the enemy, being constantly subject to flank movements of the opposing forces, and there being no cavalry to protect our flanks, I withdrew my command and continued the retreat toward the town of Ripley, which we reached after traveling all night.

Early in the morning of the 11th I reported my command in a regular organized body to my brigade commander. We had hardly stacked arms when we were again attacked by the enemy on three sides [of] the town. I was again called into line to repulse the enemy. My men having but a chance cartridge, and there being no chance of filling our depleted cartridge-boxes, I ordered my men into line, fixed bayonets, and charged forward. The enemy did not wait to receive us but fled, when by orders from General Grierson I endeavored to make the road which led west from the town on which the command had gone out. Moving by the flank at double-quick, firing the remainder of our ammunition as we went to keep them in check, who were making every effort to cut us off, we at last reached the woods, with the loss of a few men wounded or cut off in the retreat. When I arrived at the road I found that I was in the rear of a body of cavalry and infantry. We traveled on at a rapid pace some twelve or fifteen miles from Ripley, the enemy constantly harassing our rear, when the cavalry gave way and allowed the enemy to make a dash on the rear of our column. The infantry being thus left unprotected, with no ammunition, exhausted with more than twenty-four hours' constant exertion without rest or food, many of them became an easy prey to the enemy. From this time it became impossible to preserve an efficient organization. We marched the remainder of the day and night and until 9 a. m. of the 12th, when we arrived at Collierville, twenty-five miles from Memphis, on line of railroad, after fifty hours of constant marching and fighting without rest or food, and a loss of 141 killed, wounded, and missing, out of all told of 371 with us on the morning of the 10th of June.

In closing this report I must say that I have never seen men fight with more desperate courage or obstinate tenacity than did men on this field. I can bear witness to the courage of the Ninety-fifth Illinois Volunteers and Waterhouse's battery, which were under my immediate view and fought side by side with us during the engagement.

To notice individual instances of courage in my command would perhaps be making invidious distinction; I cannot, however, speak too highly of the conduct of both officers and men under my command during the action and in the retreat; many of them have ever won places of grateful remembrance in the hearts of their brother officers and soldiers by deeds of daring and kindness which can never be forgotten.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, your most obedient servant,

A. W. ROGERS,

Lieutenant-Colonel Eighty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. WILLIAM WARNER,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Division, Seventeenth Army Corps.

No. 12.

Report of Lieut. Col. George R. Clarke, One hundred and thirteenth Illinois Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 113TH REGIMENT ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Memphis, Tenn., June 15, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that on the 1st day of June, 1864, I moved with a portion of my command, numbering 12 officers and 293 men, with the late expedition commanded by Brigadier-General Sturgis, by railroad to a point four miles beyond Collierville, Tenn., where I left the cars and went into camp for the night.

June 2, went into camp near La Fayette, Tenn., after marching about five miles.

The next day we marched to a point near Salem, Miss.; from thence we marched with the brigade commanded by Col. George B. Hoge (Second Brigade, District of Memphis), of which my command formed a part; general course, southeast.

On the 9th instant twenty men were pronounced unfit for duty and were sent back to Memphis.

Came up with the enemy near Guntown, Miss., about 1.30 p. m. on the 10th instant. I was ordered to advance with my command at a double-quick to support the cavalry, which was then fighting. We doubled-quicked about four miles, and one-third of my men were so completely exhausted as to be scarce able to stand; several were sun-struck. Firing commenced as soon as we were in line of battle and was kept up with great rapidity for nearly half an hour, but our ammunition was nearly exhausted and we were being overpowered by superior numbers, so were reluctantly compelled to fall back, which we did in tolerably good order, fighting as we gave ground. We formed a new line and fought the enemy until our ammunition was entirely exhausted, when we were compelled to retreat, knowing it would be useless to contend against the odds of four to one. I am sorry to say that our retreat was in great confusion. We continued to fall back all night until we reached Ripley, Miss., where we halted and endeavored to collect our scattered forces, but before it was fully accomplished we were again attacked by the enemy's cavalry, which had followed us during the night. Our men were fatigued, and many of them were without arms or rations, and we were not in a condition to engage him, so we were again compelled to retreat. We were closely pursued by the enemy until we arrived within a few miles of Collierville. My rear skirmished with him almost the entire distance.

A portion of my command reached Memphis during the night of the 12th, others on the 13th instant.

I am pleased to say that my whole command, both officers and men, behaved nobly; not a man flinched, although many of them were under fire for the first time, being recruits. Illinois soldiers always do their duty.

GEORGE R. CLARKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. JOHN S. LORD,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brigade, District of Memphis.

No. 13.

Report of Col. Edward Bouton, Fifty-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
Memphis, Tenn., June 17, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in compliance with orders I moved my command from Memphis June 1, 1864, consisting of the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-ninth Regiments U. S. Colored Infantry, and one section of Battery F, Second U. S. Artillery (colored), which troops constituted the Third Brigade of Infantry Division, under command of Col. W. L. McMillen.

The strength of my brigade was as follows: Fifty-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry, Maj. E. M. Lowe commanding—commissioned officers, 19; enlisted men, 685. Fifty-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry, Lieut. Col. Robert Cowden commanding—commissioned officers, 27; enlisted men, 580. Battery F, Second U. S. Artillery (colored), Capt. Carl A. Lamberg commanding—commissioned officers, 2; enlisted men, 37. Total, commissioned officers, 48; enlisted men, 1,302. Total aggregate, exclusive of staff, 1,350.

On leaving camp, some thirteen miles from Ripley, the morning of June 10, I had the Fifty-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry, Maj. E. M. Lowe commanding, distributed through the supply train, some three or four men to each wagon; the train followed by Battery F, Second U. S. Artillery (colored), Capt. C. A. Lamberg commanding; Fifty-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry, Lieut. Col. Robert Cowden commanding, in rear. I had marched my brigade in this way less than two miles, when I discovered a column of the enemy's cavalry moving parallel with my right flank on a ridge road, bearing, generally, three-quarters to one mile and a half from the one on which I was moving. I moved with the utmost caution and vigilance, guarding every avenue of approach to the column from that flank. I heard artillery firing in front at about 11 a. m., but continued moving in the order above described till the head of the column reached the old house near the field, in which the officers in charge just commenced corraling the train. I had at this time just sent back orders to close up the troops and bring them forward at double-quick to this point. Many of them double-quicked two or three miles. I had as yet received no orders, but getting a partial view of the field, and seeing our cavalry falling back, soon followed by infantry and artillery, and judging somewhat of the enemy's strength and position by the fire he was delivering, I saw that my brigade must be thrown forward into action at once to save a total defeat. I immediately gathered two companies from the head of the column, under Captain Ewing, of the Fifty-fifth, and threw them forward into what seemed to be a gap in the First Brigade, near the right and rear of what seemed to be the left battalion. These two companies held this position with great firmness until they were much reduced by loss and virtually crushed back by overwhelming numbers. I next threw forward seven companies of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, under Major Lowe, which I put into position a little to the rear and to the right of the first two companies, so as to cover as well as possible the retreat of the brigade on left of the road. This line gave way to allow the troops in front to pass through to the rear, when they immediately closed up and opened a steady and well-directed fire on the enemy, which for a time seemed to hold in check his right and center, Major Lowe being se-

verely wounded in the left arm early in the engagement, Captain Reeve assumed the command of this regiment, and handled these troops with great coolness and bravery, holding his position against fearful odds, until he was ordered to fall back to a new position, which he did in good order. I then formed as much of a general line as was possible with the balance of the brigade, placing the two guns of Lamberg's battery in position on the rise of ground by the old house, instructing him to throw 2½ and 3 second fuse-shells over our retreating men into the woods, through which the enemy were advancing in great numbers, until our forces had passed him, then to depress his pieces and cover the open ground in front with canister; which order he obeyed as well as possible until he was forced to retire, leaving one caisson on the ground, which he was compelled to do on account of its horses being many of them killed. The remaining company of the Fifty-fifth I formed on the right of the battery on a ridge, the Fifty-ninth, still on their right, forming on the same ridge; my line thus formed being somewhat in the form of a scroll, conforming to the ridge on which it was formed, the left on the road and thrown back oblique with it, the center on right angles with the road, and the right thrown forward. I then ordered the balance of the Fifty-fifth to be brought back and formed on the left. At this time the enemy came forward in great numbers, engaging my entire line, and moving forward on the road in solid column under the fire of the battery. One or two companies near the road reserved their fire until this column was within less than 100 yards, when they delivered their fire obliquely, enfilading the head of the column, doing terrible execution, and for a time checking the entire column. My line had then become closely engaged; my right was forced back and flanked, which soon caused us to fall back gradually and in good order some 200 yards, the men facing about and firing as they retired. We fought and retired in this manner for about 800 yards, forming and holding our position at every ditch, ridge, or skirt of timber of which we could take advantage, until just at sundown we were formed on high ground, with timber in our rear and an open field in front, through which the enemy were advancing. The right and center of our line, embracing most of the Fifty-ninth Regiment, here rallied and charged, driving the enemy back with bayonets and clubbed muskets nearly 400 yards, leaving great numbers of his dead on the ground. Up to the time of making this charge Colonel Wilkin, of the Ninth Minnesota, had conformed somewhat to our movements on our left, but, as well as I could judge, his men retreated about the time my right charged. It now being quite dark, my left cut off, flanked and broken, my right flanked by great numbers and in danger of being entirely surrounded, my remaining forces retreated in good order, nine companies of the Fifty-ninth Regiment preserving their company organization. At the time of retreating, being on the extreme right with a few skirmishers endeavoring to keep the enemy on our flank from closing in our rear as my column moved out, I was left entirely cut off and surrounded by several hundred of the enemy. My men, gathering around me, fought with terrible desperation. Some of them, having broken up their guns in hand-to-hand conflict, unyielding, died at my feet, without a thing in their hands for defense. I escaped from this unpleasant position about 9 p. m., and by making a large circuit through the woods joined the retreating column on the Ripley road about 11 p. m.

My men being in rear of the column were attacked at early dawn on the morning of June 11, some five miles from Ripley, where they formed

and fought, using ammunition that had been thrown away by the troops in advance and picked up in the dark. They repulsed the enemy and fell back, fighting in this way for an hour, and falling back a mile until relieved by cavalry, when they moved on to Ripley, picking up every round of ammunition they could get. At Ripley I attempted to fully reorganize my brigade, but had hardly commenced when the enemy charged into the lower end of the town, breaking the line of cavalry formed to hold them in check, when my men were immediately formed and thrown forward against the enemy, almost without a round of ammunition. By using our ammunition sparingly and using bayonets and clubbed muskets at every opportunity, we succeeded in holding in check and forcing back those in our front until two heavy columns were thrown into our rear and a strong line of Grierson's cavalry still in rear of them. From this desperate situation we succeeded in breaking out to the right and left. I succeeded in bringing off about 170 on the Salem road, most of them being disarmed, and many severely wounded, with whom I reached Collierville, Tenn., June 12. The larger portion of my command made their way out to the left through a pine grove and out on the Lamar and old Corinth roads; the larger portion under Captain Foster, commanding Fifty-ninth, took the Lamar road, coming through, in company with a large force of infantry under command of Colonel Wilkin, acting as rear guard, and defending them with guns and ammunition thrown away by the retreating column in advance. Moving and fighting in this manner they reached Collierville, Tenn., June 13. Still another portion under Captain Reeve, commanding Fifty-fifth, being much harassed by overwhelming numbers of apparently fresh-mounted cavalry, were compelled to divide and scatter considerably, but finally fought their way through, reaching Collierville June 15.

Lieut. Col. Robert Cowden, commanding Fifty-ninth Regiment, was severely wounded in right hip about 4.30 p. m. June 10, at the fifth position in which he formed his regiment, and was with difficulty brought off and saved from falling into the hands of the enemy. Capt. Henry W. Johnson took command of this regiment, displaying great coolness and bravery until relieved by Capt. James C. Foster, who was at the time in charge of a line of skirmishers. Captain Foster handled his men with great coolness and bravery, holding every foot of ground possible, hoping only to detain the enemy from pursuing our retreating column.

The officers and men of my entire command are deserving of great credit for the bravery with which they fought in the main engagement, considering the unfavorable circumstances under which they were thrown into action and the overwhelming numbers against whom they contended. I could not censure a single officer, or even suggest where they might have done more. I can scarce give the credit due to individual officers where all are so deserving of praise.

Our losses in commissioned officers are: Killed, 1, Lieutenant Price, Fifty-fifth Regiment; wounded, 4, Lieut. Col. Robert Cowden, Fifty-ninth, right hip; Maj. E. M. Lowe, Fifty-fifth Regiment, left arm; Captain Ewing, Fifty-fifth, left leg; Lieutenant Lewis, Fifty-fifth Regiment, thigh; missing, 11; total loss in commissioned officers, 16. Some 8 other officers were slightly wounded, but not so as to disable them from duty more than a few days.

Our loss in enlisted men, at present, is: Killed, 109; wounded severely, 243; missing, 160; total, 512. Full 300 more were slightly wounded, but not sufficiently to keep them from duty but a few days.

In a few days I shall be able to give more accurate and detailed report of casualties.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. BOUTON,

Colonel Fifty-ninth U. S. Infantry (Colored), Comdg. Brigade.

[Capt. C. W. DUSTAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Memphis.]

No. 14.

Report of Brig. Gen. Benjamin H. Grierson, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., June 21, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on the 1st of June I concentrated my command at La Fayette Station, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and on the afternoon of the 2d I moved, in obedience to instructions from Brigadier-General Sturgis, in a southeasterly direction, passing through Early Grove, Lamar, and Salem. From this point I detached a force of 400 men under Col. Joseph Kargé, of the Second New Jersey Cavalry, to proceed by a quick movement, via Ripley, to Rienzi, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, with instructions to destroy that road and any stores that might be on it, and communicate with me on the Danville and Ruckersville road. With my main force I moved at the same time from Salem to Ruckersville, where I halted about twenty-four hours to await the arrival of the infantry and wagon train. From this point I sent patrols east to the Hatchie River and beyond to obtain all possible information and to endeavor to communicate with Colonel Kargé. Receiving notice that the enemy had left Corinth and passed south, I communicated with the general commanding, who was at the intersection of the Salem and Ruckersville and Saulsbury and Ripley roads, who decided to move south toward Ripley. Accordingly, on the afternoon of the 7th of June I moved southward to Ripley. At this point my advance met a small party of the enemy, who were driven through town and out on the New Albany road. They fell back about three miles to their reserve, which consisted of a brigade, strongly posted. I immediately pushed forward a portion of my Second Brigade (Colonel Winslow's) and the Seventh Indiana Cavalry, of the First Brigade. The skirmishing was quite brisk for nearly two hours. We succeeded in driving the enemy until night came on, when they moved off in a southerly direction, and I fell back to a good position and encamped. Our loss was 1 killed and 3 wounded; that of the enemy 6 killed and about 15 wounded, most of whom were left on the field. The next morning, hearing that Colonel Kargé was in a hazardous situation on the east side of the Hatchie River, by order of the general commanding I sent 500 men and two howitzers of the First Brigade to re-enforce him. They had not proceeded far before they met him, safely returning. About noon on the 8th I sent the First Brigade (Colonel Waring's) back to the forks of the New Albany and Ellistown roads, near Ripley, there to await the arrival of Colonel Kargé, and with the Second Brigade I moved on a by-road across to the Ripley and Fulton road, striking it about five miles from Ripley. The next morning I detached my sick men and worn-out horses and sent them back in company with the sick of the infantry and empty wagons.

At 12 o'clock I moved southeast on the Fulton road, encamping at night at Stubbs' plantation, fourteen miles from Ripley, and moving again soon after daylight on the morning of the 10th. About 10 a. m. we reached the junction of the Ripley and Fulton and Baldwyn and Pontotoc roads at Mr. Brice's house, six miles from Baldwyn. Just before reaching this point my advance struck a small picket of the enemy, who attempted to destroy a bridge and fled. Arriving at the forks of the road, I halted and sent heavy patrols on the different roads. That on the Baldwyn road had scarcely proceeded a mile when they came upon a heavy force of the enemy, and brisk skirmishing ensued. I immediately moved Colonel Waring's entire brigade out upon that road, and engaged the enemy heavily to develop his force. I also moved Colonel Winslow's brigade to the forks, and threw a portion of it out on the Fulton road to connect with the right of Waring, and held the remainder, about 600 men, in reserve. I now communicated with General Sturgis, and informed him that I had an advantageous position and could hold it if the infantry was brought up promptly. The enemy advanced upon us in large numbers, with double line of skirmishers and line of battle, with heavy supports; we succeeded, however, in holding our own and in repulsing with great slaughter three distinct and desperate charges. Upon the arrival of the First Infantry Brigade my First Brigade was withdrawn and mounted, but I was soon after compelled to dismount the greater portion of it for the purpose of meeting an assault of the enemy upon our left. Upon the arrival of the balance of the infantry an attempt was made to relieve Colonel Winslow's brigade, but at this moment the enemy made a fierce onslaught upon that part of our lines, and it was obliged to remain about an hour longer. Colonel Winslow finally succeeded, however, in withdrawing his command in good order and mounting it, with the exception of the detachments of the Tenth Missouri and Seventh Illinois, which were on the Pontotoc road, and which acted for some time under the direction of Colonel McMillen, commanding Infantry Division; also, one section of the Fourteenth Indiana Battery, which was continued in action, by order of the general commanding, after the remainder of my command had been withdrawn. Scarcely had I succeeded in mounting and reforming my command, after their desperate fight of four hours, when the enemy pushed forward in overwhelming numbers and compelled the infantry to fall back in confusion. By direction of General Sturgis I now threw my First Brigade in advance of the retreating forces, with instructions to check the retreat and open the road to the rear, and in person marched with the Second Brigade upon the flank and rear of the forces to Stubbs' plantation, where I halted with it, allowing all stragglers and disorganized forces to pass.

This brigade was now engaged during the remainder of the expedition in protecting the unarmed and disorganized troops who had been thrown into confusion in the engagement of the 10th. Their ammunition at length becoming exhausted, I drew the Fourth Missouri, detachments of the Ninth and Third Illinois, and the Second New Jersey from Waring's brigade, which was in advance, and used them to assist Colonel Winslow in the protection of our rear. We returned to Collierville, arriving on the 13th, via Ripley and Salem, with men and horses worn out and ammunition entirely expended, having fought the enemy on our rear during the entire retreat.

I returned in person to Memphis on the 15th, having employed two days in rendering all the assistance in my power in bringing in the worn-out and wounded stragglers who came within my patrol lines.

For full and explicit details of the movements of the several parts of my command I refer to reports of the brigade commanders, herewith inclosed. In consequence of the heavy rains which prevailed for nine days the slow movements of the train greatly retarded our progress. On account of the exceeding lack of forage the animals became much exhausted, and about one-half of them are rendered temporarily unserviceable.

Since the reports of the brigade commanders were made a number of the missing have returned, and the entire loss in my division will fall short of 300 men.

In the early part of the engagement of the 10th the loss of the enemy was exceedingly heavy. Numerous assaults were repulsed, throwing his lines into confusion.

During the expedition the officers and soldiers of my command nobly performed their duty, evincing remarkable courage and perseverance, and I am much indebted to Colonels Waring and Winslow and the officers of my personal staff, Capt. S. L. Woodward, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. A. W. McClure, aide-de-camp, for their valuable aid and support. Col. Joseph Kargé, of the Second New Jersey Cavalry, is also deserving of especial praise for the gallant manner in which he conducted the expedition to Rienzi.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. W. C. RAWOLLE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., June 16, 1864.

Officers and Soldiers of the Cavalry Division:

Your general congratulates you upon your noble conduct during the late expedition under Brig. Gen. S. D. Sturgis. Fighting against overwhelming numbers, under most adverse circumstances, your prompt obedience to orders and unflinching courage, commanding the admiration of all, made even defeat almost a victory. For hours, on foot, you repulsed the charges of the enemy's infantry, and again in the saddle you met his cavalry and turned his assaults into confusion. Your heroic perseverance saved hundreds of your fellow soldiers from capture and inhuman treatment from a barbarous foe. You have been faithful to your honorable reputations, and have fully justified the confidence, and merited the high esteem, of your commander.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brig. Gen., Comdg. Cavalry Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

No. 15.

Reports of Col. George E. Waring, jr., Fourth Missouri Cavalry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., CAVALRY DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
White's Station, Tenn., June 17, 1864.

CAPTAIN: The Fourth Missouri Cavalry, Seventh Indiana Cavalry, Second New Jersey Cavalry, and Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of

the brigade under my command, left this camp on the 1st day of June, in pursuance of an order from the headquarters of the Cavalry Division, to join an expedition under Brigadier-General Sturgis. The Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry was detailed as escort to Brigadier-General Sturgis, and on the march a detachment of the Ninth and Third Illinois Cavalry, numbering 200 men, was assigned temporarily to my command, as was a section of the Fourteenth Indiana Battery. Four mountain howitzers accompanied the Fourth Missouri Cavalry. My force for the expedition amounted to about 1,450 mounted men and six pieces of artillery. The command reached La Fayette Station the first day; distance marched, twenty-three miles. June 2, marched at 5 p. m. and went to a point three miles this side of Moscow; distance marched, nine miles. June 3, marched at 7.30 a. m. and proceeded through Early Grove and Lamar to a stream one mile beyond Salem, on the Ruckersville road, where we encamped. June 4, remained in camp waiting for the remainder of the expedition to come up. June 5, marched at 4 p. m. and went to Dunbar's Mills, on the Ruckersville road; distance marched, thirteen miles. June 6, marched at 7 a. m. and went to Ruckersville; distance marched, eight miles. June 7, marched at 2 p. m. and went two miles south of Ripley on the New Albany road; distance marched, thirteen miles. June 8, marched back on the road to the edge of Ripley; distance marched, two miles. June 9, marched at 10 a. m. and went to Stubbs' farm, on the Fulton road; distance marched, fourteen miles. June 10, marched at 5 a. m. and went to Brice's Cross-Roads; fought a battle and returned to Ripley, arriving there at daylight on the 11th; distance marched, thirty-three miles. June 11, left Ripley at 7 a. m. and retreated via Davis' Mills to the State Line road, three miles west of Moscow, reaching there at 2.30 a. m. on the 12th; distance marched, thirty-seven miles. June 12, continued the retreat to Collierville, and thence to White's Station, where we arrived at 2 a. m. on the 13th; distance marched, thirty-two miles. Total distance of the expedition, 206 miles.

INCIDENTS OF THE EXPEDITION.

On the 4th instant Col. Joseph Kargé, of the Second New Jersey Cavalry, was detached with a force of 200 men from my command and 200 men of the Second Brigade, and sent on a reconnaissance toward Rienzi. As he had not been heard from on the morning of the 8th, Lieutenant-Colonel von Helmrich, Fourth Missouri Cavalry, in command of 500 men of my brigade, was sent to his relief. They both rejoined us that evening. On the afternoon of the 7th the Second Brigade was engaged by a small force of the enemy on the New Albany road, and the Seventh Indiana Cavalry, of my brigade, was sent to re-enforce them. Night coming on the engagement was closed without serious results, and this regiment returned to camp. On the morning of the 10th my brigade had the advance on the march from Stubbs' farm toward Tupelo. At 9 a. m., when we were about six miles out, my advance guard struck a small picket of the enemy, who fled and tore up a bridge in our front. This was soon repaired, and we proceeded cautiously. Two miles farther on we found a strong position in our front, on which the enemy had laid down the fences, and apparently prepared for a battle, but for a mile farther on our march we saw nothing of them.

The battle of Brice's Cross-Roads.

At 9.45 a. m. we reached Brice's Cross-Roads, about six miles west of Baldwyn Station, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Here we saw the deeply marked trail of a considerable force of the enemy, and we learned that Forrest and Lee, with their whole commands, had passed there during the preceding two or three days, and gone to Baldwyn; also that the cars had been running to Baldwyn quite frequently. Everything indicated that the enemy's forces had concentrated at Baldwyn. By order of the general commanding I sent out a squadron of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, under Captain Hanson, to patrol the road, and very soon received information that they were skirmishing with quite a strong picket of the enemy. I took the Ninth and Third Illinois and Second New Jersey, and a section of howitzers, and went to the support of Captain Hanson, leaving a staff officer to form the remainder of my brigade in line of battle in the edge of a close thicket half a mile east of the cross-roads, facing an open field. My advance had little other good effect than that of affording an opportunity to study the character of the ground. We were immediately met by a strong advance of the enemy and were compelled to fall back to our line of battle. The disposition of my command was as follows: On the road were placed the four mountain howitzers of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Graessle, with the regiment in line, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel von Helmrich, on the left. On the left of the Fourth Missouri was stationed a squadron of the Seventh Indiana Cavalry, under Captain Moore. On the right of the battery were two battalions of the Seventh Indiana Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Browne, with the remainder of the regiment as a reserve. The Second New Jersey Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Kitchen, was in reserve in position to re-enforce the right wing should it be endangered. The Ninth and Third Illinois Cavalry, under Captain Mock, were sent to the front of the battery (on lower ground), and placed as skirmishers behind logs and trees. My entire force was dismounted, as the character of the ground would not admit of cavalry movements. This disposition was barely made when the enemy advanced in strong force from the woods opposite to us, and a heavy engagement ensued, which resulted in their repulse. Subsequently they made two other desperate attempts to take our position, one on the left and one on the right of the road. These attacks were exceedingly fierce, each consisting of a double line of skirmishers with an infantry line of battle, and a column of support behind, apparently numbering 4,000 men. The first of these assaults was repulsed; the second one, after a hand-to-hand fight, was successful, and forced back my right, although the whole Second New Jersey and reserve of the Seventh Indiana were brought into action. This was at 2.20 p. m. (the Second Brigade had gone into position somewhat to my right, facing south at 12 m., and had been more or less heavily engaged since that time). After falling back a short distance I succeeded in forming a second line, which was held until the infantry came up and relieved my command, which was much fatigued and out of ammunition. We then fell back a quarter of a mile on the Ripley road (toward the north), and took position in an open field, from which the men were again dismounted, and sent to hold the left flank, which they succeeded in doing. At 4.30 p. m., our entire force being engaged, and the enemy evidently outnumbering us very heavily, the order was given to fall back. By order of the general commanding I formed a line between the enemy and our wagon

train. The enemy however pressed so closely and our own troops coming from the battle-field were so broken that this line did but little good, and was soon compelled to retreat. On passing the train I saw that, owing to the bad condition of the roads and the disorder of the troops passing it, it would be impossible to save it or the artillery, which was behind it. To retain the organization of my own command I withdrew it beyond the train and formed it in a field. I here received an order from General Sturgis to go to the front of the retreating column and to force a passage through the enemy, who were attempting to cut us off. On arriving at the head of the column I found that the Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry had driven back a small force which was attempting to cut off our retreat, and which was said now to be in the woods in front of us. I placed the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, with drawn sabers and revolvers, in front, and ordered them to cut their way through at a trot. They went through without serious opposition and made way for the rest of the command.

On the retreat during the next two days the Ninth and Third Illinois, the Fourth Missouri, and the Second New Jersey were successively detached to cover the rear, which they did satisfactorily and without serious loss, except on the night of the 11th, when the Second New Jersey lost from 50 to 60 men and several officers, who missed the road and were cut off. The two guns and caissons of the Fourteenth Indiana Battery, which had been assigned to my command, were lost on the field after I had been ordered to withdraw, leaving them with the infantry. The entire howitzer battery of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry was brought safely to camp, a fact which is extremely creditable to Lieutenant Graessle, who commanded it.

The loss of men in my command was as follows:

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
4th Missouri Cavalry	3	7	8	18
2d New Jersey Cavalry	6	9	65	80
7th Indiana Cavalry	9	16	18	43
19th Pennsylvania Cavalry	1	1	27	29
9th Illinois Cavalry / 3d Illinois Cavalry	3	18	16	37
Total	22	51	134	207

Of this number 16 were commissioned officers, of whom 1 was killed, 6 were wounded, and 9 are missing.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. WARING, JR.,
Colonel Fourth Missouri Cavalry, Commanding.

Capt. S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WHITE'S STATION, *June 21, 1864.*

Number of men returned from missing, 7. Officers killed, wounded, and missing: Lieut. Col. G. von Hehmrich, Fourth Missouri Cavalry, wounded and prisoner; Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Browne, Capt. Joel H. Elliott, and Lieut. James Sloan, Seventh Indiana Cavalry, wounded; Lieut. T. R. Murray, Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, wounded; Capt. Charles C. Reily, Second New Jersey Cavalry, killed; Second

Lieut. Stever C. Schwartz, Lieut. Adrian S. Appleget, Lieut. Lewis Rainear, Lieut. L. Henry Smith, Lieut. Julius von Rudolphi, Lieut. Sigismund von Braida, and Asst. Surg. John L. Krauter, all of Second New Jersey Cavalry, missing.

GEO. E. WARING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Captain WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 16.

Report of Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Browne, Seventh Indiana Cavalry.

HDQRS. SEVENTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Camp at White's Station, June 16, 1864.

I herewith respectfully submit the following report of the Seventh Indiana Volunteer Cavalry as to the part taken by it in the late expedition of General Sturgis to Brice's Cross-Roads, Miss., and the engagement that ensued at that place:

The regiment, 350 strong, in command of Maj. S. E. W. Simonson, joined the expedition at this camp on the morning of the 1st instant. It proceeded without serious interruption to Salem, Miss., at which place I overtook the command on the afternoon of the 4th instant. Nothing occurred of particular interest beyond the usual incidents of scouting and foraging until our arrival at Ripley on the evening of the 7th instant, at which place the advance of General Sturgis was fired upon by a small party of rebels, but they, being charged, fled precipitately through the town and some two miles to the south of it, where, securing an advantageous position on the crest of a hill, which could only be approached by passing over a narrow causeway, they made a stand and for a short time obstinately contested a farther advance. A portion of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry having engaged them in a spirited skirmish of an hour's duration, and having failed to drive the enemy, this regiment was forwarded from the rear of the Cavalry Division to the front. We moved forward at once, but met the dismounted horses of the Iowa regiment on the bridge coming to the rear, which fact delayed for a few moments our advance. Arriving on the ground we were ordered to take a position on the left of the road and to move from thence forward and carry the hill. The ground upon the left was of such a character, from washes and ditches, that it was impossible to maneuver the regiment mounted. The regiment was at once formed in line, the men dismounted and moved forward to the hill, occupying it, the enemy retiring at our approach without firing upon us. It was now dark; I sent General Grierson information of the situation of affairs, and by his order retired.

On the 8th instant we proceeded, with the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, to Ruckersville to the relief of Colonel Kargé. Meeting the colonel with his command a short distance beyond that place we returned, rejoining our forces on the same day at Ripley, where we camped for the night.

On the 10th instant, at Brice's Cross-Roads, Captains Branham and Shoemaker were sent forward by Colonel Waring's order, with fifty men, on the Tupelo road to ascertain, if possible, the whereabouts of the enemy. While they were absent the enemy was discovered in force and in

position but a short distance from us on the left-hand road. The cavalry forces were moved into position. This regiment was placed, by direction of Colonel Waring, on the right of the road, supporting the battery of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, which was upon our immediate left. The position was well selected, being in the edge of a grove, on elevated ground, in the rear of a fence, and having a large open field between us and the enemy. Over this open space the enemy would have to pass to attack us. The regiment was dismounted and placed in the rear of the fence, and skirmishers thrown out into the open field in front. The enemy occupied a very strong position on a wooded hill, immediately in front of which was a swamp, so that to have attacked them with a cavalry force only would have been disastrous. We awaited them in our position, our skirmishers and the battery in the mean time keeping up a very lively fire. Colonel Waring instructed me to hold the position occupied by us to the last extremity. The men were directed to lay close to the fence and to reserve their fire until the enemy should be at short range. While this was taking place quite a demonstration was made by the enemy upon the extreme left, and by order of the colonel commanding, Capt. John M. Moore, with Company H of this regiment, was ordered to that point. Soon after the Second New Jersey Cavalry, which was upon our right, was moved to another position, leaving this command on the extreme right of the First Cavalry Brigade. At 1.30 p. m., and after we had held this position some two hours and a half, the enemy approached our front and right in heavy force. They had two lines of skirmishers and a line of infantry supporting them. In a moment I discovered that the position could not be long held by us without re-enforcements, as they would overwhelm us with numbers. At this time my command only numbered about 280, one-fourth of whom were holding horses. I dispatched an orderly to the colonel commanding asking that a force be sent to my right, but was informed in reply that he had already disposed of every available man in the brigade, and that to give me assistance was impossible. By this time the enemy were advancing rapidly and attempting to turn our right. The regiment was rallied to the right and soon the conflict became desperate. But a few yards intervened between their line and ours, and, indeed, so close did they approach us that our men in a few instances employed the butts of their carbines in resisting their advance. At this point the enemy suffered severely, as we could see many of them fall before our fire. It soon became evident that we were being flanked on our right, and that to hold our position much longer would be impossible. We had maintained our ground for near three hours, and the enemy's fire at such short range had become murderous. As our infantry were coming up and going into position we were ordered to fall back, which we did in tolerable order. While this was transpiring on the right the force of Captain Moore was by no means idle. He was constantly engaged skirmishing with the enemy until he rejoined the regiment near the wagon train in the rear of the cross-roads. Upon leaving the field at the cross-roads, feeling too weak to continue longer in command, I turned it over to Major Simonson, to whose judgment, coolness, and bravery, both on the field and in the subsequent retreat, I am greatly indebted. Upon falling back upon the Ripley road Major Simonson was directed to take the regiment and rejoin the brigade at the rear. Arriving at the brigade, by Colonel Waring's order two battalions, under the command of Captains Wright and Hubbard, were dismounted and thrown forward in line on the crest of a hill to the left of the road. The remaining battalion, in command of Captain Ryan, was ordered to the left to hold the

enemy in check and prevent his passing our left flank to our rear. In this position the command was constantly skirmishing for about an hour, when it was ordered "to horse," under a heavy fire. From this position it marched about one mile to the rear and again formed, by General Grierson's order, on the left. It remained in this position until the infantry came up, when it was ordered to fall back. It then took up the march in the rear of the brigade and arrived at Ripley at daylight the next morning. Halting there a short time to rest, it was placed in the advance and moved for Memphis. With the residue of our forces it marched all that day and night, the rear being constantly harassed by the enemy, and arrived safely at Collierville on the morning of the 12th instant.

I can not speak in terms of too high commendation of the conduct of the officers and men of this command in this engagement. To name some, when all did their duty so well, would be unjust.

Of the line officers Capt. J. H. Elliott, of Company M, and First Lieut. James Sloan, of Company E, were seriously wounded while gallantly engaging the enemy. I regret deeply that we were unable to bring Captain Elliott back to camp, but hope that he may yet be brought safely to the command.

Our loss is as follows: Killed, 8; wounded, 16; missing, 17; a list of whom I have heretofore forwarded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. M. BROWNE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. A. VEZIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 17.

Report of Col. Edward F. Winslow, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., CAVALRY DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, June 15, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following account of operations of my command during the late expedition under Brigadier-General Sturgis:

This brigade went out on the 1st of June instant with 1,489 officers and men, distributed as follows, viz: Third Iowa Cavalry, 535; Fourth Iowa Cavalry, 706; Tenth Missouri Cavalry, 146, and Seventh Illinois Cavalry, 102. Two 6-pounder rifled guns were attached to the Tenth Missouri, besides which Captain Lee, with two guns of the Seventh Wisconsin Battery, reported to me at Collierville. The command guarded the supply train and artillery as far as La Fayette Station, thirty-three miles from this city, arriving at 9 a. m. on the 2d instant, having bivouacked at Collierville the previous night. In company with the First Brigade we moved by easy marches to Salem, where the Seventh Illinois and 100 men of the Tenth Missouri were directed to report to Colonel Kargé, Second New Jersey Cavalry, for a reconnaissance toward Corinth. These detachments rejoined the command three days thereafter just beyond Ripley, having made very severe marches with little rest or feed.

At Ripley, on the evening of the 7th instant, the advance, one company of the Third and two companies of the Fourth Iowa, had a slight

skirmish with a portion of Bell's (rebel) brigade, in which we lost 1 man killed and 3 wounded, 2 of whom were captured by the enemy. The enemy left 6 men dead on the ground.

On the morning of the 10th instant the enemy was met in force at Brice's Cross-Roads, twenty-three miles from Ripley and about six miles from the railroad. My command, by order of Brigadier-General Grierson, was placed in position to defend the Fulton and Pontotoc roads, which occasioned the following disposition of forces at 12.30 p. m., viz: Third Iowa, Lieutenant-Colonel Noble commanding, and eight companies of the Fourth Iowa, Major Pierce commanding, on the Fulton road, dismounted and in line half a mile from the intersection of the roads. Our left joined the right of the First Brigade, the two commands forming a quarter of a circle and covering the Baldwyn and Fulton roads. Skirmishers were deployed well to the front of my command. The Tenth Missouri and Seventh Illinois, in all 200 men, were thrown forward to protect our extreme right via the Pontotoc road, while the four rifled guns were held in position at the cross-roads to defend each approach. At the same time four companies of the Fourth Iowa, Captain Dee commanding, were sent back to the rear to communicate with the train, and took position with it for the purpose of defense. Requesting the general commanding the division to take charge of my artillery and communicate any commands to me at the front, I proceeded to the line on the Fulton road, and remained with my troops in position until twice ordered back by Brigadier-General Sturgis. At the moment of receiving the first order to fall back the enemy had fiercely attacked the infantry which had been sent to my relief under Colonel McMillen, and I deemed it best to hold my troopers in support. I immediately informed the general commanding of my action and asked further instructions. Being again ordered to the rear I withdrew my command and directed the regimental commanders to mount and move to the west side of the creek, which was three-quarters of a mile in the rear of our line of battle. Though fiercely assailed by the enemy, who advanced steadily, I could have held our original position had not the retirement of Colonel Waring's command obliged me to fall back in order to keep up communication to the left. At the time we were relieved by the infantry the line had retired about 400 yards. At the request of the general commanding expedition I directed the detachments of the Seventh Illinois and Tenth Missouri, who had been forced to retire from their position on the Pontotoc road, to dismount, send their horses west of the creek, and assist in repelling the attacks of the enemy on our extreme right. The Third Iowa having mounted and proceeded over the bridge, which I had directed to be repaired at the commencement of the engagement, I left orders for my guns and the Fourth Iowa to follow, and proceeded with the general commanding the division toward the rear. I halted the Third Iowa about one-third of a mile west of the creek, and formed in column of squadrons, with intent to protect the train, which in the mean time had commenced crossing to the east of the creek. A shell bursting near where General Grierson and myself were standing gave me the first intimation of defeat, and I immediately galloped to the front to look after the Seventh Illinois, Tenth Missouri, and Fourth Iowa Regiments, finding all the way to the bridge one indiscriminate mass of wagons, artillery, caissons, ambulances, and broken, disordered troops. The Fourth Iowa was forced to dismount at the bridge and take position on a small hill at the front to check the enemy while their horses passed the creek. Two infantry regiments which were retreating in disorder were by this maneuver saved from destruction or capture. The enemy now vigor-

ously shelled with our own guns the dismounted men and the bridge. The infantry had relieved my command at the front and original ground at 3 p. m., and in less than half an hour it became necessary to dismount the Fourth Iowa and hold in check the enemy while the horses of that regiment, the Seventh Illinois, and Tenth Missouri crossed the creek. I put my command in the saddle in pursuance to orders from the general commanding division, and finding no order, no attempted efforts to reorganize the retreating troops, I took up a line of march for the new front, moving through the woods parallel to the road, now full of the debris of a routed army. About three miles from the battle-field I formed my command in close column with the intention of making a defense, but finding from the nature of the country and the disorder of our army that it could not be done without losing my horses, and receiving at this time an order from the general commanding division to act as I thought best, I resumed my march toward Stubbs' plantation. Very shortly afterward I overtook the general commanding expedition, who requested me to proceed at once toward Ripley and endeavor to check the retreat of the army. I asked him if Stubbs' would do; he said "admirably," when I at once gained the front of everything, except the First Brigade of cavalry, which had gone on in advance, and formed my command in such manner as to prevent any farther movement toward Ripley. I reported to General Sturgis, on the ground and in person, my dispositions, and that my command was intact, and had been. He directed me to open the road, allow all to go by, and to see that no impediment to the retreat existed; and asked me to take the rear of the command with my brigade, as I had "the only organized force in the army." He said he would try to reorganize his troops just beyond Ripley, if possible; that his artillery and train had gone to hell, and if got through the swamp two miles east, it could not be eventually saved for want of forage. He also told me to direct the abandonment of all things which could not be got along, and ordered Colonel McMillen to leave a staff officer to help me organize for the defense of the rear any command with their officers which should come along; at the same time telling me that it would be useless to attempt to use small squads or commands not properly officered. I accordingly remained in position at that point from 9 p. m. until 2.30 o'clock next morning. During this interval Colonel Thomas, of [Ninety-third Indiana] Infantry, Captain Lee, of the Seventh Wisconsin Battery, and many other officers coming from the swamp, had reported to me that the swamp at the headwaters of the Hatchie was completely choked and clogged with abandoned guns, caissons, wagons, ambulances, and dead animals, so much so that it would be impossible for any such property to be got through; hence I had, in obedience to instructions from General Sturgis, directed the saving of animals and men, and the destruction of all property abandoned, so far as possible. From here I sent an officer of the Third Iowa back to the swamp to report on the condition of matters, and inform me when all the troops had got by. His report confirmed that of all the other officers. He had failed to discover the remnant of the infantry brigade which was in the rear of the train. This command is entitled to much praise, and I learn that it has returned somewhat in unity to Memphis, having taken the Ruckersville road from Ripley, in company with six companies of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry, which, under command of Captain Woods, Company L, was cut off from the main command at Ripley and came through safely to Collierville, arriving about 11 a. m. on the 12th instant. Believing all the troops had passed, I moved toward Ripley at 2.30 a. m. on the 11th, having directed a portion of

the One hundred and twentieth Illinois Infantry, which was the only organized force I saw, to move in front of my cavalry. Having proceeded about seven miles, I learned that the remnant of an infantry brigade was in my rear. I halted and allowed it to pass. Shortly thereafter the enemy, coming up, assailed my rear guard, and on our arrival at Ripley attacked us in rear and on both flanks in considerable force. The general commanding division, being with me from Stubbs', is conversant with all our movements thereafter, and can fully appreciate the character of the severe engagement at Ripley, and for five miles on this side. At one time (this side of Ripley, Third Iowa in the rear) some confusion was for fifteen minutes created in my column by the enemy charging my rear guard, when we were nearly out of ammunition. Two companies of the Fourth Iowa, under Captain Abraham, of that regiment, aided by a portion of the Third Iowa, succeeded in checking the enemy. The enemy followed in force to a creek five miles from Ripley. Henceforward there was little difficulty in the rear, though my entire command was out of ammunition. The Second New Jersey Cavalry, Colonel Kargé commanding, was now drawn from the First Brigade (which was in front) and assigned the rear, our animals and men being nearly exhausted. Marching continually without rest or forage until 9 a. m. on the 12th instant, Collierville was reached. Here the command was rested until about dark, when on some rumor that the enemy were coming the men and animals, exhausted by forty-eight hours' fighting and marching, were again hurried forward to White's Station, seventeen miles, notwithstanding 2,000 fresh infantry had joined us at Collierville. Captain Neet, commanding detachment of Tenth Missouri, had been directed by me while at Stubbs' to proceed to Ripley, together with Captain Joyce, of the same regiment, commanding the battery of two guns. On their arrival at Ripley they were ordered by General Sturgis to push through to Memphis. This command had been nearly dismounted by the severe marching, under Colonel Kargé, toward Corinth.

Captain Neet is a brave officer of energy and perseverance.

Captain Joyce saved his guns, though they were the first and last in position on the field of battle, and deserves the highest meed of praise for gallantry, energy, and determination.

Captain Lee, of the Seventh Wisconsin Battery, took into Ripley the only other gun brought through the swamp, but his horses giving out he was forced to abandon it at that point.

Maj. M. H. Williams, Tenth Missouri Cavalry, rendered very valuable services, and on every occasion was cool, brave, and possessed of admirable judgment. I request the general commanding division to give him special mention for his good conduct and gallantry, and especially for services of the highest character on the field of battle and on the retreat through Ripley.

Forage was very scarce, and only secured by searching the country for miles along the line of march After the 6th instant the animals were not supplied with more than half rations grain, and during the last two days none was secured, though the labor of the horses was exceedingly severe. Our animals are much reduced, badly jaded, and many of them troubled with sore backs, rendering them temporarily unserviceable. The continuous rain added to this evil.

The conduct of the entire command was creditable in the highest degree. That portion dismounted at Brice's repulsed the enemy three times, with severe loss. The men were at no time defeated or driven from ground which they were ordered to hold.

The gallant conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Noble and Major Pierce, commanding regiments, is especially worthy of mention. To their efforts I am indebted for the good order and conduct of their respective commands.

Major Jones, Captain Curkendall, Third Iowa, Captains Dee, Woods, and Abraham, Fourth Iowa, commanding battalions, I recommend for bravery, coolness, and attention to orders.

I respectfully call your attention to the following table of casualties and losses. The officers and men who suffered did so at their posts and in the performance of their duty, unshrinking, and with patriotic courage and feeling :

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.			Missing.		Lost.						Horses captured or abandoned.	Rounds of ammunition expended.	Miles traveled.
	Men.	Horses.	Officers.	Men.	Horses.	Officers.	Men.	Carbines.	Pistols.	Sabers.	Rounds of ammunition.	Guns.	Caissons.			
3d Iowa Cavalry	5	19	1	19	41	1	44	86	44	121	12,450	...	...	100	39,550	325
4th Iowa Cavalry	7	9	1	28	22	....	13	54	24	....	56,000	...	...	73	36,950	300
10th Missouri Cavalry	....	12	...	5	55	....	2	49	....	....	.....	...	...	55	8,214	350
7th Wisconsin Battery	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	....
Total	12	40	2	52	118	1	59	189	68	121	68,450	2	2	228	84,714	....

I have received no report from Seventh Illinois Cavalry.

Respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

E. F. WINSLOW,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. S. L. WOODWARD,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Division, 16th Army Corps.

No. 18.

Report of Lieut. Col. John W. Noble, Third Iowa Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD IOWA CAVALRY,
Memphis, Tenn., June 15, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report, through you to my immediate commander, that, in pursuance of orders, I left camp on the 1st instant with 510 men, fully mounted, armed, and equipped, commanded by twenty-five officers, and accompanied by two ambulances and three wagons, uniting with the rest of the Second Brigade on the Germantown road about six miles from Memphis. We advanced to Collierville the same day, encamping there at sundown amid a great rain-storm, the first of an almost continuous shower for the rest of six days. Our march from thence to La Fayette, Salem, Ruckersville, and Ripley, from the 3d to 7th, was uninterrupted save by the rains and the necessity of searching in all directions for forage. From there on, from other causes, however, much of the marching was required to be done by night, and the camps necessarily taken wherever chance decided.

On the afternoon of the 7th, when we had advanced about two miles beyond Ripley, and while the brigade was going into camp, Company C, of this regiment, was ordered to the front, by the brigade commander,

for forage, and unexpectedly became engaged with an enemy of very considerable strength, and which I have reason to believe was a column of rebel cavalry hastening to join the main force, which we met on the 10th. Captain Wilson and Lieutenant Lynch, of Company C, at once charged the enemy gallantly with their company, first mounted and then dismounted, and drove in the squadrons which had been sent against them. On coming in sight of the main body, my men formed a line and alone maintained the fight until re-enforced by squadrons of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry and Companies E and F of this regiment, under Captains Spencer and Crail, respectively. It having been determined by the general commanding division not to give battle at this time, Company C was ordered to retire, and a portion of the line on the right of Companies E and F retiring they also were withdrawn, after having been under a severe fire for half an hour. A new line was formed half a mile nearer camp, and maintained until after dark, when all the line returning to camp, the enemy passed, seemingly more desirous to unite with his own army than to annoy us at that time. The loss of my companies here was: Company C, 1 horse wounded; Company E, 1 man wounded, 3 horses killed and 2 horses wounded; Company F, 1 man killed and 1 horse killed. In all, 1 man killed, 1 man wounded, 4 horses killed and 3 horses wounded.

After this, on the 8th and 9th, we advanced with the rest of the cavalry toward Guntown or Baldwyn. The want of sufficient forage began to affect our horses very perceptibly, and the difficulty in obtaining the small amount in the country about us was now increased by the presence of the enemy. On the morning of the 9th a foraging party of this command was fired into by a guerrilla band concealed in the brush. Private George W. Rhoads, Company B, mortally wounded. He died the same day, and was buried on the line of march. His horse, equipments, and arms were saved. The last forage of any kind whatever this command received or obtained was at Stubbs' plantation on the evening of the 9th. On the morning of the 10th we left camp at about 7 a. m., this regiment following immediately after the wagons and led horses, &c., of the First Brigade Cavalry, which brigade had the advance. At about six miles from Stubbs' plantation we crossed a swamp, or bayou, very difficult of passage, and which was not bridged. A man on horseback found great difficulty in getting over, and one horse of this command was suffocated in the mud. When approaching Brice's Cross-Roads, at 11 a. m., this command went into line of battle, by battalion, on the right of the main road, and soon after the artillery opened in front. We then advanced beyond Brice's (such, I understand, is the name of the corners near the field of battle) the distance of about 500 yards, and, as ordered, I placed one battalion in line, mounted, on the right of the road (leading to Guntown), and one battalion, also mounted, under Major Jones, on the left of the road, and sent two squadrons, under Captain Brown, to the front on the road a mile, as a picket. I at once made communication by patrol with the right flank of the First Brigade, and soon after the battalion under Major Jones was ordered to close up on Colonel Waring's right. By this movement my command was separated and the line interrupted until the gap was filled by a portion of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry. The cavalry was then dismounted and the horses at once sent to the rear. By pickets and skirmishers I was informed of the advance upon our front of a heavy column of the enemy, and soon after the battalion under Major Jones, composed of Companies F, G, H, and I, came under fire and held the enemy in check for from three-quarters to an hour. Com-

pany I, under Captain Stanton, was the most exposed of my squadrons. The Fourth Iowa Cavalry was also engaged at this time. On the left of this brigade the enemy was driven back three different times, and several of his officers were killed while urging their men forward; two are known to have fallen on the field. Occasional firing occurred also on the right wing of my command, and they were also subjected at this time to a severe shelling from the rebel batteries. The bombs exploded among my men, but fortunately inflicted no permanent injury, although several men were temporarily disabled from the dirt and rubbish thrown upon them. My chief trumpeter's horse was here shot from under him, and I lost his services for the rest of the expedition. The First Brigade was at this time retired from their position and this necessitated a similar movement by my squadrons on the left, who at once, however, formed another line with the Fourth Iowa Cavalry. At this juncture my whole command was relieved by regiments of infantry, and were retiring when the infantry became engaged. We formed a new line immediately in their rear rather than in appearance leave them in an emergency. After the order being received for us to retire to our horses, this regiment did so in the best order, mounting by companies and forming a column of squadrons. The contest in the field and in line lasted but a short time after this, and the enemy was hotly pressing his victory. The infantry was filing past us in great numbers, the train was turned to the rear, and it became necessary for us to take a second position, mounted, to protect the retreating column. A column of squadrons was again formed facing the enemy, who failed to attack with small-arms, but finally opened upon this regiment a heavy cannonade of round shot and shell. These fell around my men, wounding a number, but causing not the least disorder. By order we moved farther to the rear, something near half a mile, and again formed in squadrons faced to the enemy, who kept at a distance and used the artillery only. Our own artillery was being retired and did not protect us, and after holding our position for some time we were ordered to retire, which we did in the best order, not an officer or soldier being out of his place. Night soon closed in and we rested at Stubbs' plantation for the first time. The greatest difficulty was found in recrossing the bayou, or swamp, in our rear, and in it were caught most of the artillery and trains of the army. Arriving at Stubbs' plantation, on our camping-ground of the night previous, we rested from about 11 p. m. to 2 a. m., when we again moved toward Ripley, holding the rear. After daylight two squadrons were sent by me to the rear a mile, and a line formed by battalion to support them, when the few infantry who had not already past us were brought up and sent forward. Just after this the enemy began to assail us with great determination, and it was only by the greatest energy and courage my squadrons, Companies L, M, and A united, under Captain Brown, and Company B, under Captain De Huff, were able to hold the bridge leading to Ripley. They did so, however, until relieved by the Fourth Iowa Cavalry, who now took the rear. In this defense Company L had 1 man wounded, Company A 1 man wounded, and Company B 3 horses shot. My regiment now accompanied General Grierson to Ripley, by his personal orders. Arriving at Ripley, the distance of about a mile, I found the infantry filling the streets of the town, some moving one way and some another, and at once was notified that the enemy was about to attack on the left and to prepare for him. I formed in a column of squadrons, faced to the rear immediately, and at the same time was ordered to support the Fourth Iowa Cavalry, then in action.

Deploying a battalion into line, I ordered it to the rear, and at the same time pushed another battalion in column to hold the road of retreat for the other troops. My advance in line was under severe fire and over fields broken by high fences and deep ditches, but officers and men were cool and kept a good and steady line. The enemy was checked and the position held until his object attained General Grierson ordered me to retire. To retire at this point was a matter of no little difficulty, for the enemy, having no resistance elsewhere, were flanking us as well as pressing from the rear. Their fire was redoubled as we moved again upon the road. I, in this stand, lost Lieutenant Miller, Company D, who fell mortally wounded, bravely fighting and facing the foe, also Corporal Gilchrist, Company C, killed, with other wounded mentioned in accompanying report. I think it can be claimed with justice that by this effort of my command much relief was given to our fellow-soldiers of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry, and to the infantry regiments who were retiring from Ripley, and I have the satisfaction of knowing that the enemy did not escape without punishment. His flag was seen to fall three times under our fire, and many of his men were killed and wounded. The column passing on without stopping, my orders required me to continue on, making such resistance as possible to hold the enemy in check. To hold the rear of a rapidly retreating column against a superior and assailing enemy now became the task of my regiment, and resulted in considerable loss to us. Companies I and K were thrown to the rear and taken command of by Major Jones. A column of the enemy advancing through the surrounding thickets came upon them while they were gallantly holding another regiment at bay, charging them suddenly; after much resistance, by overpowering numbers, captured most of those who are reported in the accompanying tables. Some squadrons of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry aided my command at this time, and may have shared in the loss. The enemy, mounted on much fresher horses than ours, felt confident of capturing or routing the whole column. The confusion he was able to create was slight and of short duration; platoon after platoon was thrown out right and left along our road, and facing to the rear presented front to the rebels. The nature of the ground aided, as the road led along a ridge with hills and gullies on either hand. This method of defense was continued throughout the morning and afternoon. A cavalry force of our men and an infantry command finally appeared in our rear and gave my regiment temporary relief, but the enemy still pressing, the cavalry failed to hold their place, and a portion of the infantry [was] thrown into confusion and captured. Colonel Thomas, commanding the infantry, applied to me for relief, and I immediately formed another battalion line, supporting it with several squadrons placed at advantageous points. The infantry left passed through my line, and I was once more contending with the advance of the enemy. The duty was severe, and, in view of what had already been performed, somewhat unexpected, but as it had been assumed to help them it was persevered in without complaint as long as strength was left to resist. I was finally relieved by the Fourth Iowa Cavalry, and they by the Second New Jersey. After this this command was not again under fire. The rest of this day the column advanced without food or rest, except a short halt at evening, when, the enemy approaching, the column was again put in motion and the march continued through the night and next morning to La Fayette. Halting here until noon we proceeded to Collierville, where we met re-enforcements and obtained some forage. At dark we were again marched in advance of

the First Brigade, the infantry following in rear to Germantown, at which point the First Brigade took the advance and proceeded to camp. We followed soon after, marching all night and bivouacking at White's Station at daylight. Here this regiment was required to furnish 100 of the best of its already exhausted horses to return on duty to Collierville; with the remainder I arrived here the same day at sunset. The 100 men detached have since come in.

I refer to the accompanying tables* for a more definite statement of my losses in this most unfortunate expedition, in which my command labored so hard and fought so well.

My officers and men behaved universally so well that I cannot make much distinction among them, but for their aid in getting a new line to face the enemy at one particular emergency I deem Captain Curkendall and Lieutenant McKee worthy of particular notice. Major Jones was constantly at his post and did all a brave and good officer could. If occasion offers I hope to bring the merits of others of these brave men more prominently forward than I can do now.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

Lieut. A. HODGE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brigade, Cavalry Division.

No. 19.

Report of Maj. Abial R. Pierce, Fourth Iowa Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH IOWA CAVALRY,
Memphis, Tenn., July 4, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Fourth Iowa Cavalry Regiment in an expedition commanded by General Sturgis, from Memphis, Tenn., to Guntown (or Tishomingo Creek):

The regiment marched from Memphis June 1, 1864. June 7 had a heavy skirmish at Ripley, Miss.; lost 1 man prisoner and several slightly wounded. June 9 camped at Stubbs' plantation. June 10 marched at 4 a. m. At 11 a. m. the advance encountered the enemy, under command of General Forrest, near Tishomingo Creek. The infantry and artillery were five or six miles in the rear. I was ordered to take the regiment to the front dismounted. I formed my line near Brice's Cross-Roads. The enemy was in very thick brush. I could not tell the exact position of the enemy's line. My line was not parallel with that of the enemy, but at an angle of nearly 45 degrees, the left being near the enemy. I had moved forward but a short distance when the enemy fired a volley into Company C, on the left, by which Lieutenant Dillon and many others of the company were severely wounded. The left of the regiment was obliged to fall back. I then formed the regiment from the right parallel with the enemy's front. As I heard the enemy advancing through the brush I ordered the regiment to lie close to the ground. They charged us twice in this position, but were driven back with heavy loss. We lay here about two hours within sixty yards of the enemy, the brush being so thick that we could not see them. The infantry now came up, but they had been so hurried through the heat that only a small part of the command was able to keep up. On their arrival I was ordered back to the

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*Not found, but see Winslow's report, p. 140.

horses, and the regiment mounted and formed in close column, squadron front, waiting orders. I soon saw our men coming in full retreat, the enemy close in their rear. The enemy had captured two pieces of artillery, which had been sent forward, and turned them on us, and I was now in range of their fire, and entirely cut off from the ford above the bridge by the retreating teams, which had for some cause continued to move toward the front. The bridge was blockaded with broken-down teams, and the steep banks of the creek in my immediate rear rendered it impossible to cross with horses. I ordered the men to dismount and rush for a little eminence in our front, and never have I seen a military command executed as quickly; every man saw the situation and acted accordingly. We held the entire force of the enemy from this point for more than thirty minutes. The bridge was cleared and every horse crossed over the creek, while we kept up a continual fire on the enemy, keeping them back till all our infantry that was in sight had crossed the creek and we were nearly surrounded. The regiment then retreated across the creek and mounted the horses. Everything now seemed in confusion. I formed the regiment in close column. The Third and Fourth Iowa Cavalry were all the troops I saw intact. The other troops were rushing past in confusion. I soon received orders from Colonel Winslow, commanding our brigade, to pass the retreating column as fast as possible until I reached its head, and then stop every man. I did not succeed in passing all the troops until we arrived at Stubbs' plantation, where I formed my men and commenced halting the troops. I soon received orders to let them all pass. The Third and Fourth Cavalry remained at this place until about 3 a. m. June 11, when most of the troops had passed. The artillery and wagons had mostly been abandoned some miles back in a bad swamp. Soon after moving out the enemy came up, and we had a hard fight all the way back, the enemy charging our rear often. At Ripley the enemy came in on different roads and made a great effort to break our rear by repeated charges. The regiment was all engaged in Ripley. I formed a line across the town and fell back slowly and in good order, although we were pressed hard at some points. When we came to the timber on the north side of the town six companies took the road leading north. We came in on this road when we were advancing. The other six companies followed the command which took the road leading west from town. Soon after leaving Ripley the enemy succeeded in breaking through some companies of the Third and Fourth by a charge on the flank through the timber, but were soon checked by Companies D and G of the Fourth, commanded by Captain Abraham and Lieutenant Keck. Had not the enemy been checked at this point we must have lost the most of our command. Our rear companies rushed past the column in great confusion, followed by the enemy, who were yelling like demons. When I saw the rear give way I pushed forward until I found a place where I could form two companies, but it was with the greatest difficulty that the line could be held against our own troops, which were rushing past in such disorder. The enemy came on with colors flying, and but few yards in rear of our men. The two companies met them with a volley, their colors went down, men and horses were piled upon each other, the road was blockaded; never did I see men and officers stand a charge more gallantly than did these two companies. Two of their number fell dead, but the lesson taught the enemy was a good one, for they were very careful how they again charged our rear. The day was very hot. The soldiers had eaten

nothing since the morning of the 10th. They had been marched up five or six miles on the double-quick to the fight, and were soon defeated and turned on the retreat. They were without rations; many had thrown away or destroyed their arms, and all the infantry near the rear had reduced their clothing as much as possible, hoping to keep in advance of the rear guard; but the general in command was leading the retreat so rapidly that I was obliged to leave hundreds every mile who were unable longer to keep up. Our horses, too, were fast giving out, and I could not get more than ten men from a company with horses able to overtake the command after stopping to check the advancing rebels. With such a small force it was not safe to remain far from the main column, so about 2 p. m. I started for the front. We were then leaving men very fast, who could keep up with ordinary marching, but were unable to keep up while marching as fast as we were. I asked General Sturgis if he would not march the column slower, as it was impossible to keep a well-organized rear guard while it was marching so rapidly, as we were losing all our infantry who were unable to keep up. The general ordered a halt, and we had a little rest. It was near night, and Colonel Kargé, commanding Second New Jersey Cavalry, was sent to take the rear, but he soon sent word that the enemy were pressing him, and the march was at once resumed and continued all night.

We arrived at Collierville, Tenn., about 10 a. m. of June 12. To this place the railroad was in running order and 2,000 troops had arrived there from Memphis with supplies for men and horses. The dismounted men and what infantry had succeeded in getting through were taken to Memphis on the cars. About 12 o'clock the six companies which were cut off at Ripley came in, under command of Captain Woods, and reported that the enemy had not troubled them after leaving Ripley. We considered ourselves perfectly safe here with the re-enforcement of fresh troops from Memphis, but the general did not so consider it. Soon after sundown we received orders to march. We left Collierville about 9 p. m., and arrived at White's Station, seventeen miles, before daylight. This was the third night without sleep, and my men and horses were very tired. About sunrise I received orders to send 250 men back to Collierville to protect a train which was going to Collierville for a lot of our infantry who had come in soon after we left. I sent all the men and horses that were able to go, under command of Captain Huff, of Company A.

I have no means at the present time of knowing the exact number of killed, wounded, and missing in my command, but it was heavy.

I am sorry to have to say that the officers and men of my command have no confidence in the general commanding the expedition.

I should be happy to mention in this report the names of all the officers and men who are entitled to special notice, but in so doing I should have to name most of my command. The battalion commanders, Captain Woods, Captain Dee, and Captain Abraham deserve much credit for their personal bravery on the field before the retreat, and the prompt manner in which they handled their commands in guarding the rear after the retreat; also Lieutenant Woodruff, acting adjutant of the regiment, for his promptness in clearing the bridge over Tishomingo Creek and removing our horses from immediate danger.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. R. PIERCE,
Major, Commanding Regiment,

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General of Iowa,

No. 20.

Proceedings of a Board of Investigation.

PROCEEDINGS OF A BOARD OF INVESTIGATION WHICH CONVENED AT MEMPHIS, TENN., ON THE 27TH DAY OF JUNE, 1864, PURSUANT TO THE FOLLOWING ORDER:

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 63. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, *Memphis, Tenn., June 25, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

VII. A military Board of Investigation is hereby convened to meet at Memphis, Tenn., on Monday, June 27, 1864, at 9 a. m., or as soon thereafter as practicable, to investigate and report the facts connected with the disaster to the late expedition under Brigadier-General Sturgis. Detail for the Board: Brig. Gen. M. Brayman, U. S. Volunteers; Brig. Gen. R. P. Buckland, U. S. Volunteers; Col. I. G. Kappner, Third U. S. Heavy Artillery, Colored Troops; recorder, Maj. J. O. Pierce, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers. The Board will sit without regard to hours.

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By order of Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn:

W. H. MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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MEMPHIS, TENN., *June 27, 1864—10 a. m.*

The Board met pursuant to the foregoing orders.

Present, the members of the Board and the recorder.

The order convening the Board was then read. The members of the Board were then duly sworn by the recorder and the recorder was duly sworn by the president of the Board.

By order of the Board a communication in the words and figures following was directed to be forwarded to Major-General Washburn, commanding District of West Tennessee, viz:

ROOMS OF BOARD OF INVESTIGATION,
BRIG. GEN. M. BRAYMAN, PRESIDENT,
Memphis, Tenn., June 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Commanding District of West Tennessee:

GENERAL: By direction of the Board of Investigation convened by Special Orders, No. 63, extract VII, you are respectfully requested to furnish the Board with copies of the orders organizing the late expedition under Brigadier-General Sturgis, and governing or affecting its movements, and copies of all reports made by General Sturgis or his subordinates in command, in relation to the expedition and its results, so far as you may deem it proper to communicate the same.

Very respectfully,

M. BRAYMAN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, President.
JAMES O. PIERCE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, Recorder.

The Board then adjourned to meet at 2 p. m. to-morrow.

ROOMS BOARD OF INVESTIGATION,
Memphis, Tenn., June 28, 1864—2 p. m.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, the members of the Board and the recorder.

The minutes of the preceding session were read and approved.

A copy of a letter of instructions to Brigadier-General Sturgis containing the marching orders for his expedition (hereunto attached and marked Exhibit A) and a copy of the preliminary report of Brigadier-General Sturgis (hereunto attached and marked Exhibit B) were received from Major-General Washburn and read by the recorder.

The Board adjourned at 5 p. m. to meet at 2 p. m. to-morrow.

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MEMPHIS, TENN., *June 29, 1864.*

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

All of the members of the Board present, together with the recorder.

The proceedings of yesterday were read and approved.

Brig. Gen. S. D. STURGIS sworn and examined by the president of the Board:

Question. Please give your rank in the regular and volunteer army.

Answer. I am lieutenant-colonel of the Sixth Regular Cavalry and brigadier-general of volunteers.

Question. Under what orders did you report to General Washburn the last time you came here?

Answer. I reported in accordance with a telegraphic order from General Sherman to report for duty to General Washburn at Memphis. I do not recollect the exact date of the order.

Question. What was the date of your arrival?

Answer. I think I arrived about the 24th of May.

Question. On what day were you placed on duty, and what was the nature of that duty?

Answer. I was placed on duty on May 31, 1864, by Special Orders, No. 38, headquarters District of West Tennessee.

(A copy of which is herewith submitted and marked Exhibit C.)

Question. Please to examine a copy of your instructions, which I now hand you, marked Exhibit A, and state if it is a correct copy of your instructions from General Washburn.

Answer. I believe it is.

Question. Was the force mentioned in that letter of instructions organized by you, or were you placed in command after it was organized?

Answer. I had nothing to do whatever with its organization. It was organized and sent out from here, and I assumed command of it near La Fayette, Tenn., on the morning of June 1, 1864; La Fayette is about thirty-five miles from Memphis.

Question. On what day did you march, after assuming command?

Answer. The cavalry marched on the 1st of June in the afternoon, but the infantry portion of the command, with which I was, did not move until 3.30 o'clock on the morning of the 2d of June. The quartermaster of the expedition, with whom I was not acquainted and of whose official position as such I was unaware, I found had been expecting forage at a point on the railroad, which the cars could not reach, and had his wagons there ready to haul it away. This same forage I found on my arrival had come out upon the same train that I did, and I could not learn from any one in whose charge it was. I directed Colonel Waring to send for his teams and haul it to the camp, three miles distant. The quartermaster of the expedition was at this time waiting for this same forage at a point beyond the destroyed bridge. He afterward

learned where it was and sent his train for it. A heavy rain occurred that day, rendering the movement of the forage difficult. I deemed it very important to secure this forage, and upon account of the delay caused by the rain, and the two wagon trains, and my subsequent effort to have the forage returned, I deemed it improper to move my infantry from that point until the next morning. Colonel Waring's train was loaded with forage, but could not take it all, and the balance was started back to Memphis by the conductor of the train before the arrival of the quartermaster's wagons. Finding then that the quartermaster's wagons were at the railroad I had one of my staff telegraph to the chief quartermaster at Memphis, informing him of this misunderstanding in regard to the forage, and requesting him to send the train back at once with four days' forage for us. The quartermaster in Memphis was not in his office and could not get the communication until night, and all this time my wagons were waiting for it, and I was compelled to withdraw them without the forage in order to march in the morning.

Question. In what order did your command move?

Answer. As I was an entire stranger to the troops and the organizations, I thought they could be governed and handled better by dividing them into two divisions, whose commanders had served with them and were familiar with their organizations; so that I placed General Grierson in command of all the cavalry, and Colonel McMillen, of the Ninety-fifth Ohio, the senior colonel, in command of all the infantry, making it a division. The order in which the infantry, artillery, and train marched was this: The First Brigade, with its artillery, in the advance, commanded by Colonel Wilkin, of the Ninth Minnesota; the Second Brigade, with its artillery, next, commanded by Colonel Hoge, of the One hundred and thirteenth Illinois, and next the supply train, guarded by the Third Brigade, commanded by Colonel Bouton, of the Fifty-ninth U. S. Colored Troops. The disposition of the troops for the protection of the train was this: One regiment in the advance, one about the center, and one at the rear. As we marched farther into the enemy's country I changed it a little by adding a section of artillery to the rear of the train, and scattering two companies through the train. Each brigade was furnished with about thirty mounted men to be used at headquarters as orderlies, scouts, &c. The usual order of march of the cavalry was alternating by brigades and carrying their artillery and trains with them.

Question. How far did you march on the first day and what were its incidents?

Answer. General Grierson reported to me on the 1st day of the month that the roads were so heavy that it was impossible to make over five or six miles that day, and I directed him then to make Salem the next day if possible, or as near to it as he could, and the infantry would march to Lamar and as much farther as it could. The infantry reached Lamar in the midst of a very heavy rain, just before night, and the wagon train was unable to arrive nearer than four miles to Lamar, so I directed Colonel Bouton to encamp his train compactly when he could no longer march from the darkness, and be very vigilant in guarding it. The distance from the point of departure at the railroad is, as near as I can remember, to Lamar eighteen miles and to Salem seven miles farther. The cavalry encamped about three miles beyond Lamar.

Question. What was the distance marched and what were the incidents of the third day?

Answer. On the next day it took the train to reach Lamar until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, so that when the train arrived the animals, which had marched until dark and from 4 o'clock in the morning until this day, required rest. It was also necessary to issue rations after the arrival of the train, which took about three hours. As no distance could be made without ruining the train and bringing it again into camp without forage that night, I left the command under Colonel McMillen, with orders to march at 3.30 the next morning. The first brigade which drew its rations (Colonel Hoge's), marched on that day (the third) to within three miles of Salem. I left Colonel McMillen, then in command of the camp, and went myself to within one mile and a half of Salem, the cavalry in the mean time having marched four miles beyond Salem on the Ruckersville road. On resuming the march on the morning of the third day our forage was exhausted.

Question. Were you able to secure any forage on that day?

Answer. No, sir; none whatever. Our foraging parties were fired on in every direction—in sight of camp and at houses we could see from camp plainly; they were captured as many as 7 at one house. I know of no forage that was brought in at all.

Question. Were there any forces sent out to drive away those guerrilla parties?

Answer. Yes, sir. I sent twenty mounted men, under good and intelligent officers, to where an escaped soldier had reported the capture of his friends. Then I sent out a larger force toward the Holly Springs road, so as to drive away the guerrillas, whom I presumed might interfere with the teamsters who might be foraging in that direction, as the train was camped four miles back in that vicinity when last heard from.

Question. Were any guerrillas captured or killed on that day?

Answer. No, sir; this whole 7 were taken by three men, and when they had arms in their hands. Two of them were artillerymen and five were cavalrymen. The cavalrymen were mounted and their horses also were captured.

Question. State the distance marched and what transpired on the fourth day.

Answer. The infantry column moved four miles beyond Salem to Mrs. Leake's, which was a march of eleven miles for the two rear brigades and the wagon train. The cavalry were ordered to move to the vicinity of Ruckersville, but its exact camp I cannot now locate. I think the cavalry went about ten miles and the infantry about eleven miles.

Question. Did you secure any forage on that day?

Answer. Yes, sir; a little. But little forage was secured because there was but little in the country.

Question. Were your foraging parties fired on that day?

Answer. They were not.

Question. What else occurred on the fourth day?

Answer. On the afternoon of the 4th I sent Colonel Kargé, of Second New Jersey Cavalry, in command of 400 select cavalry on a reconnaissance to Corinth. He was directed to march so as to arrive within four or five miles of Ripley before night; there to feed and to rest and at night march rapidly through Ripley, and then east to Rienzi, on the railroad, and if possible to arrive there before daylight and surprise whatever party might be there; then, after destroying all public property of the enemy that might be there and the trestle-work of the railroad, to proceed north, and, in case the Tuscumbia River was not fordable and there was any considerable force of the enemy at Corinth, to seize the bridge over the Tuscumbia on the road leading from Danville to Corinth, and hold it; but if the river was fordable and the enemy at Corinth then to let the bridge alone and go down the Tuscumbia and hold the best ford on the road leading from Kossuth to Corinth. If he required re-enforcements, or got pushed strongly, to communicate with General Grierson, who would be in the vicinity of Ruckersville, and who was directed to send out strong pickets on the roads leading east and southeast in order to make sure the keeping up communication with Colonel Kargé.

Question. How far did you march on the fifth day?

Answer. The cavalry encamped in the vicinity of Ruckersville and the infantry encamped at the Widow Childers' Cross-Roads, five or six miles in the rear of the cavalry.

Question. Did you secure any forage on that day?

Answer. We did not; there was none in the country.

Question. Were you annoyed by guerrillas on that day?

Answer. I think not.

Question. What was the length of march on the sixth day?

Answer. We marched to Ripley, both the infantry and cavalry. As we were leaving camp that morning on the Ruckersville road, when I reached about a mile on the road, I met a messenger from General Grierson, informing me that there was no enemy at Corinth; that they had evacuated on the previous Friday and gone south, about 3,000 men, I think, and that there was no doubt of it. The general set forth that the country was, if possible, more destitute than the one we had been traveling over, and suggested to me to change my course south, stating that he would go a few

miles south, where he understood there was some show of something to eat for the animals. I then turned the head of the infantry column on the Ripley road, and directed General Grierson to join me at Ripley that day with the cavalry by taking the direct road to Ripley. I directed him to send a message to direct Colonel Kargé to move down by whatever route he found the most practicable and join the main column at Ellistown, or in any event not beyond Ellistown.

Question. Was it the information you received from General Grierson that determined you to relinquish the movement upon Corinth?

Answer. It was entirely.

Question. Did you communicate the fact of that change to General Washburn?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. Why did you not?

Answer. In the first place, the routes I looked upon as simple incidental details, and they were left to my discretion; secondly, it was useless to communicate to General Washburn, for he couldn't change it. I could not wait for the answer, for I would starve, because I could not get an answer back from him short of from three to five days, if I sent my telegraph operator to the lines, and that could only have been done at the cost of a large escort.

Question. Were you annoyed by guerrillas on that day?

Answer. After determining to take the Ripley road in the morning, and being myself about a mile in advance of the column, I concluded rather than to go back to the cross-roads to cut across through the woods and intercept the head of the column. When I arrived within 200 yards of the Ripley road I happened on about forty guerrillas or scouts, whom we saw before they saw us, and part of my staff and escort gave them chase. This party hung along in our front, gradually getting larger and larger, until we reached Ripley that day.

Question. How far were your cavalry distant from your infantry at that time?

Answer. I would suppose five or six miles, on a different road.

Question. Did you secure any forage on that day?

Answer. No forage in kind that I know of, as I myself directed the parties not to leave the road that day except for very short distances. In speaking of forage my remarks are confined chiefly to the infantry column and train, and I have no reference to individual cases of foraging or to what may have been done by the cavalry column, though informed by General Grierson repeatedly, when I called upon him to provide forage for the train and the artillery horses of the infantry, that he was willing to do all that he could, but that he absolutely could find nothing for his own horses.

Question. Had you any information concerning the enemy's supplies at Corinth at the time of the evacuation?

Answer. No, sir; on the contrary it was reported everything had been taken away.

Question. Did your cavalry inflict any damage upon the railroad below Corinth?

Answer. Yes, sir; the cavalry destroyed trestle-work and tore up rails, but to no great extent. This was at Rienzi. The object we had in destroying at that time was the hope of catching trains at Corinth and intercepting them on their way down.

Question. What distance did you make on the seventh day?

Answer. On that day we were unable to move out of Ripley as early as usual because it rained very hard—mired the wagons; and rations were again issued, so that we made ten miles that day. The cavalry and infantry camped about one mile apart.

Question. Did you secure any forage on that day?

Answer. I think some forage was secured that day, and I camped the wagon train in a wheat-field so the animals could eat the green wheat.

Question. Were you annoyed by guerrillas on that day?

Answer. I think not.

Question. Do you know of any occasion during the march when forage which could have been secured was not secured?

Answer. I know of no occasion. There was no forage left on that road that I know of. We even went so far as to take from families what they had brought up from Tupelo for their own use.

Question. Do you know of any occasion where the forage or fields of inhabitants were guarded by soldiers; and, if so, by whose order?

Answer. No forage or fields were guarded that I know of, and if it was done at all it was done without my knowledge or authority. The only place where forage was guarded I guarded it myself while waiting for the column to come up. I stopped at the house of a woman who was sick abed and suffering great pain, and I sent for my doctor to look at and prescribe for her. She told me that my men had taken all of her hay, and were then at the crib just finishing the corn which she had brought from Tupelo for her own children to eat. I told her I was sorry it was necessary to take corn on the road, but that our animals were starving, yet I would try to save her enough corn to keep her from starving. So I got a sack from her and had it filled with probably a bushel of ears of corn, had it hid under her bed, and left with her a paper to protect it in case it should be found.

At 6 p. m. the Board adjourned to meet again at 2 p. m. to-morrow.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *June 30, 1864.*

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, the members of the Board and the recorder.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Examination of Brig. Gen. S. D. STURGIS continued.

General Sturgis, in correction of his testimony of yesterday, states as follows:

Having come before the Board without having previously examined my diary which I kept, I had gotten the dates a little wrong in my mind, which I desire to correct. Instead of leaving Memphis, as I said, on the 1st day of June, and marching from near La Fayette on the morning of the 2d day of June, I received my orders of May 31 on the 1st of June, and left Memphis on the morning of the 2d of June, and marched from near La Fayette on the morning of the 3d of June. My closing testimony of yesterday, therefore, refers to the 8th day of the month instead of the 7th. I was asked whether or not I obtained any forage on the day we passed through Salem when camped at Mrs. Leake's. I answered that I thought not. On reference to my diary and on reflection I remember to have received some forage on that day. General Grierson informed me upon my arrival at Mrs. Leake's that he had seventy-five bushels of corn guarded. I immediately sent a detail and wagons to collect it, and the officer reported to me that he found twenty bushels and no more. Again, as to my reasons for not explaining to General Washburn my change of direction from Mrs. Childers' Cross-Roads, I said that it would take from three to five days to communicate with General Washburn, even if I sent my telegraphic operator back to the lines. On reflection I find I had no telegraphic operator, as I had sent him with Colonel Kargé on his reconnaissance to Corinth for the purpose of intercepting any communications that might be passing from the enemy, and afterward destroying the lines, so that to have communicated with General Washburn would have been a matter of several days more than I have already expressed.

By the PRESIDENT:

Question. Were the orders which you gave brigading and arranging your troops in writing or verbal?

Answer. They were in writing. I now submit a copy of the same.

(Marked Exhibit D.)

Question. Were your orders directing the expedition of Colonel Kargé to Corinth in writing? If so, please furnish a copy.

Answer. They were. A copy is herewith submitted.

(Marked Exhibit E.)

Question. How far did you march on the ninth day of the march?

Answer. We marched to Stubbs' farm; the distance I cannot state exactly. I think the march was short for these reasons: That on the morning of the 9th, wishing to get rid of as many wagons, sick soldiers, and disabled horses as possible, and to issue five days' rations to the command, we left camp a little late, sending back to Memphis 400 sick, 41 wagons, and a large number of worn-out horses.

Question. Were you attacked on that day?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. Did you secure forage on that day?

Answer. I think there were a few bushels of corn secured at Stubbs' house, but I don't remember how much. That is all I know of, and it was principally used by the cavalry.

Question. What time did you commence your march on the 10th day of the month?

Answer. At Stubbs' the cavalry and infantry encamped together. On the morning of the 10th the cavalry moved at 5.30 o'clock, and, allowing an hour and a half for the cavalry to clear the camp so that the infantry might be close on its rear, the infantry moved at 7. I myself habitually marched at the head of the infantry column. When I had arrived at a point about five miles out, I reached a very bad place in the road, which it required much time and considerable labor to make passable for the wagons on account of the very heavy rain of the night before. I halted here in order to let the pioneer corps overtake me and look myself to the repairing of the road. While here I received a message from General Grierson to the effect that his advance was engaged with a party of the enemy on the Baldwyn road at Brice's Cross-Roads, some four miles in the advance of where I was. I paid but little attention to this as I was expecting to meet the enemy's cavalry at every moment. In a short time I received another message from him, stating that the enemy was about 600 strong, and that he (General Grierson) occupied a good position and a very important one, being at the cross-roads. By this time Colonel McMillen, commanding the infantry, arrived a little in advance of his column, and I pointed out to him the necessity of working this bad place in the road rapidly, and then started toward the cross-roads myself. On receiving the message from General Grierson in regard to the strength of the enemy being 600, I directed him to leave 600 or 700 cavalry on the Guntown road near the cross-roads, to precede the infantry on its arrival on the way to Guntown, and with the balance of his force to drive the enemy toward Baldwyn and rejoin the main column at Guntown by way of the line of the railroad, as I didn't propose to allow the enemy to draw me from my main line of march. I then started toward Brice's Cross-Roads, as I said before. When I had got 200 or 300 yards on the road, it struck me that the enemy might be stronger than General Grierson had conceived, and I sent back an aide-de-camp to Colonel McMillen, directing him to send forward the advance brigade of infantry to Brice's Cross-Roads as rapidly as possible without distressing his men. I had gone but a short distance when I received another message from General Grierson, stating that the enemy was in considerable force, and that he had nearly all his command engaged. This information I communicated to Colonel McMillen, and requested him to lose no time in getting up. I arrived at Brice's Cross-Roads myself about 12 o'clock. Previously to reaching the cross-roads, at a little bridge about 400 yards from there, as near as I can remember, I met an aide-de-camp of General Grierson's, who requested me in the name of the general to throw a regiment of infantry out to the left, pointing in the direction he wished them to take. I told him that I couldn't tell yet exactly where the infantry should go till I could see the field, but that in the mean time he (the aide-de-camp) could remain there till the infantry came up, which would take some time, and I would go and reconnoiter the ground myself. At the cross-roads I found General Grierson, his line of battle formed in the dense woods a few hundred yards in advance of the cross-roads, on the Baldwyn and Guntown roads, and a section of battery of artillery at the cross-roads belonging to his division, but not in position. There seemed to be considerable confusion about the cross-roads with the artillery and ambulances and led horses jammed in the road, and my first attention was directed to clearing the road, so that the infantry could get up. The musketry firing in our front was pretty heavy, but no artillery had opened on either side, which led me to believe that probably the force in front of us was nothing but the enemy's cavalry, as I had no information to lead me to believe otherwise. Colonel Waring's brigade occupied the left or Baldwyn road and Colonel Winslow's brigade the straight forward or Guntown road. General Grierson now came to me and urged me to get the

infantry up as quick as possible, as his men were worn out and must be nearly out of ammunition. I told him the infantry was close behind and would soon be up, and that there was no doubt about our having ammunition enough, as it could not all be fired away yet. Colonel Waring sent for relief directly to me, and so did Colonel Winslow, saying he was hard pressed. I then directed General Grierson to organize all of the idle men about the cross-roads, of which there were a great many, and skulkers, and put them into the fight where they were the most needed. The enemy's bullets reached the cross-roads now very thick, and I began to fear our lines were giving away, though I couldn't see it, as the timber was so heavy, so I directed the commander of the battery to open his battery on the enemy's reserves, because I hoped to hold the place until the infantry got up, and I looked for them every moment, because if we could not hold that position we could hold no other short of Stubbs', which was ten miles to the rear, because there was no other position. In the midst of this dilemma the officer commanding the battery asked me who was to support his battery. I told him the line of cavalry in front was his support, as well as the infantry, which I expected soon to accumulate in his rear. The artillery officer then said to me that there was no cavalry in his front on the left. I insisted that there was, as I had withdrawn nothing, when a major of cavalry rode up and informed me that the artillery officer was right, that the cavalry had withdrawn on the left, as he was the last to withdraw. I asked him by whose order he withdrew, and he said that he did not know; he heard that was the order and saw the others going. Still I desired to hold the line, and having nothing to put in of any consequence, I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Hess, of the Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding my escort of about 100 men, to gallop down and form a sham line and keep up as much firing as possible until the infantry could arrive. This he did, at the expense of two or three killed and several wounded, and held the line until the infantry arrived. Which way the cavalry withdrew or by what authority I do not know now, but I have understood by officers since that they withdrew by the left and rear, by which route they would not pass me at all. In addition to the appeals of General Grierson to hurry up the infantry and relieve the cavalry, I received two or three messages from Colonel Winslow, in strong terms, almost demanding to be relieved. Fearing that he might withdraw without orders, I informed him that the infantry would be up any moment to his relief, and that he must hold his place, and that if he was too hard pressed to fall back slowly toward the cross-roads and shorten and strengthen his lines. This brought us probably to about 1.30 o'clock, when the advance brigade of the infantry arrived. I had intended to put the first regiment in on the left, but as the firing had fallen off a little there I sent the first regiment to the support of Colonel Winslow. Colonel McMillen then took charge of the arrangement of the infantry, and formed a continuous and connected line from right to left, covering both roads on the old position of the cavalry. I then received information from some source which I forget now that the enemy was appearing on our left and rear, and I directed Colonel Wilkin, who commanded the brigade second in the line of march, to establish a section of artillery on a knoll near a little bridge some 300 or 400 yards in the rear of the cross-roads, to bear on our extreme left, and to support it with a regiment of infantry. The balance of his brigade I placed in Colonel McMillen's rear to be disposed of by that officer. In the mean time I had authorized General Grierson to withdraw his cavalry as they were relieved by the infantry, reform and reorganize it in the rear and hold it ready to cover the flanks of our line. The enemy now gave away a little before our line of infantry, and I went to the rear to look after the execution of my orders in regard to the establishment of the battery and the safety of the train. I found that Colonel Wilkin had established his section properly, supporting it with the Seventy-second Ohio Infantry, two companies of which he had thrown out toward the left of our main line as skirmishers. The cavalry had accumulated in an open field near by, and were apparently reorganizing. About this time there was quite a lull along the line, and as I did not know whether the enemy might be retreating or changing position I directed Colonel McMillen to push out a strong line of skirmishers and advance his line, and either to drive them or find out what they were doing. Colonel Hoge, commanding a brigade, now sent word that they seemed to be moving toward his right. Colonel Hoge occupied the right of the line. I directed General Grierson to send a portion of his cavalry to the right of the line as soon as possible. In a very short time another message arrived from Colonel Hoge, that he was satisfied that the movement on his right was a feint, and that the real attack would be made on the left. I then sent a portion of the cavalry to the left and established another section of artillery still in rear of Colonel Wilkin, and bearing also on the left of our main line. The cavalry advanced as skirmishers and a considerable fire was opened, more, I think, from our men than from the enemy. In the mean time, however, and soon after I first arrived at Colonel Wilkin's battery, the head of the ordnance train arrived, which had been reported to me a few minutes before about a mile and a half from there. Fearing that it might be in our way in case we were

driven back I ordered it into an open field near the cavalry, there to be turned around and carried farther to the rear. The cavalry that I had sent to the right of the main line soon gave way, and I sent a portion of the Seventy-second Ohio, all that could be spared, and the last regiment I had in hand, to replace them. They met the cavalry coming away, and as near as I could learn made but little stand—all coming away together overpowered. The scattered manner in which this cavalry came down seemed to cause a kind of panic to the other cavalry and caused all to move to the rear. I now attempted to get hold of the colored brigade, which was with the wagons. The first regiment I met was commanded by a lieutenant-colonel or major whom I did not know personally. I directed him to form his regiment in line in a little piece of timber close by, for by this time the enemy's shells were coming into that timber as if fired from our left, and the whole right of my main line appeared to be giving away. Lieutenant-Colonel Hess, of my escort, placed this colored regiment in position in the woods. I left it and endeavored to get hold of the other regiments that were scattered through the train, but before I could do so the troops from all directions came crowding in like an avalanche from the battlefield, and I lost all possible control over them. My control over this moving mass ceased at this time. McMillen was still fighting in the center in advance of the cross-roads, and was calling for re-enforcements, and as I had none to send him and the open ground in rear of the line was covered with fleeing troops, falling back from the right and left of the line, leaving McMillen fighting in the center, my only hope was to get him away by forming a new line to protect his retreat. I sent an aide to inform him that I would endeavor to form a line to protect his retreat in case he was driven back, but that I had no re-enforcements to give him, and that he must do the best he could under the circumstances. This was about 5 p. m.

The Board adjourned at 5.30 p. m. to meet at 2 p. m. to-morrow.

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MEMPHIS, TENN., *July 1, 1864—3 p. m.*

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, the members of the Board and the recorder.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Brigadier-General Sturgis, by his aide-de-camp, Lieut. E. Calkins, reported himself sick, and requested to be excused from giving further testimony, and to be allowed to file a copy of his report in lieu thereof. This request was disallowed by the Board, and General Sturgis notified, through his aide-de-camp, to attend for further examination at 2 p. m. to-morrow.

The Board then adjourned at 4 p. m. to meet at 2 p. m. to-morrow.

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MEMPHIS, TENN., *July 2, 1864—2 p. m.*

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

The members of the Board and the recorder present.

The proceedings of yesterday's session were read and approved.

The examination of Brig. Gen. S. D. STURGIS continued.

By the PRESIDENT:

Question. On assuming command did you announce your staff in orders, and who composed it?

Answer. I did, sir. It was composed of Capt. W. C. Rawolle, additional aide-de-camp and acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. W. S. Belden, Second Iowa Cavalry, aide-de-camp; Lieut. E. Calkins, Seventh Indiana Cavalry, aide-de-camp; Lieut. S. Oakford, Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, aide-de-camp.

Question. Were you furnished with a roster of your brigade and regimental officers?

Answer. No, sir; I was not.

Question. Did you require and did you receive daily reports from your regimental and brigade commanders of the condition of the command?

Answer. No, sir; I did not. I made my headquarters habitually with Colonel McMillen, who commanded the infantry, and much of the detail of the campaign was transacted verbally; and if I had it wouldn't have been practicable to get them, and I didn't want them.

Question. How many wagons composed the train, how was the train made up, and under whose charge was it?

Answer. The supply train was composed of 181 wagons, and some of the regiments were furnished with two wagons to a regiment and others with none. Those of the regiments who arrived just previous to the departure of the expedition left without wagons, as the brigade commander, Colonel Wilkin, reported to me, and I formed an estimate of the number of wagons along the road at about 250. There may have been a few more or less. To get rid of as many of them as possible, I distributed five days' rations, one day's march beyond Ripley, and sent back forty-one wagons. Lieutenant Shattuck, acting quartermaster, had charge of the supply train. He was a very well-meaning man, I presume, but not a man of much force of character, and on that account, and because he complained of not being very strong, I allowed him to return to Memphis with the forty-one wagons, and I directed Lieutenant Stratton, commissary of subsistence, to take charge of the train in his stead. Lieutenant Stratton was a stranger to me, though I thought him a man of some executive ability from what I had seen of him on the former trip, but I don't think I made much improvement by the exchange. During the retreat I placed the whole wagon train in charge of Captain Buckland, of Colonel McMillen's staff, telling him that I hardly hoped to save the train, but if I could he was the only man that I knew of that could do it.

Question. Were foraging parties sent out by your order, or by subordinate commanders?

Answer. They may have been sent out by subordinate commanders independently of my orders, but I ordered that it should be done.

Question. Were they accompanied by cavalry?

Answer. They consisted entirely of cavalry and of mounted men not cavalry.

Question. While on the march was your column protected by flankers of mounted men?

Answer. No, sir; except by foraging parties on the march down; they were deemed sufficient protection. On the retreat flankers moved on the flanks of the column.

Question. When and where did Colonel Kargé rejoin your command?

Answer. He rejoined on the 8th of June, at Ripley, a brigade which I had left at Ripley until he should come up.

Question. What was Grierson's effective force at the commencement of the engagement?

Answer. About 3,000 men.

Question. On arriving at the scene of the engagement did you consider the line chosen by General Grierson the best that could have been selected?

Answer. I did not consider that General Grierson had the privilege of selecting any position, as we were going to meet the enemy, and this was where we found him. There was nothing left but to attack him wherever he should show himself, for if we stopped our animals would starve, and this I had told to my brigade commanders two nights before. Apart from the fact that the enemy occupied the position, it was in my opinion the best position at least within ten miles, because it was at the cross-roads which we must pass or retreat, and I deemed it easier to hold the cross-roads than to take them from the enemy.

Question. Was the ground on which you found General Grierson engaged clear or wooded, even or rough country?

Answer. It was uneven, hardly amounting to what would be called a rough country, and densely wooded for about three-quarters of a mile in front on all the roads, beyond which was an open belt extending across all the roads for about a quarter of a mile. The enemy occupied the wood beyond the open belt and we the wood on this side, so that our position was pretty strong, except that it could be easily turned.

Question. How far from General Grierson's line was the head of your infantry column when you first heard that he was engaged?

Answer. I presume it was four miles and a half from the head of the cavalry column and two miles from its rear when the cavalry was attacked.

Question. In what order was the infantry marching at that time?

Answer. Marching in the usual order; but on that day Colonel Hoge's (the Second) brigade was in the advance; Colonel Wilkin's brigade next; Colonel Bouton's (the colored brigade) was last, and with the wagons. The infantry column and the wagon train I estimated as ordinarily occupying about four miles of road.

Question. How long was the infantry column at the time of the engagement, and was it well closed up?

Answer. My remembrance is that when I asked Colonel McMillen at this time how he was getting along he replied that his column was well closed up and the column occupied about four miles and a half.

Question. What was the character of the ground at the head of the infantry column at the time of the attack?

Answer. It was wooded and level, with open fields occasionally. There were no swamps nor springs in the immediate vicinity.

Question. Were the enemy in motion when the collision first occurred with Grierson, or did he find them waiting for him?

Answer. My impression is that he found them waiting for him, but the reports which I have submitted to-day at headquarters will explain that better than I can.

Question. What was the condition of the roads at that time?

Answer. The roads were heavy on account of the rains, and bad for the wagons. All the low places in the roads being rendered worse by the rains, but for marching they were generally pretty fair.

Question. Were the men brought into action on the double-quick, or in what time did they march into action, and in what condition?

Answer. They did not come into action on the double-quick, and I had specially ordered that they should not come up on the double-quick, because the day was very oppressive, though I repeatedly sent word to Colonel McMillen to make all haste. They marched into action in ordinary time. The infantry looked in good spirits, and we gave three cheers as they came up. I can hardly say how long they had marched without resting. They were two hours or two hours and a half in making the four miles, and I do not know what time was given them for resting.

Question. Did you investigate General Grierson's complaint that he was short of ammunition?

Answer. I did not; there was no possible time for it. I knew subsequently that regiments of cavalry had almost their full number of rounds of ammunition. For instance, the Second New Jersey Cavalry, which had been engaged on the left, the Fourth Missouri, also the Third Iowa, which regiments on this account did the principal work in guarding the rear on the retreat.

Question. Did General Grierson retire from the fight with or without your order?

Answer. General Grierson importuned me a great deal, while his cavalry was engaged, to hurry up the infantry, as his men were tired and exhausted, having been fighting since 10 o'clock. I told him repeatedly that we must hold that position; that we could do it, and that the infantry would be up any moment, and that he must have patience. He retired, with my sanction, as soon as replaced by the infantry for the purpose of getting his command together. As I said yesterday, the cavalry on the left (Colonel Waring's) retired. I do not know by whose orders,

Question. What became of Colonel Waring's cavalry after that?

Answer. At the next place I saw it it was in the open field near the bridge, where the reorganization was supposed to be going on.

Question. What order did you make for the safety of the trains?

Answer. When I went to the rear to provide, amongst other things, for the safety of the train, the train had been reported to me, on inquiry, to be one mile and a half in rear, and on arriving at the bridge, about a half to three-quarters of a mile in rear of the line, I met the head of the train, to my surprise. The whole column appeared to have made a general move to get up. I then directed an aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Calkins, to see that the train was turned around and held ready to move to the rear in case that it became necessary.

Question. When the retreat actually took place did or did not the train obstruct the retreat?

Answer. It did not obstruct the retreat proper, nor would it have done so on ordinary roads and in ordinary weather. But the road became jammed with those flying from the field, the teamsters became panic-stricken, and the moment they had any trouble with the wagons they jumped down and cut out a mule and let the wagon stand, which soon blocked the road. I had strong hopes, and ordered it parked on the first open ground that could be found beyond the white house, a mile and a half in rear of the battle-field, and where I hoped to be able to make a stand, with a view to issuing rations and ammunition and then destroying the train, thinking we could hold the enemy in check until night and then do it. But the enemy pushed us so hard that I was obliged to move the train on again, with the hope of parking it farther on that night. This was the main train; at this time some of the wagons were stuck near the battle-field.

Question. How far from the line of battle was the train captured?

Answer. It was not captured at all in a proper sense of the word. It was left standing, a wagon here and a wagon there, or wherever the teamsters would desert it, for ten miles, especially in the bottom of the Hatchie, which was a very bad place.

Question. Did or did not your train fall into the hands of the enemy?

Answer. I presume it did, as we did not bring it away. Many of the wagons were burned by orders. I ordered that they should be burned wherever they obstructed the road.

Question. How many wagons did you return to Memphis?

Answer. None that I know of; I think none.

Question. During the retreat to Collierville were the regiments restored to good order, or did they retreat in confusion?

Answer. No, sir; the regiments were restored to order at Ripley by 7 o'clock the next morning. The brigades were reorganized and restored to a respectable condition.

Question. Were you closely pursued on the retreat, and with what results?

Answer. The column moved out of Ripley on the retreat, on the Salem road, at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 11th, preceded by the cavalry. I moved out myself to the infantry. All was quiet in the rear as far as we could hear. When we had got half a mile probably from town we began to hear the firing of the enemy at the rear, but it was distant and desultory and the column moved on in good order. The rear of the infantry column was pretty heavily attacked at Ripley, as I learned afterward by the report of officers. From time to time the word came to me that the rear was being strongly pressed, and I would re-enforce it with such companies or parts of regiments as I could find had ammunition, and once they pressed so strongly that I ordered a brigade of infantry to form line, which was not done, however, because Colonel McMillen reported, after trying, that he found it impossible to do so for the want of ammunition. All that we could do therefore to protect the rear was to keep the column so moving that the enemy could not accumulate upon it.

Question. How many guns did you lose?

Answer. Fourteen in all. We had sixteen guns and four mountain howitzers. I think the ammunition train was lost in a body with the exception of one wagon,

Question. On what day of the month did you personally arrive at Memphis?

Answer. I think on the night of the 13th.

By Brigadier-General BUCKLAND:

Question. Did you organize a pioneer corps, or was there one connected with your expedition?

Answer. One was organized by Colonel McMillen, at my request, from the Ninth Minnesota, where I learned there was a company of artisans especially suitable for that duty.

Question. Did you know before you reached Collierville, on the retreat, that a portion of the infantry column had left Ripley by a different road from that which you took?

Answer. I did not; but on leaving Ripley I requested Colonel McMillen to leave a staff officer, which he did, to intercept Colonel Wilkin in case he should arrive, as we did not know what had become of him, and direct him on the road the column had taken. He did not see Colonel Wilkin, and until he (Wilkin) arrived at White's Station we were at a loss to know what had become of him.

Question. When the infantry went into the engagement did they form on the same line that had just been occupied by the cavalry?

Answer. Colonel McMillen was directed to relieve the cavalry, and the exact part of the woods that the cavalry occupied at that time, whether on the farther edge of the timber or farther this way, I cannot tell.

By the PRESIDENT:

Question. Was the force of which you were placed in command, in your opinion, efficiently organized, with proper proportions of different arms of the service, also with respect to arms, ammunition, supplies, and transportation?

Answer. I think so, with the exception of the forage, and with that, probably, the best was done that could have been done.

Question. In your opinion was there anything in the manner of the organization of the expedition calculated to impair its chances of success?

Answer. The command was made up of old troops and newly arrived troops and detachments, all of which went to make up 8,000 in numbers, but which, from the very manner in which it was made up, was not therefore really equal to anything like 8,000 men.

Question. What is your estimate of the force of the enemy in cavalry, infantry, and artillery?

Answer. From the opinions of my principal officers and from information received from ladies of intelligence (rebel ladies) on our return I think the enemy had about 20,000 men.

Question. General, at the time you were first advised that General Grierson was engaged by the enemy what was the nature of the ground on which the head of the infantry column stood?

Answer. It was a level farm, with woods and open fields; no peculiarities about it at all that I can remember.

Question. Was there any obstacle at that point to the safe formation of a line of battle?

Answer. No, sir; nothing.

Question. In the circumstances in which your army was then placed did you consider it safer to attack the enemy in his own position than to await his attack in a position chosen by yourself?

Answer. That is what I thought at that time. When I received information from General Grierson of the skirmish I had no idea that we had anything in front but

the enemy's cavalry. All of my information led to that conclusion, and General Grierson himself supposed them to be only 600 strong after he had been fighting them some time. So I did not think of forming a line of battle at all, but supposed the cavalry could drive the enemy away without trouble. It was only after receiving the last message from General Grierson, while on the way up to him, asking me for a brigade of infantry, that I thought at all of looking at the ground with a view to taking positions in case we should be driven back. When I made up my mind at Ripley not to return, but to go forward, then I determined to attack the enemy wherever I could find him, because if I stopped I was ruined. My animals would be exhausted, and the only hope was to get as rapidly as possible to Tupelo, where there was corn, and if I formed line of battle, on receiving word from General Grierson, and the enemy had not chosen to attack me, I would have been forced to have attacked him under precisely the same circumstances, with my animals still more reduced.

Question. When you first came up to General Grierson, from what you could see and from the firing, how many of the enemy did there appear to be in your front?

Answer. It didn't impress me as being a large force, judging from the firing, and I really felt that when the infantry got up we could hold our own with them.

Question. Did you have scouts in front in the course of the expedition, and did you receive information from them concerning the enemy's force and movements?

Answer. The scouts were unable to bring me any information because the enemy were hanging so continually about, so I depended more upon the information I had started with, and keeping my command together and ready for any emergency, than upon any information I could pick up. I was informed before leaving Memphis that I would find no enemy north of Okolona in force, and would encounter no considerable force until I got in the vicinity of Columbus or Macon, if even there. As this information was acquired through regularly organized spies and scouts I felt that it was the best information I could act upon. I therefore acted upon that in the absence of any other.

Question. On what day did you receive from the ladies you mention information that the enemy's force consisted of 20,000 men?

Answer. I think it was at Collierville on the 12th; this was on my return.

Question. What, in your opinion, was the real cause of the disaster at Brice's Cross-Roads?

Answer. I think the disaster was the result of undertaking an altogether impracticable expedition. Whatever number of men make up an expedition the enemy are perfectly acquainted with the details of it in thirty-six hours after it leaves Memphis, and as we have to travel at least 100 miles over a desert we are forced to arrive in a manner broken down and with the animals weakened, to reach a point where the enemy can concentrate as much force as he pleases by railroad, and where he can put himself in position and destroy you in detail in spite of all you can do. If you go forward he will overwhelm you with numbers; if you do not you starve, and if you go back he will destroy you, because you have to retreat over a desert.

The Board then adjourned at 5.30 o'clock to meet at 2 p. m. Monday, the 4th of July.

M. BRAYMAN,
Brigadier-General Volunteers, President.
JAMES O. PIERCE,
Major and Asst. Adjt. Gen. Volunteers, Recorder.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *July 4, 1864.*

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Brigadier-General Buckland and Colonel Kappner, and the recorder.

Absent, Brigadier-General Brayman, relieved by the following order, which was received and read:

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 70. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, *Memphis, Tenn., July 2, 1864.*

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IV. Brigadier-General Brayman, U. S. Volunteers, having been ordered by Major-General McPherson to report to Major-General Slocum, at Vicksburg, for duty, is hereby relieved from duty as president of military Board of Investigation. The quartermaster's department will furnish General Brayman transportation to Vicksburg, with his staff officers, servants, horses, and baggage.

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By order of Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn:

W. H. MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Board not being full, an adjournment was had till 2 p. m. tomorrow.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *July 5, 1864—2 p. m.*

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Brigadier-General Buckland, Colonel Kappner, and the recorder.

The minutes of the two preceding sessions were read and approved.

Col. G. B. HOGE duly sworn and examined.

By the PRESIDENT:

Question. State your name, rank, and regiment, and the position you occupied in the late expedition under General Sturgis.

Answer. G. B. Hoge; colonel of the One hundred and thirteenth Illinois Infantry Volunteers; in the late expedition I commanded the brigade known as the Second Brigade of the Infantry Division.

Question. On what day did you embark your troops on the cars at Memphis?

Answer. On the 1st of June, at 6 p. m.

Question. At what point did you disembark?

Answer. I believe at a point between Collierville and La Fayette.

Question. After you left the railroad, what orders did you receive in reference to marching, and from whom?

Answer. The first order I received, I believe, was one in reference to forming the infantry into a division, composed of three brigades. The order was one from General Sturgis. I received this order, I think, on the 2d of June. The first marching orders I received were from Colonel McMillen. The First Brigade had the advance, and mine was next. We marched on the morning of the 3d, I think, at 4 o'clock.

Question. Did General Sturgis make any review or inspection of the troops before starting on the march?

Answer. General Sturgis did not join the command for some hours after we left the railroad on the march. After joining the command he did not inspect the troops.

Question. Where did you first see General Sturgis after leaving Memphis on this expedition?

Answer. I should judge about ten miles from the railroad. The column halted for some reason, and General Sturgis dismounted a short distance in advance of my brigade column.

Question. What delays occurred in marching up to arriving at Ripley, and what occasioned them?

Answer. There were numerous delays, which seemed unaccountable to me at the time. After investigating the matter as fully as I could I found that the train, in connection with the bad roads, was the principal cause. We, however, halted more frequently than I could see any real necessity for.

Question. What orders did you receive in relation to foraging?

Answer. Before receiving any orders for foraging I took the responsibility of sending out a regular detailed foraging party, under the charge of my brigade quartermaster, Lieutenant Finney, with a guard of forty men. I succeeded in getting about three wagon-loads of corn, which was used principally by Battery B, Second Illinois Light Artillery, of my brigade. This was at Robinson's plantation. I think this was on the 7th day of the month. I think it was on the 10th of June that I received the first order for foraging from Colonel McMillen for a detail of the commissary sergeant of each regiment and battery, with a guard, mounted, to go in advance of the column for the purpose of foraging. There was, as I understood from my quartermaster, quite a quantity of forage obtained, but the fight taking place shortly afterward I never received any benefit from it.

Question. Was any forage furnished to the battery of your brigade by the foraging parties of the cavalry?

Answer. There was none.

Question. At what time did the expedition arrive at Ripley?

Answer. The head of my column arrived there about twenty minutes before 6 o'clock on the morning of the 8th; the First Brigade of infantry having arrived the night before with the cavalry. The train kept well closed up and came into Ripley with the column.

Question. Did you attend the council of war at Ripley; and, if so, what was said and done?

Answer. I did attend. I was asked to attend by General Sturgis. General Sturgis, General Grierson, Colonel McMillen, Captain Belden, of General Sturgis' staff, and myself were present. There was no brigade commander present except myself. General Grierson seemed decidedly in favor, for various reasons, which he stated, of returning to Memphis; his main reasons being the lack of forage and the state of the roads. General Sturgis, as near as I could judge from his remarks, seemed to think very much as General Grierson, but did not express himself so in so many words. Colonel McMillen spoke very determinedly in favor of going ahead, saying that if we returned to Memphis we would be disgraced. There was some talk as to abandoning or destroying the train at Ripley. The conclusion was to advance from Ripley and not return to Memphis. I then received orders as the council broke up to countermarch my brigade from the road on which I had halted, about two miles beyond Ripley, about a mile back, so as to take the Fulton road. We marched about four miles beyond Ripley, and there bivouacked for the night. We started on the march this day at 10 o'clock and halted about 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Question. Do you think the expedition could have reached Ripley in less time than it did; and, if so, how much?

Answer. I think we could have reached Ripley without any doubt forty-eight hours sooner than we did.

Question. Do you know why the halt was made at so early an hour on the day you left Ripley?

Answer. I can see no reason for it whatever and I heard none given.

Question. State the incidents of the march on the 9th.

Answer. On the 9th we marched at 10 o'clock, after rations had been issued and the wagons sent back with the sick. We marched on that day twelve miles and halted at about 6.30 p. m. near Stubbs' farm, on a high ridge, and bivouacked for the night.

Question. Did you hear of the proximity of the enemy on that day?

Answer. I did, but nothing definite.

Question. State the incidents of the 10th day?

Answer. We marched at 10 a. m. I heard no reason given and could see none for not marching sooner. My brigade was in the advance of the infantry column. The roads were bad, but by extra exertions the artillery and train kept closed up. At about 12 m. I halted the column, seeing that Colonel McMillen, with his escort, had halted but a short distance in advance. About 1 o'clock one of my staff officers, Lieutenant Rogers, who had been a short distance in the advance of the column, came to me and stated that he heard cannonading in the front. Shortly afterward I received an order from Colonel McMillen to move immediately, as General Grierson had met the enemy in considerable force, and was then fighting. After the column had been in motion about ten minutes one of Colonel McMillen's staff officers came back to me with the following order: That he would move, with his escort, at a gait he thought the infantry could keep up with, but if I found it was too much for them, and that they could not stand it, to send him word. I marched at this gait (which was a very quick march) till I had an officer of my staff report to me that five men of the advance regiment had fallen down and were apparently sunstruck. I immediately sent Captain Woodruff, of my staff, to Colonel McMillen, saying that it was perfectly impossible for the men to march at that gait. After sending Captain Woodruff I moderated the gait of the column until I came to a small stream, where I halted for five minutes. I then moved forward at a moderate gait. Shortly afterward I received a peremptory order from Colonel McMillen to move forward as rapidly as possible; that the enemy were gaining ground. I then increased the gait to a very quick march till within about three-quarters of a mile of the cross-roads. I then received an order from Colonel McMillen in person to move forward at a double-quick, which was done and kept up until the head of the column arrived at the cross-roads. I then had a position for the advance regiment assigned to it, in which position I saw it placed. The battery, which followed the advance regiment, I halted as they came to the cross-roads. When the second regiment came up I placed that also in position, according to orders. The battery I then put in position, one section on the right and the other on the left of the cross-roads. The other regiments of my brigade I put into position as they came up, according to orders received direct from Colonel McMillen. The left of my line rested on the Baldwyn road, my regiments being in the following order from left to right: One hundred and thirteenth, One hundred and twentieth, One hundred and eighth, Ninety-fifth, and Eighty-first Illinois. The right of the line extended to within about sixty yards of the Guntown road, this intervening space being occupied by a force of dismounted cavalry belonging to Colonel Winslow's brigade. As each regiment was placed in position I gave it orders to deploy skirmishers forward and to feel of the enemy. They formed as nearly as possible a continuous skirmish line. This was about a quarter to 3 o'clock.

Question. When you formed your line did you relieve the cavalry or form a line behind them?

Answer. I relieved them to some extent on my right. I saw no cavalry on the left of my line.

Question. Describe the ground on which your line was formed and the ground in front of it, so far as you could see it.

Answer. The ground on which the line was formed was covered with very thick timber, with quite a heavy undergrowth. On advancing personally to the line of skirmishers on the left of the line, which was about fifty yards in advance of the line of battle, I could see still farther in advance, about 200 yards as I should judge, what appeared to be an opening, or at least a less dense growth of timber. I at this time saw two columns of the enemy's infantry moving along my left and toward my rear. I at once went back to the cross-roads and ordered one section of the battery to commence throwing 5-second shells in the direction in which I had seen the enemy moving. I then found that General Sturgis, whom I was trying to find, had gone to the rear. I saw his adjutant-general, Captain Rawolle, and stated to him what I had seen of the enemy's movements. I also told him that, in my opinion, the firing on the right of the line, which was then going on, was merely a feint, and that the main object of the enemy, I thought, would be to turn our left flank and get into the rear. Captain Rawolle went back to see General Sturgis, and he (General S.) sent back word to me to see Colonel McMillen about the matter. Shortly afterward I saw Colonel McMillen and stated the same to him. He seemed to disagree with me as to the fighting on the right of the line being a feint. Shortly after this the skirmishers were driven back and my whole line became engaged with the enemy. I should judge this was about 5 o'clock. At this time the movement on the left flank commenced, when I ordered the battery to cut their shells to three seconds. The enemy could not be seen from the battery, which was posted on open ground, but

very near the timber; neither could our own troops be seen from the battery. The enemy could not be seen at a greater distance than twenty yards from our line or our skirmishers, owing to the dense growth of timber and underbrush. My line held their position until the left flank was turned, when the regiment on the extreme left of the line (One hundred and thirteenth Illinois) lost quite a number of prisoners. The entire line then gradually fell back to the cross-roads, where I formed another line of battle, which they held for about twenty minutes. At this time I felt confident that if we attempted to hold this second line any longer that we would be completely cut off, as the enemy at that time were in our rear in considerable numbers. I then gave the order to fall back, which was done for about half a mile, where I formed the third line. This line was held but a very short time, principally on account of the lack of ammunition. At this time the entire train, as far as I could see, was jammed up; the drivers and others taking the mules off and leaving the wagons and everything in them. I saw but one wagon that there was any attempt made to destroy, and of that the cover was the only part that was burning. This third line was about a quarter of a mile in advance of a creek, and a portion of the train was on the side of the creek nearest the cross-roads.

Question. After informing Colonel McMillen of the movement you had observed toward our left did you receive any further orders from him or from General Sturgis?

Answer. I received no orders after that time until just before I formed the third line of battle of my brigade, when Colonel McMillen showed me the position he wished me to take, with instructions to hold it as long as possible. I received no further orders after that until the next morning, when I arrived at Ripley, which was about 6 a. m.

Question. At the time your first line fell back what troops were formed on your right and left?

Answer. The troops of the First Brigade (Colonel Wilkin's) were more immediately on my right and left, with some cavalry also on my right. On the left they did not closely connect, leaving a gap where the enemy entered and captured some prisoners. I could not tell how close a connection was made on my right.

Question. Do you know whether the troops on your right and left fell back before or after your line did?

Answer. Some of the troops on my right flank fell back before mine did.

Question. Was there any cavalry fighting in front of your line at the time you took position?

Answer. There was not. There may have been before that. When I formed my line of battle I posted it in some places at least twenty yards in advance of the position occupied by the cavalry.

Question. When you formed your line was there any firing on your right beyond the Guntown road?

Answer. There was none except by the enemy's sharpshooters in the trees.

The Board adjourned at 6 p. m. to meet at 2 p. m. to-morrow.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *July 6, 1864—2 p. m.*

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Brigadier-General Buckland, Colonel Kappner, and the recorder.

Present also, Col. J. B. Moore, Thirty-third Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, who appeared and, having been duly sworn, took his seat as a member by virtue of the following order:

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 72. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, *Memphis, Tenn., July 4, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

X. Col. J. B. Moore, Thirty-third Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, is hereby detailed as member of Board of Investigation convened under

Special Orders, No. 63, paragraph VII, current series, from these headquarters, and will report without delay to the president of the Board.

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By order of Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn:

W. H. MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Col. GEORGE B. HOGE—examination continued.

By the PRESIDENT:

Question. What was the state of the weather during the march of the expedition?

Answer. It rained every day with the exception of one day, which was Sunday, the 5th. On the 10th it was excessively warm and oppressive.

Question. What was the condition of your men when they went into the fight?

Answer. Jaded and forlorn; exhausted. I never saw men go into a fight in better spirits and more confident of the result than they did; but some of them actually dropped from exhaustion as they were going in; and when put in position some of them were so much exhausted that they were unable to load their pieces.

Question. Did your men load their pieces before or after getting into position?

Answer. We were halted at the cross-roads about three minutes, as I judged, for the purpose of loading. Some of the men of the first regiment were so much exhausted that they could not load, and being then ordered to hurry them into position as soon as possible, I placed them in position before loading, about a third of them having already loaded. The second regiment (the One hundred and twentieth) was halted at the cross-roads, from three to five minutes, to load. The men were so much exhausted that many of them could not load. General Sturgis and Colonel McMillen were so very urgent that the regiment should be in position, and the regimental commander not being at the right of his regiment, I took command of it myself, brought it to a shoulder-arms and right-face, and started to march it into position myself, when Colonel McKeaig came to the right and took his regiment into position under the direction of one of Colonel McMillen's staff officers, Colonel McMillen having ordered me to return back to the cross-roads and attend to placing my other regiments in position. My entire command, except the Ninety-fifth Illinois, seemed to be about equally exhausted, this regiment having come up at a more moderate gait, still all suffering more or less from exhaustion.

Question. Had any of your regiments loaded their pieces before reaching the cross-roads?

Answer. None of them had done so as a regiment to my knowledge, for there had been no such order given.

Question. What proportion of your men fell out after you were ordered forward to go into action?

Answer. I think at least 20 per cent.

Question. Did the whole of your line become engaged at the same time?

Answer. The engagement became general along the whole line at nearly the same time.

Question. After the fight had commenced on your line did you see any of our cavalry on your left?

Answer. I did not. They might have been there, as I could not see far for the timber.

Question. Do you know of any effort being made to form a line on the ridge, about one mile and a half back from the cross-roads?

Answer. This may have been the line that I referred to yesterday as being my third line. It was formed this side the creek, and this side of where part of the wagon train was parked.

Question. Was Colonel McMillen or General Sturgis, either or both of them, there?

Answer. Colonel McMillen was there when I commenced to form the line according to his directions. General Sturgis I did not see.

Question. What sort of a position was that to form a line of battle?

Answer. The position I consider a good one for fighting directly in front, but a very difficult position in which to protect our flanks.

Question. Was it any worse in that respect than the position where you did form line for action?

Answer. No, sir; but at that place they had already got on our left flank in force.

Question. How far was this ridge where you formed the last line of battle from the bridge across the creek?

Answer. I should judge it was from 150 to 200 yards.

Question. What was the shape of the ground from the ridge to the creek, and was it timbered or open?

Answer. It was a gradual slope to the creek and open for some little distance on each side of the road.

Question. Was any of our artillery got into position on what you call the third line of battle?

Answer. There was not. As far as my own battery was concerned, one gun and three caissons were in the hands of the enemy before this line was formed. The three other guns and caisson of the battery could not have been placed in position without endangering their capture by the enemy.

Question. Did the enemy use any artillery during the action; and, if so, at what time and place, and to what extent?

Answer. There was artillery used by the enemy. The first firing of the artillery of the enemy commenced about the time the engagement commenced. Along the line of my front, I should think, there was at least a full battery of six guns. They used shell exclusively, so far as I could see. They followed us up with artillery for at least two miles after leaving the cross-roads.

Question. Did the colored troops take their turn in the advance of the column in marching out?

Answer. They did.

Question. From what you saw, what was the strength of the enemy at Brice's Cross-Roads?

Answer. I should think the force of the enemy engaged was from 9,000 to 11,000 men, including all arms.

Question. In your opinion, was the retreat properly conducted, or as well as it might have been?

Answer. I think it could have been better managed. I received no orders after the third line of battle was formed till I reached Ripley, at 6 o'clock the next morning, when I searched for and found General Sturgis and Colonel McMillen, and asked them for orders. I found them sitting under a tree near the center of the town of Ripley. At this time the infantry were coming into Ripley in a very disorganized manner, a considerable portion of them having thrown away their arms and equipments. Colonel McMillen told me to get my brigade together in some open space, which I at once did as fast as they came in, stationing myself and three staff officers in the road. I moved out, according to instructions, on the Salem road. Very shortly I was attacked on the left flank, near the head of the column,

by the enemy in force. The men being almost entirely out of ammunition and in a very exhausted state it was impossible to get them to hold their ground for any length of time. The retreat was covered by the cavalry all the way to La Fayette.

Question. What time did you reach La Fayette, and at what time Collierville, on the retreat? and give the distance traveled.

Answer. We reached La Fayette at about 3 o'clock, and Collierville at about 7 or 8 o'clock, on the morning of the 12th. I should judge the distance to be at least seventy miles from Ripley to La Fayette. The battle-field was twenty or twenty-two miles beyond Ripley. We marched all night of the 11th, and I think about the last ten miles coming into La Fayette was done at a trot.

Question. How many rounds of ammunition did your men have when they went into the fight?

Answer. I know that they all had forty rounds of ammunition on their persons, for I had caused an examination that morning by my ordnance officer, and had all the deficiencies made up.

Question. Do you know of any general officer or brigade or regimental commander having been intoxicated at any time after the expedition left Memphis?

Answer. I do not.

Question. Did you see any of the officers referred to in the last question drinking intoxicating liquors on the day of the fight?

Answer. I did not see on that day any of the officers above mentioned drinking any liquors whatever.

Question. What was the extent of bad road across the Hatchie bottom where the artillery and train was stuck in the mud?

Answer. About 200 feet, I should judge. The road there was very bad.

Question. What was done toward repairing this bad place in the road when you crossed it going out?

Answer. When we first reached this place it was not passable at all for trains or artillery. Colonel McMillen's pioneer corps repaired the road so that the train and the artillery could pass.

At 5 o'clock and 15 minutes the Board adjourned until 2 p. m. tomorrow.

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MEMPHIS, TENN., *July 7, 1864—2 p. m.*

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Brigadier-General Buckland, Col. J. B. Moore, and the recorder.

Absent, Colonel Kappner, sick, and excused from appearing by the Board.

The minutes of the preceding meeting read and approved.

Col. D. C. THOMAS duly sworn and examined.

By the PRESIDENT:

Question. State your name, rank, and regiment. How long have you been in the service, and what position did you hold on the late expedition?

Answer. De Witt C. Thomas; colonel Ninety-third Indiana Infantry Volunteers; I have been in the service a few days over three years; I commanded my regiment a large portion of the time on the late expedition. On the retreat from Ripley to Collierville I commanded the largest part of the First Brigade, that part which came in on the Salem road.

Question. In your opinion, were there any unnecessary delays on the march of the expedition from the railroad near La Fayette to Ripley?

Answer. I only recollect of one that I thought was unnecessary. This was at Lamar on the second day out from La Fayette. We staid there one whole day. This day the weather was clear all day. A portion of the train did not arrive until 7 o'clock on the morning of this day, having camped the night before some two or three miles back.

Question. After leaving Ripley, was there much difficulty in getting the trains along at any place, except Hatchie bottom?

Answer. There was one other place, about four miles beyond Ripley, where the road crossed a creek, over which the crossing was very bad, where we were delayed some three or four hours on the second day out from Ripley. This bad place was about one mile beyond our camp of the previous night and about eleven miles from the Hatchie bottom.

Question. Was anything done toward repairing this bad place before the column reached it?

Answer. There was some dirt and brush thrown in, which made the road worse than it was before. We were delayed there three or four hours until some plank were procured and the bridge recovered.

Question. How far was your camp of that night (the 9th) from the Hatchie bottom?

Answer. It was about two miles this side. We got into camp pretty late that night.

Question. What time did you march on the morning of the 10th?

Answer. We started about 6 o'clock.

Question. What was the extent of very bad road in the Hatchie bottom?

Answer. It was a quarter of a mile over the worst part of the road; seventy or eighty rods, as near as I could judge.

Question. Was this a continuous mud-hole, or was it broken?

Answer. It appeared to be a sort of a quicksand, with soft places where the mud was deeper and softer than in others. I judge of the length of this bad road from the fact that on the retreat there were two pieces of artillery, two caissons, four ambulances, and, I think, an army wagon, with their teams all stuck in this bottom, and they did not extend half way across it.

Question. Was the column delayed in crossing the Hatchie bottom?

Answer. It was not, though I learned afterward that the train had an awful time getting through there.

Question. Had anything been done toward improving this piece of road when you passed it?

Answer. There were a few brush in one place, and that is all I noticed. No one was working there then.

Question. What is the distance from the camp at Stubbs' to Brice's Cross-Roads?

Answer. I call it between eleven and twelve miles. Mr. Stubbs told me, as we returned, that it was thirteen miles.

Question. Where were you when you first received orders to advance and go into action?

Answer. Some two or two and a half miles this side from the cross-roads.

Question. How long had your regiment then marched without resting?

Answer. We had marched about one mile and a half—about an hour's time. We were marching slow on account of the heat.

Question. Did you halt after that before going into battle?

Answer. We halted once about 100 yards this side of the cross-roads for the men to examine their pieces and load. We halted about five minutes at that time. The men were very much exhausted. One officer of my regiment was sunstruck while standing there, and from the remarks of my officers at least forty men must have fallen out from exhaustion before reaching there. At the time we were ordered forward Captain Buckland, of Colonel McMillen's staff, ordered me to move forward at a double-quick, as our advance had been attacked by the enemy and their left had been turned. I ordered our men to take a long, quick step in order to keep up with the regiment next in advance. To do this the left of my regiment was obliged to move at a double-quick.

Question. State the orders you received and what occurred after that?

Answer. I followed the One hundred and fourteenth Illinois up to the cross-roads, but did not receive any orders till reaching there, when Colonel McMillen met me and assigned my regiment to a position directly on the right of the Guntown road, my left resting on the road about 300 yards in advance of the cross-roads. I occupied the extreme right of the infantry line. I relieved the Third Iowa Cavalry. Colonel Noble, of the Third Iowa, remarked as he passed out that he had received no fire there at all, but that I would have a hot time of it pretty soon. We threw out three companies of skirmishers, two forward and one to the right. In a few minutes my company of skirmishers on the left was pressed so hard that they fell back to the line. I then discovered that the enemy were working around to my left. I sent my adjutant to observe the distance between me and the One hundred and fourteenth Illinois. He reported it to be 150 yards. About fifteen minutes after getting into position I discovered the enemy advancing in solid line directly upon me, overlapping my line considerably at each end, and driving back my skirmishers and partly turning my right. First I was in doubt as to whether they were the enemy or not, from hearing my lieutenant-colonel order the men not to fire as they were our own men, and because the majority of them wore blue coats and pants. My first impression was that they were some of our own cavalry, and in consequence they had opened fire and given us a volley before I knew who they were. My lieutenant-colonel was mortally wounded and my adjutant killed at this time, and my other losses were heavy. I immediately opened fire and drove the enemy back a little, but they were turning my right and left flanks so that I was obliged to retire, each wing forming a convex line. I then fell back in line fighting for fifty yards, and reformed my line. I charged on the enemy, and they drove me back. I fell back gradually to the cross-roads, fighting all the while, and having to reform my line eleven times, as the enemy, having a longer line, was continually turning both my flanks. At the cross-roads the Ninth Minnesota came to my assistance on my right, and together we drove the enemy back till I had regained my original position. The enemy then fell back and I saw nothing of them in my front for a few minutes. I staid there a quarter of an hour, resting my men. I was then ordered back, I should say, at about 4 o'clock, to take a position on the left and rear of the Second Brigade, on the left of the main road about a quarter of a mile back from the cross-roads. I was then attacked in force, and was ordered to fall back to the rear of the fence at the road. At this time the Ninety-fifth Ohio was there; also a detachment of the Tenth Missouri Cavalry, dismounted. While we were in that position we were attacked and drove them back. At this time Adjutant Abel, of Colonel McMillen's staff, ordered me to fall back in as good order as possible, the enemy then coming in on our rear from the right. The road approaching Brice's Cross-Roads bears nearly to the east until it crosses the creek, and just beyond it it turns toward the south, so that the enemy threatened to cut off our retreat by coming in on our right. I retired across the field and over the bottom, across the inside of the angle made by the road (it was about three-quarters of a mile), till I struck the road again on a little ridge this side of the creek, where I found a colored regiment in position.

The Board adjourned at 6 p. m. to meet at 2 p. m. to-morrow.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *July 8, 1864—2 p. m.*

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.
Present, the members of the Board and the recorder.
Examination of Col. D. C. THOMAS continued.

By the PRESIDENT:

Question. Did you form a line on that ridge?

Answer. No, sir; we did not. We formed a line three-quarters of a mile this side of there, on the ridge to the left of the white house. I do not know by whose directions. Colonel Wilkin was the first I noticed forming there. It was formed by the First Brigade.

Question. How soon after you arrived there were you attacked by the enemy?

Answer. I don't think it was over three minutes.

Question. How much of a stand did you make there?

Answer. We staid there about half an hour. Some of my drummer boys were burning wagons and cutting loose the mules at that place. One section of Mueller's battery was in position there on the right by the white house, supported by the Seventy-second Ohio. We were fighting nearly all of the time we were there. We were again flanked by the enemy, both right and left.

Question. When you retired from that position did you do so with or without orders?

Answer. We retired without orders, and there were no commanding officers in sight to give us orders.

Question. At the time you fell back from that position where were the colored troops?

Answer. These troops were falling back at the time I saw them. Getting back at this time was a regular stampede; there appeared to be no system about it at all. Up to this time the troops had been kept in pretty good order.

Question. Was there any cavalry in line on the flanks when you were in this last position?

Answer. There were none; I could have seen them if they had been very near. Back of where our line was formed was open ground.

Question. When you were flanked by the enemy at this position did they also come up in force in the center?

Answer. They did, but not in such force as on the flanks. I think we could have held this last position if we could have been supported on the flanks.

Question. Did you make any other stand between that point and Ripley?

Answer. My regiment did not.

Question. Do you think it was possible to have got the artillery and train through the Hatchie bottom?

Answer. It would have been impossible without cutting a new road. I think a new road might have been cut. A citizen acquainted with that locality, who is now acting as a guide for Major-General Smith on his present expedition, informed me since we returned that there was another and a better road crossing the creek a few rods above where we crossed.

Question. How many rounds of ammunition did your men have when they went into the fight?

Answer. They had forty-five rounds. When I started from Memphis we had fifty rounds. On the morning of the 10th a citizen, General Sturgis' guide, remarked to me, in a laughing manner, that we would smell a fight before night, as the enemy were in strong force in our front. Shortly after, I asked General Sturgis if there was any enemy in our front, when he replied there was not any in front. I, however, had time that morning to have the cartridge-boxes inspected, and I ascertained from that that my men had forty-five rounds.

Question. State what you learned from the people on the road in regard to the position and strength of the enemy?

Answer. At Ripley, going out, a lady whom I took to be a very intelligent person, Mrs. Faulkner, wife of Colonel Faulkner, of the rebel service, informed me, in a laughing manner, in answer to my question as to where Forrest was, that Forrest had gone away from there with two divisions to re-enforce Johnston, but had returned again and that we would have plenty to do in a few days. I asked her if she knew of the number of men that Forrest had, and she said he had some 28,000. On my return she had breakfast prepared, and she called me in and I took breakfast with her. She wanted to know if I did not find her words very nearly correct.

Question. Did you inform General Sturgis of this matter?

Answer. I did, on the afternoon of the same day that I heard it. He and I both treated the matter lightly.

Question. What efforts were made, if any, to procure forage during the expedition?

Answer. I never knew of any arrangements being made about forage. What forage we got was picked up by the drivers of the teams, and the quartermaster-sergeant. When we abandoned our teams, there was in our wagons enough forage to feed our horses two nights. At the white house, two miles this side of the battle-ground, I saw plenty of forage. There was plenty also at Stubbs'; old corn, and blades of fodder. Between Ripley and La Fayette there was no forage. There appeared to be plenty between Ripley and the cross-roads.

Question. State any facts not already stated, which in your opinion had an influence in causing the disaster at Brice's Cross-Roads.

Answer. I think the commencement of the disaster was caused by the men being so much exhausted. In the second place, by the commanding officers of the expedition leaving the field without giving any instructions to brigade and regimental commanders. Third, if on falling back the infantry had all been notified to form line at the first frame house this side of the cross-roads, and if the cavalry had been halted and used upon the flanks, there would have been an opportunity of saving a portion of the ammunition, and giving the train time to retreat. This line could have been held till dark. The infantry lost a great many prisoners, because they were in the rear, without any ammunition, from Ripley, coming this way. The cavalry were engaged at Ripley, which protected the retreat of the infantry for about a mile from there. The cavalry were then driven by the enemy, and went to the front of the infantry. In consequence of this the rebels charged in on my command, which was a part of the First Brigade, and the men being very much exhausted and out of ammunition, I lost a great many prisoners. I then requested Lieutenant-Colonel Noble, of the Third Iowa Cavalry, to station his companies in such manner as to protect my rear, which he accordingly did, and I went and reported this matter to General Sturgis. I asked him who had command of the cavalry that was protecting the rear? He answered that it didn't make much difference; there would be a hell of a stampede soon, or words to that effect. I replied that there was no necessity of a stampede; that I had taken the responsibility of ordering Lieutenant-Colonel Noble, with the Third Iowa Cavalry, to protect the rear, which he was then doing. General Sturgis remarked that I must be mistaken, as the Third Iowa was in the front. I assured him to the contrary, as I had just placed them in the rear. He then informed me that Colonel Winslow had charge of the rear, and he sent for him, again assuring me that it was not necessary to do anything; that there would be a hell of a stampede, and every man would have to take care of himself. While his messenger was gone for Colonel Winslow, he said, "Colonel, you have no command, and I have no command; I propose that we take the Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and take some by-road and make our escape." Colonels McMillen, Hoge, and Bouton were there; also Lieutenant-Colonel Eaton. General Sturgis asked Colonel McMillen what he thought about it; to which he replied, that he was willing to do whatever I said. I told him that I didn't consider there was any danger of a stampede if the matter was properly managed, and expressed my determination to stay with my men. When Colonel Winslow reported, General Sturgis said to him, "I thought you were in charge of the rear," to which he replied, that he had been the night before, but didn't understand that he was to be that day. General Sturgis then asked him if any of the cavalry had ammunition; to which he replied, that the Second New Jersey and a part of the Ninth Illinois had. General Sturgis then told him to place those regiments in the rear, which was done, and Colonel Kargé's Second New Jersey Cavalry took charge of the rear. After that we had no trouble to speak of, nor any danger of a stampede.

Question. At what time were the men placed on short rations, and what measures were taken to procure a supply of meat or other provisions?

Answer. On the 7th of the month, at Ripley, the rations were reduced to one-half rations of bread and one-quarter rations of meat. The brigade commanders organized foraging parties. The foraging party of our brigade (the First) secured some eight or nine beef-cattle; among them three or four large steers. Citizens who owned the cattle made application to have them released. General Sturgis released the cattle. After that, General Sturgis issued orders that there should be no foraging. If any man was caught foraging his colonel or commanding officer should be held responsible, and would be reported to Washington for dismissal. This order was issued on the morning of the 8th.

Question. Do you know of any general officer or brigade commander having been intoxicated at any time during the expedition?

Answer. Not after we left La Fayette.

Question. Did you see any of the above-named officers drink any intoxicating liquors on the day of the battle?

Answer. I saw General Sturgis and Colonel McMillen take a drink of whisky before breakfast. I saw no other instances during the day.

Question. Did you see any of the officers above referred to intoxicated at La Fayette or before reaching there? and if so, name them.

Answer. I saw one officer whom I thought was intoxicated at the point where we disembarked from the cars. This was Colonel McMillen. He was then commanding the First Brigade, to which my regiment was attached.

Question. To what degree was he intoxicated, and was it so as to unfit him for duty?

Answer. He was so much so that to prevent exposure I got his aides-de-camp to get him to a house and place him in bed that night, and I took command of the brigade until the next morning.

Question. While Colonel McMillen was in this condition was he in a position to be observed by other officers and the men of the command?

Answer. He was, at one time. In attempting to get from the cars he fell to the ground and had to be assisted to rise.

At 6 p. m. the Board adjourned to meet at 2 p. m. to-morrow.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *July 9, 1864—2 p. m.*

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, all the members, together with the recorder.

The minutes of the preceding session were read and approved.

Lieutenant-Colonel KING duly sworn and examined.

By the PRESIDENT:

Question. State your name, rank, and regiment. How long have you been in the service, and what position did you occupy on the late expedition under General Sturgis?

Answer. John F. King; lieutenant-colonel One hundred and fourteenth Illinois Infantry Volunteers; I have been in the service since September, 1862; on the late expedition I commanded my regiment.

Question. In your opinion were there any unnecessary delays on the march of the expedition?

Answer. From the information I gained from those connected with the train, I think the expedition could have reached Brice's Cross-Roads two days sooner than it did, if we had been supplied with forage.

Question. State what you know in regard to the supply of forage for the expedition.

Answer. All I know is from the complaints I heard made. Captain Fitch, commanding Battery E, First Illinois Light Artillery, told me at Ripley, on the morning of the 8th, that his animals could not go on without forage. I also heard Captain Mueller, of Mueller's battery, make similar complaints at the same time and place. I saw but very little forage along the road. I saw some growing corn and wheat along the road, but not much. Forage for my teams was obtained by my quartermaster sending a man out to pick up a sack of corn occasionally. This I said nothing about, for I understood it to be in violation of General Sturgis' orders.

Question. State at what time you marched on the morning of the 10th of June, and give the incidents of that day's march.

Answer. I moved out from Stubbs' plantation about 8 o'clock in the morning. I was attached to the First Brigade. The Ninety-fifth Ohio had the right of the brigade. Captain Fitch's battery with four guns was next, and Captain Mueller's battery with two guns next, and I followed the batteries. The rest of the brigade was in this order: Ninety-third Indiana, Ninth Minnesota, Seventy-second Ohio. When we reached the white house belonging to Doctor Ames (which I think was about three miles from Brice's Cross-Roads) we then received orders. Captain Buckland, of Colonel McMillen's staff, told me that they were fighting in front, and said that Colonel McMillen would give a hundred dollars to have his brigade up there, and ordered me to keep well closed up to the battery. My regiment being a little behind I ordered them to double-quick, which they did for about 300 yards at that time. I kept on to the battle-ground, marching in quick time and double-quick in about equal proportion. While marching from Ames' to Brice's Cross-Roads, I saw a great many men who had fallen out by the way on account of the heat. Many of them said that they belonged to Colonel Hoge's brigade. When I formed my first line of battle, I think 100 men had fallen out, over one-quarter of my command. I halted at the cross-roads not over two minutes, and halted again about 100 yards beyond there on the Guntown road, just long enough to form line, and then went right into the position assigned me by Colonel McMillen. My men had loaded about half a mile back from the cross-roads. The position assigned me was to the left of the Guntown road and about 300 yards in advance of the cross-roads, my right resting about 150 yards from the Guntown road and my line running parallel to the Baldwyn road. On the left I could see no troops. The brush was very thick where my line was formed, and on all sides of us. I relieved a line of dismounted cavalry. I don't know what troops they were. I advanced my line about fifty yards beyond where they were. As I was going into this position, Colonel McMillen informed me that there were two lines of our troops in my front, and instructed me to be careful about firing on that account. I relieved, as I understood it, one of those lines. I was informed at this time by a cavalry staff officer that there was a line of skirmishers in my front, and he also told me to be careful about firing. I gave instructions to all my line not to fire, as we had skirmishers in front. At this time I heard several of my men say that they were so much exhausted that they could not load. It turned out that there was no line of skirmishers in front. While in that position my officers and myself could occasionally see men moving in our front, some of them dressed in blue clothes and some in butternut. Some of my officers and men persisted in wanting to fire, saying that if they were our men they had no business to be wearing butternut clothes. Some of my men did fire, in violation of orders, but only a few shots. In a few minutes a rebel line advanced in plain sight, and I then opened fire. At the same time they opened heavily on us. The firing between the two lines continued as much as ten or twelve rounds, and I had a number of men wounded, and some killed. The enemy then fell back. They advanced again, and I repulsed them the second time. Soon after this they commenced to flank me on the right, so I swung back the right, and gave them a volley which repulsed them. They then commenced to turn the left; the firing commenced again on my right and in my rear. I then gave the order to fall back, and we formed a second line. The firing was still coming in on my flanks, and I fell back again, firing occasionally until we got to the cross-roads. At this time my men were in considerable confusion and very much exhausted. I here formed about thirty yards in front of the artillery, which was in position, by Colonel McMillen's orders. When I formed there there were quite a number of troops on my left. A number of the men told me that they belonged to the Eighty-first Illinois. The artillery was in position just in rear of the Baldwyn road; I think there were two sections; one piece was firing down the Guntown road. My regiment extended across the Guntown road and in front of a gun, so that I had to break files on the right each time that the gun was fired. After they had fired a few rounds the Ninety-third Indiana fell back and took a position on my right, and were immediately moved by the flank to the left and rear of Brice's house. After this time I received no orders. The

artillery limbered to the rear; I do not know by whose orders. One section of what I supposed to be Captain Chapman's battery moved off to my right and down the Pontotoc road. The troops at this time all seemed to be falling back. I fell back to the right of the Guntown road, in order to protect this section of artillery. I formed my regiment about sixty yards to the right of the Guntown road and in rear of the Pontotoc road and my right resting on the latter. The enemy were then coming in line by Brice's house, skirmishers in advance, in superior numbers to mine. All of the rest of our troops had fallen back, from all that I could see. I there gave the enemy two or three rounds. I again fell back some sixty yards and formed, my right resting some 100 yards in rear of the Pontotoc road. I fired probably a couple of rounds, and I again fell back some eighty or ninety yards and was in the act of forming again my sixth line, when Captain Johnson said to me, "If we remain here five minutes longer we are all gone up." I then moved by the left flank behind a rail fence, thickly interspersed with vines, bushes, &c., in the nearest direction to the Ripley road, crossing the Tishomingo, west of the bridge. I fell back within a quarter of a mile of Ames'. I there struck the main column as it was falling back. I moved down to the road and there saw General Sturgis, Colonel McMillen, and Colonel Wilkin. I here received orders from Colonel Wilkin to form on the left of the Ninth Minnesota, it forming east of the road, its right resting on the road. We held this new position until we were ordered to fall back. We fell back from 300 to 500 yards, and formed again to the west of the road immediately in the edge of the timber, there being an open field in our front. The colored troops formed in our front in the open field were very heavily pressed. The colored troops fell back to our rear. We repulsed the enemy, and held this position some fifteen minutes. It was then after sundown. At the time I saw General Sturgis, Colonel McMillen, and Colonel Wilkin together at the white house, Colonel McMillen told Colonel Wilkin to hold the rear until it got dusk, and he would go ahead and reorganize and form a line on a chosen position to protect us. By order of Colonel Wilkin we then moved to the Hatchie Swamp. Finding the road blockaded with artillery, ambulances, and wagons stuck in the mud, and receiving no orders in regard to the disposition of the train, we remained here until between 12 and 1 o'clock at night, when the artillery, ambulances, and train were abandoned, by whose orders I know not. Colonel Wilkin heard of a ridge road, a better and shorter road to Ripley, and we started in on it about 600 yards the other side of the Hatchie Swamp. It was a dark road and the night was dark, and Colonel Wilkin was fearful of getting lost, so we returned to the other. We proceeded to Ripley, arriving at Ripley at 7.30 or 8 o'clock the next morning. One battalion of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry covered our retreat for three miles before we got to Ripley, and also until we arrived at Ripley. We remained in Ripley a short time, trying to find General Sturgis or Colonel McMillen or some of their staff for the purpose of getting orders, but none of them were there. We took, on leaving Ripley, the right-hand road, which led in the direction of La Grange, while the rest of the infantry and cavalry had taken the left-hand road, leading through Salem. As we were leaving Ripley there were two regiments of colored troops formed in line on our left. A portion of the cavalry (I think the Fourth Iowa) passed us, saying that we must look out for ourselves, that they could not protect the rear any longer, as they were out of ammunition. We marched that day and evening until 11 o'clock, and we then bivouacked until morning. During that night the Fifty-fifth U. S. Colored Troops, under Captain Reeve, came up and joined us. From there to Collierville we came across the country roads, passing Davis' Mills, and had fighting more or less all the time, arriving at Collierville about 9 or 10 o'clock on the morning of the 13th. We remained there until noon.

Question. Were there any rebel forces at Ripley when you passed through?

Answer. There were. They were fighting with our cavalry. Colonel Wilkin proposed to stop there, reorganize, and fight them, but could get no orders, and so we went on. We heard at Collierville that the rebel General Buford and his staff had been in that town that morning. When the cars met us, two or three miles this side of Collierville, we were then fighting with the rebel cavalry.

Question. How many rounds of ammunition did the troops in your column have when they arrived at Ripley on the retreat?

Answer. I would say six or eight rounds. When Captain Reeve came up with the Fifty-fifth U. S. Colored Troops his men had from forty to fifty rounds. Some of the troops threw away a good many cartridge-boxes, and my men picked them up.

Question. What, in your opinion, was the cause of the disaster at Brice's Cross-Roads?

Answer. First, exhaustion of the men; second, the bad management of the commanding officers; third, the superior number of the enemy, and I do not think our lines were properly connected in our first line of battle, which gave the enemy an opportunity to flank our regiments and break our lines.

Question. Do you know of any general officer or brigade or regimental commander having been intoxicated during the expedition?

Answer. I do not.

At 6 p. m. the Board adjourned till 2 p. m. 11th of July, 1864.

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MEMPHIS, TENN., *July 11, 1864—2 p. m.*

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.
All the members present; also the recorder.
The minutes of the preceding session were read and approved.

Lieutenant-Colonel EATON duly sworn and examined.

By the PRESIDENT:

Question. State your name, rank, and regiment. How long have you been in the service, and what position did you occupy on the late expedition under General Sturgis?

Answer. C. G. Eaton; lieutenant-colonel of the Seventy-second Ohio Infantry Volunteers; I have been in the service since October, 1861; on the late expedition I commanded my regiment.

Question. State at what time you marched on the morning of the 10th of June, and give the incidents of that day.

Answer. We marched from Stubbs' about 7 o'clock in the morning. My regiment occupied the rear of the Second Brigade in line of march. I think it was about 1 o'clock when I received orders from Colonel McMillen to keep well closed up on the regiment in my front. We continued to march at a very rapid pace; I kept closed up as ordered for about three miles and a half before we halted. Some of the time we were on the double-quick in order to keep closed up. We halted after we had crossed the creek, and kept in the road, which turned to the right on the battlefield. My men were very much exhausted when I arrived at this point; quite a number fell down. I had rested in this position probably from five to ten minutes. I received an order from Colonel McMillen, by his aide, Lieutenant Livings, to move my regiment back to the log-house and support a section of Mueller's battery, with instructions to use my own judgment in placing my regiment to support the battery. The battery was stationed in an orchard in front of the log cabin. There was an open field in front of the battery; to the left there was an open field of half a mile. I ordered forward four companies of my regiment to the woods in front as skirmishers. The balance of the regiment was stationed in line on the left of the battery. The skirmish line commenced skirmishing with the enemy before they arrived at the fence, at the edge of the woods in front of the battery. On my left were some cavalry skirmishers engaged with the enemy. Colonel Wilkin came with me when I was ordered to this place, and remained there with me till after the troops began to retreat. I remained in this position about an hour, and I received an order from Colonel Wilkin to send one more company to the right as skirmishers. In a few minutes after, I received an order from Colonel Wilkin to move across the road to protect, he said, the flank of the cavalry that was retreating across the bridge. I did not move the skirmish line. We remained in this position, I should think, twenty or twenty-five minutes. During the time I saw Mueller's battery come away from this position. The cavalry, during this time, had crossed the bridge. My skirmish companies became very hotly engaged with the enemy about this time. The cavalry skirmishers had then withdrawn on my left. I rode on to a hill where I could look over the ground, and I found that the enemy had turned my skirmish line at right-angles almost. I moved my regiment back to very near its first position and opened on the rebels, driving them back into the woods. At this time I discovered the infantry and artillery on my right coming down through the open fields in a good deal of disorder. Colonel McMillen rode up to me and ordered me to hold that position until all the troops had crossed over the bridge. At this time a rebel battery opened on me from the right, throwing grape and canister. I re-

mained in this position until all the troops had crossed the bridge, except two companies of negro troops that were on my right, and they crossed the creek above the bridge with my regiment. When I left the log cabin I could see a rebel line of battle on my right and left, extending from my right to very near half a mile on my left. I marched my regiment by the flank along the road for, I should think, about half a mile. I met Colonel McMillen, and he ordered me to march along by the side of the wagon train. I did this till I arrived at a large white house, about a mile from the creek. General Grierson requested me to form my regiment on the right of the road, better to protect the train, which was about a mile from the creek, and I did so. I remained in this position nearly an hour, I should think, until all the troops and the wagons had passed out of sight. At this time it had got to be dusk. I then moved along, keeping on the right-hand side of the road, receiving no orders, and seeing no one to give me any orders. I moved from that point to a hill on the other side of the Hatchie, arriving there about midnight, at which place I halted my regiment and collected them together.

Question. Could you see our line from your position at Mueller's battery?

Answer. I could see no portion of the line, except the cavalry skirmish line on my left.

Question. Were you ordered by General Sturgis or any of his staff to go to the support of the cavalry which had been sent to the right of the main line?

Answer. I received no such orders at any period of the engagement.

Question. Judging from your own observations, what do you consider the causes of our defeat at Brice's Cross-Roads?

Answer. I think the manner in which we were put into the fight, and the excessive fatigue of the men, and the want of confidence of the men in their commanding officers, and the superior number of the enemy.

Question. What officers do you refer to?

Answer. I refer to General Sturgis and Colonel McMillen.

Question. What did this want of confidence arise from?

Answer. With Colonel McMillen, it arose from the men seeing him in a beastly state of intoxication, and from reports that the men had gathered from some quarter that General Sturgis was drunk most of the time.

Question. Did you see either of them intoxicated during the expedition?

Answer. I saw Colonel McMillen when I thought he was intoxicated. It was near La Fayette, I think, on the 1st of June. I did not see General Sturgis intoxicated while on the expedition.

Question. What do you mean by "the manner in which you went into the fight?"

Answer. Going in without any preparation; without replenishing ammunition; without even halting a sufficient length of time to enable the men to load their pieces. It appeared there was a want of system in connecting the lines and finding out where any one else was.

Question. In what condition was your regiment when you formed line one mile this side of the creek?

Answer. They were in good order; not demoralized, and were all there. The men that had fallen out from the effects of the heat had rejoined.

Question. What was the condition of your regiment, as to numbers, &c., when you arrived at Ripley?

Answer. At Ripley, at 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning, I had 320 odd muskets and 9 men missing, and from 8 to 20 rounds of ammunition.

Question. What orders did you receive at Ripley preparatory to retreating from that place?

Answer. I received an order from Colonel McMillen to put the brigade in march, saying I was the senior officer present; put it on the Salem road and follow the cavalry.

Question. What was done under that order?

Answer. I ordered the brigade to move immediately in the following order: Seventy-second Ohio, Ninety-fifth Ohio, One hundred and fourteenth Illinois, Ninety-third Indiana, and Ninth Minnesota. As the brigade was moving, Colonel Thomas came up and assumed command. We moved out on the Salem road.

Question. How many men did you lose from your regiment after leaving Ripley on the retreat, and what was the cause of their being lost?

Answer. We lost 234 men and 11 officers. The cause of their being lost was, I suppose, their being overcome with fatigue and heat, as they were ordered to move at a very rapid pace to keep up with the cavalry. The cavalry and infantry were mixed up on the road, and at one time a cavalry regiment was driven right through my column.

Question. What is the distance from Ripley to Collierville, and at what time did you arrive at the latter place?

Answer. I think it is about fifty miles. We arrived at Collierville about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 12th.

Question. Judging from your own observations, what was the strength of the enemy at the fight?

Answer. I saw at the time I left the hill to cross the creek a line of battle at least a mile long. It appeared to be a continuous line of two ranks. I judged that line to contain somewhere about 5,000 men. The ground was clear, and I could see them quite plainly. The ground was broken somewhat on my right, so that I could not see the whole line, but it appeared to be continuous. These appeared to be all infantry. I could see no other of the enemy near there. During the hottest of the engagement, in the front of the cross-roads, of which I judged by the firing, I could see on my left for half a mile a large number of the rebels, not actively engaged, but occasionally firing at the skirmishers. When they advanced on my left and turned my skirmish line, before I had withdrawn, they advanced in large force. The last line of battle which I saw, which was one mile in length, advanced in beautiful style, and with their banners flying, but I did not hear them fire a shot. They had no skirmish line out.

At 6 p. m. the Board adjourned till 2 p. m. to-morrow.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *July 12, 1864—2 p. m.*

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.
Present, the members of the Board and the recorder.
The minutes of the preceding session were read and approved.

Captain BUCKLAND duly sworn and examined.

By the PRESIDENT:

Question. State your name, rank, and regiment; relate the time you have been in the service, and the position you occupied on the late expedition under General Sturgis.

Answer. H. W. Buckland; captain, Seventy-second Ohio Infantry Volunteers; I have been in the service since October 8, 1861; on the late expedition I acted as chief quartermaster for the Infantry Division, on the staff of Colonel McMillen.

Question. At what time did you assume that position?

Answer. In the morning after we arrived at La Fayette; I think on the 2d of June.

Question. Who had charge of the supply train during the expedition?

Answer. Until we arrived at the first camp beyond Ripley, Lieutenant Shattuck, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, and acting assistant quartermaster, had charge of the supply train. He was assigned to that position, I believe, by General Washburn, and reported direct to General Sturgis. After leaving that camp, Lieutenant Stratton, of a cavalry regiment, and Lieutenant Dement, acting assistant quartermaster, I do not know of what regiment, both claimed to have charge of the supply train. I heard them quarreling about it during the fight. This was just this side of the Tishomingo Creek, where the train was parked. They both claimed to have been placed in charge of it by General Sturgis. On the retreat, as I came up to the white house, General Sturgis requested me to park the train there, stating that he desired me to take charge of the parking of the train, as he could get nobody to do anything with it. General Sturgis said that he would hold that position until dark and in the mean time issue rations and ammunition to the troops, after which he would burn the God-damned train with the remaining supplies. I commenced parking the train, but not over half of it had come up when I received orders from Captain Belden, one of General Sturgis' aides, to move the train on to the road; that they were not going to attempt to hold that position. I immediately started the head of the train, which soon became blocked up with artillery and ambulances; the drivers of the train, whose teams were getting blockaded, cutting them loose, mounting their mules, and riding to the front. I rode at the head of the train about a mile and a half, when I received orders from Colonel McMillen, by an orderly, to report to him at the head of the column. I obeyed that order and remained with Colonel McMillen from that time until we arrived at Stubbs'. I left no one in charge of the train. I did not consider myself in charge of the train. General Sturgis was present when I reported to Colonel McMillen. I asked Colonel McMillen what was wanted, and he said, nothing, only that General Sturgis had requested that himself and staff should ride with him at the head of the column.

Question. At the time you left the train was it moving or had it become obstructed?

Answer. Portions of it were moving; other portions had been abandoned.

Question. Had the head of the train arrived at Hatchie Swamp when you left it?

Answer. It had not arrived at the worst part of the Hatchie bottom.

Question. Do you know what infantry troops were ahead of the train at that time?

Answer. I do not.

Question. Did any of the infantry troops leave the white house before the train did?

Answer. I am not able to say whether or not any organized bodies of them did.

Question. Who had charge of the ordnance train?

Answer. Lieut. J. W. Watterson, regimental quartermaster, Seventy-second Ohio Infantry.

Question. How much of that ordnance train crossed south of the Tishomingo Creek?

Answer. I saw none of it cross the creek.

Question. Had you anything to do with procuring forage on the march out?

Answer. I did.

Question. What efforts were made to procure forage, and with what success?

Answer. I organized brigade foraging parties, consisting of mounted men, and at times went with one or the other of them. We generally met with very poor success. On the day of the fight I had foraging parties in front of the infantry column, which I think succeeded in filling all of the wagons they took with corn and fodder. I saw, also, a wagon-master of the supply train who had three or four

wagon-loads of forage. Between Ripley and the cross-roads there was not a sufficient supply of forage for the animals of the expedition unless the cavalry took it before the infantry got up.

Question. Did you have charge of any part of the train on the march out?

Answer. After leaving La Fayette I had no direct charge of the train. I gave orders to the brigade quartermasters in regard to the movements of their respective trains.

Question. State as far as you know whether the train was moved as rapidly as it could have been on the march out?

Answer. In my opinion it was.

Question. Were the troops delayed in consequence of the train being behind at any time?

Answer. They were the day we left the first camp beyond Ripley. The train was sometimes delayed by the troops.

Question. What orders did you receive, and from whom, in regard to foraging?

Answer. I received orders from Colonel McMillen to organize brigade foraging parties and to have them report their forage at night to be distributed.

Question. Where was the supply train when you first heard that there was fighting in front?

Answer. The head of the column had just crossed the Hatchie Swamp, having passed it from a quarter to half a mile. The position of the supply train in the column was behind two brigades of infantry.

Question. What orders were given in regard to the train after that?

Answer. Orders were sent by Colonel McMillen to the first brigade in column to move as rapidly as possible without fatiguing the men to the front, and to the next brigade, Colonel Wilkin, to move forward as rapidly as possible without leaving the train, and to bring the train forward. When the train came up near the bridge (the bridge on the Tishomingo Creek), General Sturgis gave us orders. I reported to General Sturgis that the head of the division train was up. General Sturgis ordered it parked in the open field on the right of the road, where the whole train was parked.

Question. Did you see General Sturgis or Colonel McMillen drink any liquor on the day of the battle?

Answer. I did once, at the house where we halted when we first heard of the fight going on.

Question. Did either of them appear to be intoxicated at any time that day?

Answer. They did not.

Lieut. G. W. MOURER duly sworn and examined.

By the PRESIDENT:

Question. State your name, rank, and regiment; the length of time you have been in the service, and the position you occupied on the late expedition.

Answer. George W. Mourer; lieutenant and regimental quartermaster of the One hundred and fourteenth Illinois Infantry; I have been in the service since August 27, 1862; I acted on the expedition as brigade quartermaster, also as quartermaster of my regiment, having charge of both. The brigade was the First, and commanded by Colonel Wilkin.

Question. Were you with the train all the way to Brice's Cross-Roads?

Answer. Yes, sir; as far as it went.

Question. State what orders you received in regard to foraging.

Answer. I never received any order in regard to foraging, but there was a general order prohibiting foraging except by an organized squad under Lieutenant Quail, acting regimental quartermaster, Ninety-third Indiana.

Question. What amount of forage was procured by this squad, and of what kind?

Answer. I don't think this squad ever got any. This squad also had orders to get beef, to which they paid more attention than they did to getting forage. Captain Buckland went out on two or three occasions to get forage, and got two or three wagon-loads on each occasion.

Question. Was there any considerable supply of beef procured?

Answer. No, sir; I think not much. When we got to Ripley there were thirty or forty head of cattle procured, about one-half of which would have been fit for beef. A portion of those that were fit for beef were released by order of General Sturgis, in consequence of which my regiment got no beef that night.

Question. Did you see any forage along the road which was not taken?

Answer. No, sir; none of any account.

Question. Was the march from La Fayette to Brice's Cross-Roads made as rapidly as the train could have been moved?

Answer. That is a matter of opinion. I think the train could have been moved faster. We were still two days that we didn't march at all.

Question. What orders did you receive about moving the train after you heard of the fighting in front on the 10th?

Answer. My orders were to keep well closed up and follow closely the First Brigade (Colonel Wilkin), as that was ordered to the front, and it was desirable to delay it as little as possible.

Question. Where did you halt your train, and by whose orders?

Answer. I didn't receive any orders to halt, but the Second Brigade was ahead, and they halted about 100 yards from the Tishomingo Creek, and my train necessarily halted.

Question. What was then done with your train?

Answer. The train stopped there for some time, and I went up toward the battle-ground, and our troops were falling back. When I got back to the train it had been turned around on the road. I inquired by whose orders it was done, but no one could tell. I stopped the train. Soon after I saw a lieutenant on General Sturgis' staff, and asked him what was to be done with the train. He said the orders were to take it to the front, which I then commenced doing. I turned the train around through the field toward the creek. At the same time the ammunition train started across the creek and went forward. Before I got to the creek I met another officer of General Sturgis' staff, who directed me to park the train in the field, which I did. While we were parking the train at this place the rebels commenced throwing shell from our left and over the position occupied by Mueller's battery. I had just got my train parked when the supply train commenced moving out. Captain Buckland then came up and told me to follow the supply train. I think all of the wagons got out of that field. I got onto the road and went about half a mile. The artillery came up and went ahead of us, and forced everybody to give the road to them. My brigade train was abandoned at that point. Part of the supply train was also abandoned there, and part of it got through to the white house.

Question. Were there any of the wagons and contents destroyed?

Answer. Yes, sir; some of them were set on fire.

Question. Who had the general charge of the wagon train at that time?

Answer. I do not know. At the time the train was turned around Lieutenant Stratton and Lieutenant Dement were quarreling about it; as to who had charge of the supply train. I went up to the white house, and upon reaching it found most of the white troops in line there.

Question. How long did the troops remain in line at that point?

Answer. I do not know.

Question. Did you see General Sturgis, General Grierson, or Colonel McMillen drink any liquor on the day of the battle?

Answer. No, sir; I did not.

Question. Did you see either of them intoxicated during the expedition?

Answer. I did not.

Question. What was the feeling among the troops as regards confidence in their commanding officers?

Answer. All that I heard express themselves did not have confidence in their commanding officers above their regimental commanders. I only heard expressions of this nature in my own brigade. Our brigade commander was an entire stranger to us.

Questions. What were the reasons for the want of confidence in other commanders besides Colonel Wilkin?

Answer. It was generally reported through our brigade that General Sturgis and Colonel McMillen had been drinking pretty hard on the trip. General Sturgis made the remark at the first camp beyond Ripley (as it was generally understood) that he did not expect to save a wagon of his train. I heard men and officers say before the battle that if General Sturgis thought that he must acknowledge himself already whipped.

At 6 p. m. the Board adjourned till 2 p. m. to-morrow.

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MEMPHIS, TENN., *July 13, 1864—2 p. m.*

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.
The members of the Board and the recorder present.
The minutes of the preceding session were read and approved.

Capt. A. T. REEVE duly sworn and examined.

By the PRESIDENT:

Question. State your name, rank, and regiment; the length of time you have been in the service, and the position you occupied on the late expedition under General Sturgis.

Answer. A. T. Reeve; captain, Fifty-fifth Infontry, U. S. Colored Troops; I have been in the service a little less than three years; upon the late expedition I acted as field officer for my regiment and second in command.

Question. What part did your regiment take in the fight on the 10th of June?

Answer. My regiment was in the advance of the brigade of colored troops, and was disposed of through the train, four men to each wagon as the train guard, there being 160 wagons in the train. Beyond Hatchie Swamp, not less than two miles this side of Tishomingo Creek, and before we reached the white house, we received an order, I think from Colonel Bouton, to leave the train, close up our men, and move them to the front as fast as possible. The two advance companies, I and B, were sent forward and put into line with the white troops, I think by General Sturgis' order, to a point just beyond the Tishomingo Creek. The remainder of the regiment was placed in line of battle on the left of the road and at right angles with it—in the edge of the timber this side—to the Tishomingo Creek bottom. When our regiment formed this line the white troops were falling back, and we were in line from five to ten minutes before we were engaged. I think this was about 4 o'clock. We were attacked directly on our front, the two companies that were in the advance falling back and forming on our line. We fought from twenty to thirty minutes and were then compelled to give away on account of a movement being made on each flank. The regi-

ment was ordered to retreat by Major Lowe, who was wounded just about that time. He turned the command over to me, and we retreated about a quarter of a mile and formed on the left of the Fifty-ninth Colored Troops, which we found in line. Our right rested on the right of the road and covering the road. We held this position for probably from a half to three-quarters of an hour, and until we were flanked by a heavy infantry force on our left, when we moved by the right of companies to the rear, by order of Colonel Bouton, and across an open field for a distance of sixty or eighty rods, about the last half of which distance we were obliged to make on double-quick to escape the punishment of the enemy. We formed in the edge of the timber on the brow of a small hill immediately after crossing a field, and put every man in line that was able for duty. Many of the men were nearly exhausted. Our left just covered the road. We fought there from a half to three-quarters of an hour, a little ammunition having been sent us to that point; I don't know by whom, but I think from General Grierson. We were able to keep the rebels from crossing the field in our front until a force of them came around on our left. Nearly all of our officers and many of our men were unable to do their duty from sheer exhaustion. We fell back to avoid being flanked, a distance of about eighty rods, where Captain Lamberg's section of artillery was in position, and formed immediately on his left. We were in that position but a few moments before we were attacked in front and on the left so heavily that we were unable to hold our position. This position was in the woods, and such that, from Captain Lamberg's position, he couldn't see the enemy on the left on account of the brush. When I saw that we were unable to protect his guns, I rode up to him and told him that he would have to move his guns as quick as possible, as there was an overwhelming force on my left. He succeeded in moving his guns, leaving, I think, one caisson. We moved into the road, which was considerably blocked up with wagons and teams; most of the wagons were without mules; some tipped over; two I saw with the covers on fire. We moved back a short distance, perhaps sixty or eighty rods, to a white house, where some of the white infantry had halted, and formed a line on the left of the road. As we were leaving our last position we were again nearly out of ammunition, and met some cavalry bringing us ammunition. I learned that it was sent by General Grierson. We smashed the boxes in the road, and I ordered my men to take enough to fill their cartridge-boxes as they passed along. We rested a few moments in the rear of this line of white infantry, and moved back as they were forced back. From this time I saw nothing that acted very much like an organization, but it looked like a regular stampede. The last line of cavalry formed by a fence. It was now becoming dark. During this retreat I don't know that there was any cavalry acting on our flanks. I gathered up what I could of my men during the night, stopping occasionally when the men were tired out to rest, and calling out the number of my regiment as the troops passed by. On reaching Ripley at sunrise the next morning I reported a total of 300 men to Colonel Bouton; probably 250 of them were fit for fighting. At this time we had about forty rounds of ammunition. Many of my men secured ammunition when it was sent back to us, and many others from the train as we passed it.

Question. During the night while retreating to Ripley what was your position in reference to the rest of the troops?

Answer. We were mixed in, near the rear.

Question. Where was this train from which some of your men got ammunition, and was it moving or was it stuck in the bottom?

Answer. I don't know exactly, but I think they got it before the train got to the Hatchie bottom.

Question. How many armed men had you in your regiment when you got to Ripley?

Answer. I judge I had about 250.

Question. Was the Fifty-ninth there at Ripley with you?

Answer. It was. They reached there about the same time, about sunrise on the morning of the 11th.

Question. What did you do at Ripley?

Answer. We remained at Ripley about three-quarters of an hour, when I received an order from Colonel Bouton to fall my men in and move out on the Salem road, immediately in rear of the Fifty-ninth Colored Troops. Before we were able to move, as our men were falling in, General Grierson rode in on the Guntown road and told me that I must get these men out as soon as possible; that the enemy were closing

in all around us. He spoke to me two or three times before the Fifty-ninth moved, to get my men out as fast as possible; that they must go immediately. I mounted as many of my disabled men as possible on mules. Before we got out of the town the Fifty-ninth filed to the left and went into line facing to the east, and I formed a line on their left without orders. There were white troops formed on my left. We were immediately engaged by dismounted men. We fought probably from twenty to thirty minutes. The troops on my left gave way and I was attacked on my left flank by rebels who took possession of some houses and a large church. We retreated across an open field, or common, to the woods, forming a line just over the brow of a little hill, just before entering the brush. Finding that we had no support we fell back just as the enemy came up. At this time my regiment and the Fifty-ninth were in line together and fell back into the timber in line. Here about 250 of these regiments were separated from the rest and surrounded by the enemy in this woods. Captain Foster and myself were with them, and I took command. We finally got out and away from them and struck for the north. We moved by the way of Saulsbury and Grand Junction, keeping in the woods all the way. From near Saulsbury to Moscow we were constantly skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry. They charged on us two or three times, but we repulsed them. At Moscow we got out of ammunition, and we scattered through the woods, every man going in for himself. From this point till we reached Germantown the loyal citizens of Tennessee turned out and hunted us with bloodhounds as we passed along. I reached Germantown on the 15th, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. A good many of my men got in about the same time. We there found some of our cavalry. We passed a rebel camp in the vicinity of Collierville, which was said to be Bell's brigade of rebel cavalry.

Question. At the time you formed your line at Ripley did you see General Sturgis, General Grierson, or Colonel McMillen there?

Answer. I did not see General Sturgis or Colonel McMillen. I saw General Grierson a few minutes before we went into line.

Question. What white troops formed on the same line?

Answer. I cannot say for certain. I think the Ninth Minnesota went into line when we first went into line; I do not know what other regiments. At the time we fell back into the timber there was a light line of cavalry formed on our left flank that skirmished a little.

Question. Where was Colonel Bouton at this time?

Answer. I can't say.

Question. Did you see the rebel line of battle as it crossed the Tishomingo Creek?

Answer. I saw it after it had crossed, but not when it was crossing.

Question. What was the strength of the line?

Answer. I could not judge, because I could only see their line at different points on account of the woods, brush, &c.

Captain LAMBERG duly sworn and examined.

By the PRESIDENT:

Question. State your name, rank, and regiment; the length of time you have been in the service, and what position you occupied on the late expedition under General Sturgis.

Answer. My name is Carl Adolph Lamberg; captain Battery F, Second U. S. Light Artillery (colored troops); I have been in the service since June 1, 1862; I was in command of my battery, consisting of two pieces, on the late expedition.

Question. What forage did you have for your animals on the march?

Answer. I had with me from here two days' forage. After that I sometimes got a little corn, but most of the time had to bait my horses on green feed. Once, for two days, I could get nothing for the horses but green feed.

Question. Did you have any corn for your horses on the day of the battle?

Answer. I did, in the morning. On the morning of the day before the battle I went out myself about fifty yards beyond the pickets and got a wagon-load of corn. That would have lasted about three days.

Question. How much corn did you see at that place?

Answer. I should think there were about 400 or 500 bushels in all. It was hid under a covering made of fence rails and brush.

Question. Did any one else get any of that corn?

Answer. I don't know of any one except Colonel Bouton; I think he got two wagon-loads. I only found it a few minutes before we marched in the morning.

Question. Did you see any forage at any other place on the route, and was it obtained?

Answer. On the first day's march beyond Ripley we passed a crib of corn, near the road, containing about 400 bushels. I tried to get some of it, and found it guarded by cavalry soldiers who said they were placed there by order of General Sturgis. This was at the time when my animals were without corn for two days. I saw corn at other places which was taken by quartermasters. At Lamar our brigade had plenty of corn, which was secured there.

Question. What part did your battery take in the battle of the 10th?

Answer. My battery was the last one engaged. I was at the rear with the train guard, the Fifty-ninth and my battery being in the rear of the train. When I came up to the train the wagons were turning around and going to the rear. I was ordered to countermarch my battery, which I did. By this time the road was occupied by other batteries and wagons going to the rear. When I got about a quarter of a mile I was ordered to go into a position on the right, which I did, and opened fire and fired about forty rounds. The enemy opened fire from a battery in my front and afterward changed to my right. After firing about forty rounds Captain Reeve told me that the enemy were coming right in upon us in our front. I then moved my battery to the rear, but not very far, because the road was still blockaded in the same manner. I afterward moved to the rear. I went as far as the Hatchie Swamp, to where the road became so blocked up that I was compelled to abandon my guns, which was done on consultation with Colonel Wilkin, who had two regiments in the rear, we first having waited there four hours for orders and received none.

Question. What did you do with your guns when you abandoned them?

Answer. We spiked the guns, broke off the rammers in the guns, cut the wheels, and threw the ammunition in the mud. We threw at least three-quarters of the ammunition in the mud.

At 5.30 p. m. the Board adjourned until 2 p. m. to-morrow.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *July 14, 1864—2 p. m.*

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, the members of the Board and the recorder.

The minutes of the preceding session read and approved.

Capt. H. S. LEE duly sworn and examined.

By the PRESIDENT:

Question. State your name, rank, and regiment; the length of time you have been in the service, and what position you occupied on the late expedition under General Sturgis.

Answer. H. S. Lee; captain Seventh Wisconsin Battery; I have been in the service three years the 17th of last April; on the late expedition I had immediate charge of a section of my battery and verbal instructions from General Grierson, commanding Cavalry Division, in case of an engagement to take charge of the artillery of the Cavalry Division which consisted of my two pieces, two pieces of the Fourteenth Indiana Battery and two pieces attached to the Tenth Missouri Cavalry.

Question. Where did you join the Cavalry Division?

Answer. I was ordered to report to General Grierson by General Buckland. I met General Grierson the evening before the expedition started, and he instructed me to report to Colonel Winslow, whom I overtook and joined at White's Station. My two pieces and those of the Tenth Missouri were attached to the brigade commanded by Colonel Winslow, and a section of the Fourteenth Indiana Battery to the brigade commanded by Colonel Waring.

Question. After leaving La Fayette did you march in advance of the infantry column?

Answer. We marched in advance of the infantry column all of the time.

Question. How were you supplied with forage for the animals under your charge?

Answer. Shortly after leaving La Fayette our forage was exhausted and we had to depend on the country. I think I received no Government forage after the second day out. The supply of forage was very limited, the country being destitute, and it was very difficult to get. I used every exertion to get forage. I had my extra men mounted with sacks and feed-bags, and had them pick up all the forage they could along the road. A considerable portion of the time I was unable to procure any forage. Colonel Winslow, commanding the brigade, sent detachments of cavalry after forage for my battery. They procured a very little. During the forty-eight hours prior to the engagement at Guntown my animals (Seventh Wisconsin Battery) had had three ears of corn each only. A portion of the time Colonel Winslow's brigade was in the advance and a portion of the time it was behind Colonel Waring's brigade.

Question. Which brigade was in the advance on the day of the action?

Answer. Colonel Waring's.

Question. Did you have any forage on the day of the fight?

Answer. We had no forage on that day. We marched very rapidly from Stubbs' to the scene of action.

Question. What time did you march on the morning of the 10th, and what part did your batteries take in the action of that day?

Answer. We moved from Stubbs' I think about 6 o'clock, Captain Joyce's pieces of the Tenth Missouri and my two pieces being together in column near the center of Colonel Winslow's brigade. When we had reached a point about three-quarters of a mile from Brice's Cross-Roads, a few minutes after 10 o'clock, our portion of the column was halted. This was just at Tishomingo Creek. We heard rapid and rather heavy firing of small-arms in front. Captain Joyce's two guns were put in position on the right-hand side of the road, just beyond the creek. I moved mine up, but did not go into position. We remained there, I should think, twenty minutes. We received orders to move forward from Colonel Winslow. We moved up to the intersection of the two roads at Brice's house. I received orders from Colonel Winslow and also from Captain Woodward, General Grierson's assistant adjutant-general, to select positions for the artillery. This was about 11 o'clock. I examined the ground thoroughly in front and to the right and to the left, and went down to the skirmish line two or three times to see if I could fire over them without danger. I could find no position in advance of the cross-roads that was favorable for execution. I then put my two guns on the left of the main road, and on this side of and very near to the Baldwyn road. The Fourteenth Indiana Battery guns were stationed on the left of the main road, immediately on the other side of the Baldwyn road. Captain Joyce's guns were put in position just at the intersection of the two roads, just to the right of the main road. The guns were placed so as to sweep the front. When we commenced firing our center was being pressed heavily, and the guns were posted so as to bear upon the force that was endeavoring to crush our center, and we opened fire with all the guns, firing over our cavalry line. We were engaged in this manner and with the rebel guns, I should think, until 1.30 o'clock. Just before this the batteries of Captains Mueller, Fitch, and Chapman came up, just before we ceased firing. At about the same time a staff officer rode up and reported that a large rebel force was forming on our extreme left to charge. I saw none of my commanding officers present at the time, but found Colonel Winslow's adjutant, and asked him if he could relieve those guns on the hill. He replied, "Yes; you will be relieved." I saw Captain Fitch a moment afterward, and spoke to him about taking position where my two guns were. My two guns moved out by my order to

the rear. Captain Joyce's had just been moved out by Colonel Winslow's order. We moved to the rear until we came to an open field near the creek, directly opposite the force of the enemy that was on our left, and opened fire on the line of the enemy, which was formed in line behind a fence, on the extreme left of our line. They opened on us with small-arms, and with Captain Joyce's battery and mine we shelled them out of their position. The infantry column had come up just before we were relieved by Captain Fitch. We staid there till our lines were all broken and the stampede commenced. The train commenced moving out on the road, and it was with great difficulty that we could get along. I saw General Grierson a few moments after this, and he said, "Captain, can't you find a position somewhere along here and check them?" We moved back to a house across the flat, where the wagon train was parked; it was a very good position. I saw Captain Joyce. He put his guns into position on the left. I put mine in position on the right, in a little orchard, so that the four guns covered the road and the open ground. Here I saw General Grierson again trying to organize the column, and asked him if I could have support. He said he would see, and said, "Can't you open fire?" A rebel battery had opened fire on us here, and shells were falling rapidly. The wagon train continued to move out. As it did so, it came directly in front of our pieces. In consequence of this and the large number of our own men who were engaged in cutting their teams loose and mounting themselves, we could not fire. I so reported to General Grierson. He said, "Then, limber up and go on." I did so. Captain Joyce succeeded in getting into the road with his pieces, and moved on. I could not get into the road on account of the teams blocking it, and we moved through the woods, picking and cutting our way through for about five miles, when I struck the road, and fell in the rear of the ambulance train. I kept that place in column until we reached the Hatchie bottom. It was late at night. I succeeded in getting one gun and three limbers through this bottom. The other carriages it was impossible to get through, in consequence of abandoned ambulances, drowned and dying horses and mules, and the depth of the mud. I worked four and a half hours in the swamp endeavoring to get the guns through. I was compelled to abandon them; before doing so I spiked the other piece, dismounted it, and threw it into a sink-hole, where it went down about eight feet. I cut down all the carriages, and threw all the ammunition in the mud that I could not bring away. I brought the one piece and three limbers as far as Ripley. I reached Ripley the next morning about 6 or 7 o'clock, and remained there a short time, awaiting orders. We finally received instructions to follow the Second Brigade of cavalry (Colonel Winslow's). There was so much confusion that I was unable to obtain any direct information as to the position of the troops. I finally fell in the rear of a column of cavalry, which I was informed was the rear of the Second Brigade. This battalion did not move out on the main road. The left of the rebel skirmish line had by this time reached the main road, so as to intercept travel. This battalion of cavalry moved into the woods. I followed them, but had proceeded but a short distance in the woods when I came to a deep, precipitous ravine, over which it was impossible to get the carriages. The cavalry had left me, and I had no protection whatever. We worked some time trying to get the carriages over this ravine, until the rebel skirmish line inclosed us in a semicircle. I abandoned the gun and carriages; before doing so spiking the gun, dismounting it, and throwing it into this ravine. I threw dirt and brush upon it so as to conceal it. We drew the carriages away a short distance and cut them to pieces. I then mounted the men upon the horses and proceeded through the woods. At this time I lost a sergeant and 5 men, taken prisoners. I kept along for several miles, and finally joined the cavalry and came on with them to Collierville. The two pieces of the Fourteenth Indiana Battery were charged upon and taken in action on the hill at the cross-roads. Captain Joyce, I believe, joined his regiment, the Tenth Missouri Cavalry, and brought his guns through safely. In consequence of the bad state of the roads, and the scarcity of forage, our horses were very much reduced when we went into action.

Question. How much ammunition had you with the one gun after you passed Hatchie bottom?

Answer. I had three limbers full, 120 rounds, because I had constantly kept the limber full at the expense of the caissons.

Question. Did you see General Grierson or Sturgis, or Colonel McMillen at Ripley?

Answer. I saw General Grierson personally. I only know from hearsay that General Sturgis was there.

Question. Did you receive any orders at Ripley to put your piece in position where it could be used against the enemy?

Answer. I did not.

Question. Did you report your arrival there and condition to Colonel Winslow or General Grierson?

Answer. I reported to Captain Woodward, General Grierson's assistant adjutant-general. I did not see Colonel Winslow, but saw his adjutant shortly after I had reported to Captain Woodward.

Question. Did you see General Sturgis at the cross-roads before you commenced firing at the enemy?

Answer. My impression is that I did shortly before.

Question. Did you receive any instructions from him in regard to placing your pieces or firing on the enemy?

Answer. None whatever.

Question. By whose order did you commence firing over our line of cavalry?

Answer. By either General Grierson's or Captain Woodward's, his adjutant-general.

Question. Could you see the enemy from your position?

Answer. Only from the position of my left piece, the extreme left piece of all that were on the hill. The others were fired by guess-work, by information gained by going to the front, and by reports from the front.

Question. What were the surroundings of your position as to the nature of the ground and timber?

Answer. We were on a high piece of ground, in an opening which had been cleared for Brice's house, the ground to the rear, left and left front, descending considerably from our position. To the right and the right front the ground was more on a level with our position. We were surrounded by dense timber, dense woods and thicket, the roads being the only openings. The woods were in close proximity to the guns.

Question. How near could the enemy approach your guns before you could see them?

Answer. By making their approach through the woods, avoiding the roads, they could come within from 50 to 100 yards before being discovered, I should judge, owing to the density of the woods and the inclination of the ground.

Question. Did the enemy commence firing at you at your first position before you commenced firing?

Answer. They did not, but almost immediately afterward.

Question. How many pieces did they open upon you at any one time?

Answer. I thought there were six, there might have been eight. They fired very rapidly. From the commencement of their firing they had our range exactly.

Question. How much open or cleared ground was there at that place?

Answer. The open ground was very contracted. There was scarcely room to put the six guns in position. The ambulances and led horses were there, and the ground was very much crowded, but there was no confusion during the time the cavalry were engaged. The cavalry lines were very badly pressed in the center, although they held their position at the time the infantry came up. There was a cavalry force engaged on the left when I moved from the hill.

Question. How long did General Sturgis remain at the cross-roads?

Answer. He was there from the time of his first arrival until the rebel battery commenced firing; he left then, and came back two or three times afterward. I saw him there immediately after the artillery had ceased firing.

Question. Why did the artillery cease firing?

Answer. Because the rebel guns were silent and we could see no opportunity to do any damage. General Sturgis came up just after, and I reported to him what I had

done and the reasons for it, and he said that was right. I saw him there once very shortly after that, and I did not see him again until we were crossing the low ground where the wagon train was parked after the stampede had commenced.

Question. How long was it after your artillery ceased firing before the infantry column came up?

Answer. They came up before we had ceased firing, and we had to check our firing a little in order to allow them to pass.

Question. Did you see the main cavalry line from your position?

Answer. I could see no portion of it from our position.

At 6 p. m. the Board adjourned until to-morrow at 2 p. m.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *July 15, 1864—2 p. m.*

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.
The members of the Board and the recorder present.
The minutes of the preceding session read and approved.

L. M. SIMANOE duly sworn and examined.

By the PRESIDENT:

Question. State your name, place of residence, and the nature of your connection with the army.

Answer. L. M. Simanoe; I live a mile and a half northeast of Brice's Cross-Roads, in Tishomingo County, Miss.; I am clerk for the sutler of the One hundred and fourteenth Illinois Infantry Volunteers.

Question. How long have you lived there, and when were you there last?

Answer. I have lived there about ten months; I was last there about four months ago.

Question. Are you acquainted with the roads and the country from Ripley to Baldwyn and Guntown?

Answer. I know every foot of the road and am well acquainted with the country.

Question. Examine the map now shown to you (marked Exhibit F*), and state if it is a correct representation of the roads and adjacent country between Stubbs' plantation and Brice's Cross-Roads.

Answer. Upon examination I find it substantially correct. It is the map made by Col. I. G. Kappner from the information given him by me.

Question. What is the distance from Ripley to Brice's Cross-Roads?

Answer. Twenty-two miles and a half. From Stubbs' to the cross-roads it is eight or nine miles; I can't say which.

Question. How far is Brice's Cross-Roads from Baldwyn and Guntown?

Answer. It is five miles from Baldwyn and six from Guntown.

Question. What is the distance from Agnew's house to Brice's Cross-Roads?

Answer. Three miles.

Question. Are you acquainted with the swamp about a mile and a half south of Stubbs' plantation?

Answer. I know it very well. It is about a mile and a quarter from Stubbs' and near Widow Chisholm's.

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* To appear in the Atlas.

Question. Do you know of any other swamps between there and the cross-roads?

Answer. There are no swamps proper, but there is usually a plantation at each bottom, and the road across each bottom is through a narrow lane which is always very muddy in wet weather.

Question. Do you know of any road passing around this bottom near the Widow Chisholm's?

Answer. There is a good road going around it a half mile to the west, which avoids the swamp and crosses the creek on a good sandy road. This road is represented on the map.

Question. What creek runs through this swamp?

Answer. It is a small creek running southwest connecting with Willhite's Creek, which discharges itself into the Tallahatchie.

Question. Does the road from Ripley to Brice's Cross-Roads cross the Hatchie River at any place?

Answer. It does not.

Question. Is there any low place on the road which is properly called Hatchie Swamp or bottom?

Answer. There is not.

Question. What do you know about the quantity of corn in the region of country between Ripley and Guntown?

Answer. From Ripley to the cross-roads the corn is very scarce along the road, but south and east of the cross-roads there is plenty of corn and meat.

Question. How is it off the road five or six miles this side of the cross-roads?

Answer. On the north side I know of but one, and on the south side of but two persons having plenty of corn. Others have not more than enough for their bread.

Question. Do you know of any rebel camps near Brice's Cross-Roads?

Answer. They have regular cavalry camps in that vicinity on account of the corn and meat that is there.

At 4 p. m. the Board adjourned to meet Monday, the 18th, at 2 p. m.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *July 18, 1864—2 p. m.*

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.
Present, the members of the Board and the recorder.
The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Col. G. E. WARING duly sworn and examined.

By the PRESIDENT:

Question. State your name, rank, and regiment; the length of time you have been in the service, and the position you occupied on the late expedition under General Sturgis.

Answer. George E. Waring, jr.; colonel Fourth Missouri Cavalry; I have been in the service since May 17, 1861; I commanded the First Brigade of the Cavalry Division under General Grierson on the late expedition.

Question. How were your animals furnished with forage?

Answer. My cavalry horses were supplied with what little corn I could pick up on the road after sending from three to six miles for it. I brought in my supply train some oats, with which I fed the horses of the artillery.

Question. Did you have much difficulty in procuring a supply of forage?

Answer. We did after leaving Salem, but not much before that.

Question. Did you find forage at Stubbs' plantation on the march out?

Answer. We found some, but not enough for a night's feed. There was other forage there which we were not allowed to take; it was left for the artillery horses of the infantry and for the train.

Question. Do you know of any forage or growing corn being guarded by the troops so as not to be taken?

Answer. I do not.

Question. Do you know whether there was much forage in that section of the country?

Answer. My impression is that there was very little, and that the corn which we took was in many instances the bread supply of families.

Question. At what point and at what time did you first learn that the enemy were in force in your front?

Answer. We were informed at Brice's Cross-Roads that the main force of the enemy was at Baldwyn, but it was not until we engaged their pickets from half a mile to a mile east of the cross-roads that we found that we were to be resisted there.

Question. Did you have any information as to the whereabouts of the enemy before reaching Brice's Cross-Roads?

Answer. None whatever.

Question. At what time in the day did you first engage the enemy?

Answer. At 10 o'clock in the morning.

Question. What portion of the cavalry first became engaged with the enemy?

Answer. My brigade. I was in the advance that day.

Question. Where was your first line of battle formed?

Answer. At the Baldwyn road, to the west side of the first cleared land beyond Brice's Cross-Roads, a little more than a quarter of a mile distant.

Question. Where was the Second Brigade formed?

Answer. I did not see the ground on which they were formed. I understood they were across the Guntown road facing south, and in connection with my right.

Question. How long did you maintain your original position?

Answer. Four hours.

Question. Did you use any artillery against the enemy?

Answer. I fired 112 rounds from the mountain howitzers and twelve or fifteen rounds from a section of the Fourteenth Indiana Battery.

Question. Where was your artillery stationed?

Answer. My howitzers were in my line of skirmishers, and the Fourteenth Indiana Battery was placed about the center of my line of battle, just on the right of the Baldwyn road. That section was kept there only until some sharpshooters were cleared out of a house and then sent immediately to the rear.

Question. Was there open space in front of your entire line?

Answer. There was.

Question. Did the enemy advance across that open ground while you were there?

Answer. Yes, sir; they advanced three times. Twice they were driven back and the third time they drove us.

Question. Did you recover your original position after that?

Answer. No, sir; we did not.

Question. How many men did you have in the fight?

Answer. Exclusive of horse holders and including the artillery, about 1,150.

Question. How many men did you have in killed and wounded in the fight?

Answer. Twenty-two killed and 57 wounded.

Question. Did the enemy use any artillery against your line?

Answer. Yes, sir; they had one section, but it did not amount to anything.

Question. What was the amount of the attacking force of the enemy as far as you could judge?

Answer. I think my line was attacked, when it was driven back, by at least 4,000 infantry with muskets and bayonets. There was a double skirmish line.

Question. Was the other brigade attacked at that time?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. How far did they drive you back?

Answer. About 300 yards.

Question. Did the enemy make any effort to drive you still farther back?

Answer. We were relieved by the infantry and ordered to fall back before the enemy gathered for another attack.

Question. Was your last line in thick timber?

Answer. It was in very close young oak timber.

Question. What infantry relieved your brigade?

Answer. I do not know, sir.

Question. Did the infantry form on the same line that you were occupying?

Answer. Essentially so.

Question. How far to the right and left of the Baldwyn road did your last line extend?

Answer. That was very small, sir. I had not more than 400 or 500 men in line, and they were near the Baldwyn road and not engaged with the enemy. I held the line longer than I thought I ought to be required to do with the men I had, and could only do so by assuring the men that the infantry were near by.

Question. In what direction did you retire when you left that position?

Answer. I retired on the Ripley road. Most of the force went across the angle between that and the Baldwyn road.

Question. Did you receive any orders from General Grierson or General Sturgis when you fell back, in relation to the direction of your falling back?

Answer. My position was assigned me, I can't say whether by General Grierson or General Sturgis. They were together and I spoke to both.

Question. Did you see General Sturgis' escort in line on the left?

Answer. I saw them on the road to Baldwyn. They came up with the infantry and made a charge.

Question. Did you hold the Baldwyn road until the infantry came up and took position on that road?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. What was your next position?

Answer. My next position was in a low field on the east side of Tishomingo Creek. My men dismounted and were thrown forward as skirmishers, under the cover of a fence.

Question. How long did you remain there, what orders did you receive, and what did you do after that?

Answer. I should think I remained there an hour and a half; most of the time I was with General Sturgis and near the cross-roads. Soon after 4 o'clock I was ordered to retreat, and did so; I think about half a mile. It was at the first house after crossing the creek.

Question. Was your command replenished with ammunition after you went into the fight?

Answer. Yes, sir. We had used the most of our ammunition in the fight, Before retreating we replenished our boxes so far as we could from the wagons. A very little of the ammunition belonging to my brigade was left then, and we took all there was.

Question. How much ammunition had your men when you arrived at Ripley?

Answer. From five to twenty-five rounds. We probably averaged twenty rounds.

Question. During the retreat from Ripley were you at the rear or head of the column?

Answer. The position of my brigade was at the head of the column. Three of my four regiments were alternately at the rear.

Question. At what time did you reach Collierville, and at what time did you leave there?

Answer. I think we reached there a little before 9 o'clock on the morning of the 12th, and left a little after sunset on the same day.

Question. What was the occasion of your leaving Collierville at that time?

Answer. We were ordered to do so by General Grierson.

Question. Had rations and forage been sent out to Collierville by rail for the command?

Answer. Plenty of rations had been sent, but there was not sufficient forage.

Question. Was there not an alarm gotten up which was the occasion of your leaving Collierville that night?

Answer. I know of no alarm, except that arising from our condition. I heard no report that we were to be attacked.

Question. To what causes do you attribute the defeat of our forces at Brice's Cross-Roads?

Answer. I think that the force of the enemy largely outnumbered any force which we opposed to them at any one time, and it is my opinion that the enemy outnumbered our whole force. I was not in a position to judge. I was never taken into consultation. I did not know what General Sturgis' orders were, and did not hear the reports concerning the enemy.

Question. Do you know of any general officer or brigade or regimental commander getting intoxicated on the day of the battle or during the expedition?

Answer. I do not.

Question. How long after you were relieved by the infantry before they were attacked by the enemy?

Answer. I think about fifteen minutes, but as soon as they had got their line formed.

Question. Was your line relieved all at once?

Answer. My line had just been driven back, and I was commencing to form a second line, and had 400 or 500 men in position, when I saw the head of the infantry column. Colonel McMillen requested me to show him the best position for his men. I directed him to a point to the right of the road, by forming from which the left of his line would relieve my force on and near the road, his left resting near the road. I expected to hold the left of the road. As the left of his line came into position on the road my line was withdrawn to the cover on the left of the road, and my men were ordered to horse.

Question. Did you see Sturgis' escort holding any portion of the line before the infantry had arrived?

Answer. I did not see it personally, but was informed that they held a portion of the line after my right was driven back. My left was still on the Baldwyn road, and holding it, but the ground to the right of the road had been uncovered, and it was this portion of the line they occupied. It may have appeared at the cross-roads that the Baldwyn road was wholly uncovered, but such was not the case, as my line was still on the left of the road and holding the road.

Question. Did the position you took after being relieved by the infantry cover the left flank of the infantry line?

Answer. No, sir; it was a good deal to the rear of it.

Question. Was there any other cavalry covering the infantry line?

Answer. No, sir; none of any account.

Question. Did you receive any orders from General Sturgis or General Grierson to protect the left flank of the infantry line?

Answer. The position I took was assigned to me by General Grierson. It was on the left of the Seventy-second Ohio and about a quarter of a mile north from the Baldwyn road. I think it was the best position to meet the enemy in any heavy effort to turn the left flank of the infantry line. I had also about 200 men in a ravine between the Baldwyn road and the Seventy-second Ohio.

Question. Was it customary on your march to the cross-roads to have the leading cavalry brigade as far in advance of the infantry column as it was on the day of the battle?

Answer. The distance was so great that it is almost impossible for me to say, but I was almost daily ordered, and was that day specially ordered, to keep out of the way of the train. The order was given to me by General Grierson.

Question. What is your estimate of the whole force of the enemy at Brice's Cross-Roads?

Answer. As near as I can judge from 12,000 to 15,000 men.

Lieut. A. M. KINZIE sworn and examined.

By the PRESIDENT:

Question. State your name, rank, and regiment; the length of time you have been in the service, and your present position in the army.

Answer. A. M. Kinzie; lieutenant, Ninth Illinois Cavalry; I have been in the service three years; I am aide-de-camp to Major-General Washburn.

Question. Did you go to Ripley in charge of a flag of truce? and, if so, state when.

Answer. I went to Ripley with a flag of truce; cannot state the date exactly; I arrived there I believe just two weeks after the fight at Brice's Cross-Roads.

Question. State what you learned at Ripley concerning the strength of the enemy at that engagement.

Answer. I learned from the statements of Colonel Faulkner, and other rebel officers and rebel soldiers, with whom I talked, that they had about 8,000 men, of whom about 5,000 were engaged, all of which were cavalry, the infantry not arriving in time. The rebel cavalry in this section are seldom armed with carbines. They are uniformly armed with the rifled musket, and are really mounted infantry, although called cavalry.

At 6 p. m. the Board adjourned to meet at 2 p. m. Thursday, July 21, 1864.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *July 21, 1864—2 p. m.*

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

The members of the Board and the recorder present.

The minutes of the preceding session read and approved.

Capt. J. A. FITCH duly sworn and examined.

By the PRESIDENT:

Question. State your name, rank, and regiment; the length of time you have been in the service, and the position you occupied on the late expedition under General Sturgis.

Answer. John A. Fitch; captain Company E, First Illinois Light Artillery; I entered the service in October, 1861; in the late expedition I commanded two sections (four pieces) of my battery.

Question. How were you furnished or supplied with forage on the march out?

Answer. I was instructed to take only sufficient forage to last to La Fayette, but took a wagon-load, which I made to last me until I got to Ripley. After I left there all that we had was what we picked up along the road, which did not amount to a half a feed at any time.

Question. Was the march from La Fayette to Brice's Cross-Roads made in as short a time as it could have been; and, if not, how much more time was consumed than necessary?

Answer. I think it could have been made in two days' less time and just as easily as we made it.

Question. What part did your battery take in the battle of Brice's Cross-Roads?

Answer. In the movement of that day the First Brigade, to which I was attached, was in the rear of the infantry column. While moving, about 12 o'clock on the 10th, a courier came back with the information that there was fighting in front. Shortly after we heard firing. After moving along perhaps three-quarters of an hour word was sent back to move up more rapidly. The entire column commenced moving at an increased pace. Shortly after I noticed many infantry soldiers lying along the road evidently suffering from the effects of the heat. The firing at this time appeared to increase, and the exhausted men by the roadside appeared to accumulate; many of them were suffering from sunstroke. I arrived on the battle-ground, I should think, at 2.30 o'clock, and was ordered by Colonel McMillen to post my battery in reserve on the left of the road, just near Brice's house, which I did. I was ordered to wait there and hold myself in readiness to go into action at a moment's notice. The infantry were filing past me and taking position. I waited in that position about three-quarters of an hour, I should think; and all at once the firing along the whole line grew very heavy, and I was ordered by an aide of Colonel McMillen, Lieutenant Abel, to move one of my 12-pounder Napoleons right in the crossing of the two roads. I could not see the enemy on account of the brush, which was distant about forty feet from my gun, but judging by the firing of the enemy's position I timed my fuses at a second and a half, which gave me a distance of 450 yards. I continued firing with shell and shrapnel at that distance. In a short time the Ninth Minnesota

came up and laid in the road just on my right. After lying there a few moments they moved forward into the timber and very soon the rebels made a determined attack along our whole line. At that time the firing became very heavy. In a short time the regiments on my left began to give back. Just at this time the Ninth Minnesota gave them a heavy volley and were cheering, and seemed to be driving the enemy, although I could not see them. The regiments on my left began to fall back, and some fifteen minutes afterward the Ninth Minnesota fell back on my right. In the mean time the artillery, which was posted to the left and front of Brice's house, could not fire on account of the infantry coming in so close in front of them. I continued firing with my single piece as I had range directly on the Guntown road. About this time I had instructions from Colonel McMillen to put another piece in position on the road to the right of the cross-roads. I got this piece in position, but the rebels just then attempted to turn our right flank, and they got so near that I could not use this piece, and was obliged to retire it. The rebels at the same time turned both flanks of our line and forced the whole line back. Colonel McMillen then gave me orders in person to hold the cross-roads at all hazards. I could not see the enemy, but judged from their firing that they were very near. I immediately gave them canister with both pieces as fast as I could load and fire. The infantry at this time were about on my flanks, firing and falling back. I held this position at the cross-roads until all the infantry had moved to the rear, and so far as I could see I was left alone. I remained there firing until the enemy commenced to fire on my left and rear from a position in the garden of Brice's house, about seventy-five feet from where I was. I saw it was useless to remain longer and I limbered my two guns to the rear, passing through a field which was on the right of the road as we advanced, and crossed the creek about forty rods below the bridge and came into the road about half a mile from the battle-field. My other section, in charge of a lieutenant, had been withdrawn from the battle-field by Colonel McMillen's orders when the left was turned, and was at this time in advance of me, going to the rear. I was obliged to leave one caisson on the field, the wheel-horses being shot. I did not get into position again. With the exception of the caisson I brought everything away as far as the Hatchie bottom. There I found the road blocked up with the other batteries. I staid there until 1 o'clock in the morning trying, in conjunction with the other captains of batteries, to find or cut some other road through the swamp, and using every endeavor to pass through the swamp. At 1 o'clock in the morning, finding it impossible to get the guns through the swamp, I reported the matter to Colonel Wilkin, who commanded our brigade. He gave me instructions to spike the guns and destroy everything I could, mounting my men on the horses, and move with the retreating column. I did this, spiking the guns, cutting down the spokes of the wheels, destroying the ammunition, smashing the chests, and burning the equipments. I mounted my men and moved on with the retreating column of infantry to Ripley. From there I moved with the column of cavalry to Collierville.

Question. At what points between the cross-roads and Ripley did you see General Sturgis and Colonel McMillen, or either of them, after the battle?

Answer. After we left the cross-roads I did not see General Sturgis until we got to Ripley; I saw Colonel McMillen about half a mile this side of the second white house this side of the cross-roads. At this time he passed by me on the road. I saw him again on the 11th. I saw him again at Collierville.

Question. Did you see General Sturgis at the cross-roads during the fight?

Answer. I saw him but once during the fight; it was about 4 o'clock, I think.

Question. What sort of a position was that at the cross-roads for using artillery against the enemy?

Answer. It was no position at all. I could not see for any distance. I could not judge the distance the enemy were from me, or whether the ground rose or fell in our front. I could not judge of the effect of our firing, nor tell when we got range.

Question. How many pieces of artillery were at the cross-roads when you were there?

Answer. There were fourteen pieces there.

Question. How many pieces were put into position and used against the enemy?

Answer. Twelve pieces.

Question. How many pieces of artillery did the enemy open on you at that point?

Answer. About six.

Question. To what causes do you attribute the defeat of our forces at Brice's Cross-Roads?

Answer. I believe if we had originally made a stand at the second white house, letting the cavalry fall back to that point, we could have fought them there and beaten them. I am of the opinion that the enemy in that fight had more men than we had. I think our men were exhausted before they got into the fight. I think the Second Brigade were beaten before they went into the fight at all. I think I passed 300 of them lying in the road before reaching the cross-roads. The position at the cross-roads was a bad one for artillery, as I have already stated.

Question. Do you know of any general officer, brigade or regimental commander, being intoxicated on the day of the fight?

Answer. I do not.

By Col. I. G. KAPPNER:

Question. Do you know of any instance on the expedition where forage was guarded for the benefit of citizens?

Answer. About four miles beyond Ripley I sent my horses out into a field of oats to graze, having no feed for them. They were ordered out by an orderly from General Sturgis' headquarters. I know of no other instance.

Capt. J. M. JOHNSON sworn and examined.

By the PRESIDENT:

Question. State your name, rank, and regiment; the length of time you have been in the service, and the position you occupied on the late expedition under General Sturgis.

Answer. J. M. Johnson; captain, One hundred and fourteenth Illinois Infantry Volunteers; I have been in the service since the commencement of the war, with the exception of two months in the year 1862; on the late expedition I acted as field officer and second in command in my regiment.

Question. What was the condition of the men of your regiment when you went into action at Brice's Cross-Roads?

Answer. Very bad; nearly worn out; exhausted from heat and overmarching.

Question. What was your position when the regiment formed its first line of battle?

Answer. I was in the center of the left wing; Colonel King was on the right. The ground where the regiment was formed was nearly level and grown up very thick with underbrush, what we would call blackjack in our country.

Question. Did you see the enemy in your front?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. What troops joined your regiment on the left in line?

Answer. The Second Brigade was on our left, but not within 150 yards of us. I could not say how far exactly.

Question. How long after your regiment became engaged was it that the enemy turned your left flank?

Answer. It was from a half to three-quarters of an hour.

Question. Did the enemy turn the right and left flanks of your regiment at the same time?

Answer. Very near the same time, but I think they were on the left flank first.

Question. To what causes do you attribute the defeat of our forces at Brice's Cross-Roads?

Answer. I should suppose by crowding the men up, fatigning them, the position in which they were placed in the field, and want of connection between the lines. When we first went into position I restrained my men from firing, having been told that there was another line of our troops in our front, which I supposed to be a line of skirmishers. My men lying down could see, under the brush, the rebels moving back and forth in our front, and occasionally fired at them, for which I reproved them, supposing they were firing on our men by mistake. The men claimed that they were rebels as some of them had on gray clothes. This lasted about twenty minutes, when I concluded that there were none of our men in front and ordered my men to open fire.

Question. What was the feeling of the troops as far as regards confidence in their commanding general?

Answer. Rather poor. The men generally expressed want of confidence in their commanding general. I heard the men say frequently that General Sturgis had said he expected to lose his train.

Question. What acts of mismanagement on the part of commanding officers came under your observation?

Answer. There was not care taken to form the lines properly. The different portions of the line were not properly connected. The position at the cross-roads ought not to have been taken at all. The position itself whipped us. In my opinion the position ought to have been taken two miles this side of the cross-roads.

Question. After falling back from the cross-roads could your regiment have been rallied at the position you refer to?

Answer. It was rallied and formed in line there.

Question. How long did it remain in line there?

Answer. We remained there, I should think, half an hour. We were ordered to fall back from this position at the end of that time.

Question. Do you know of any general officer or brigade or regimental commander being intoxicated on the expedition?

Answer. Yes, sir; I do. Colonel McMillen, I would say, was drunk on the cars between here and Collierville on the day we went out from here. The soldiers saw him in this condition.

Question. Were there any unnecessary delays on the outward march of the expedition?

Answer. There was a delay of time. On the whole I think we lost over a day unnecessarily in going out.

At 5.30 p. m. the Board adjourned to meet at 2 p. m. to-morrow.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *July 22, 1864—2 p. m.*

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.
Present, the members of the Board and the recorder.
The minutes of the preceding session were read and approved.

Capt. E. O. MALLORY duly sworn and examined.

By the PRESIDENT:

Question. State your name, rank, and regiment; the length of time you have been in the service, and the position you occupied on the late expedition under General Sturgis.

Answer. Egbert O. Mallory; captain, One hundred and fourteenth Illinois Infantry Volunteers; I have been in the service since July 18, 1862; on the expedition I commanded my company, Company I.

Question. What was the condition of your men when they went into the fight at Brice's Cross-Roads on the 10th of June?

Answer. They were greatly exhausted from marching in quick and double-quick time in the heat of the day.

Question. How long after you arrived at the cross-roads before you were engaged with the enemy?

Answer. About half or three-quarters of an hour.

Question. Did you see any commanding officer drink any intoxicating liquor on the day of the fight?

Answer. I can't say that I did. I saw two of them drinking from a bottle; they were General Sturgis and Colonel McMillen. It was in the road where we formed the first line after falling back from the cross-roads at what we called the white house.

Question. What was the feeling among the men as regards confidence in their commanding general?

Answer. They had no confidence in him. I heard them express that opinion.

Question. What caused that feeling?

Answer. The past history of the man and their having been with him on his former expedition.

Private ANDREW* ARMSTRONG sworn and examined.

By the PRESIDENT:

Question. State your name, rank, and regiment.

Answer. Andrew Armstrong; private, Company G, One hundred and fourteenth Illinois Infantry.

Question. Were you with your regiment in the fight at Brice's Cross-Roads?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Did you see any general officer or colonel drink any intoxicating liquor on the day of the fight? and, if so, state the circumstances.

Answer. Yes, sir; I saw General Sturgis and Colonel McMillen with a bottle of whisky about sundown on that day where we formed our last line, about half a mile from what is called the last white house. I saw Colonel McMillen pass the bottle to General Sturgis and saw him (General S.) take a drink.

Question. What kind of conversation did you hear between Colonel McMillen and General Sturgis at that time?

Answer. I heard no conversation between them, but I heard Colonel McMillen after the drinking give the order to Colonel Wilkin to form his brigade in line and to hold that position until dark, and said, "We will form a new line about three miles from here, and you can retire behind that, and we will whip them yet."

Question. Did you see any general officer or colonel intoxicated at any time after the expedition left Memphis?

Answer. Yes, sir; I saw Colonel McMillen intoxicated on the cars, and saw him fall out of the car at the place where the troops left the train. I saw him fall once after he got off the cars.

Question. What was the feeling among the men before the battle as regards confidence in their commanding general?

Answer. From what I could learn they seemed to have but little confidence in their general.

Question. What reasons did you hear given for want of confidence in the general?

Answer. It was from the loitering and careless manner in which we marched till we arrived at Ripley. After that we were ordered to stay close in the ranks.

At 5 p. m. the Board adjourned to meet at 2 p. m. to-morrow.

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*Borne on the muster-rolls of his company as Leander.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *July 23, 1864—2 p. m.*

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

The members of the Board and the recorder present.

The minutes of the preceding session were read and approved.

Brig. Gen. B. H. GRIERSON duly sworn and examined.

By the PRESIDENT:

Question. State your name and rank; the length of time you have been in service, and the position you occupied on the late expedition under General Sturgis.

Answer. B. H. Grierson; Brigadier-General U. S. Volunteers; I have been in the service since May, 1861; on the late expedition I commanded the Cavalry Division.

Question. What time did your command leave La Fayette?

Answer. I think it was on the 2d of June.

Question. How many days' forage did you take for your animals?

Answer. We did not take any, but we got a feed or two by sending back to the railroad.

Question. Did you find sufficient forage after that from there to Brice's Cross-Roads?

Answer. No, sir; it was very difficult to obtain forage. The foraging was very hard on the command.

Question. Was there any order prohibiting feeding on growing oats, wheat, &c.?

Answer. There was no order, I believe, but that is not good feed.

Question. How were you supplied with forage on this last expedition under General Smith?

Answer. We managed to take along a little, but were more fortunate than when upon the other expedition.

Question. What route did you take on this last trip?

Answer. From La Fayette we took the direct route to Ripley, and from there to New Albany and Pontotoc, the cavalry marching on the flanks and in the advance and rear wherever practicable.

Question. Had General Smith as large a train as General Sturgis?

Answer. I did not count them, but do not think there was much difference.

Question. What was the condition of your animals on your return from the expedition under General Smith?

Answer. Very fair. Much better than I would have expected.

Question. Were any orders issued by General Sturgis or yourself for guarding forage for the benefit of citizens?

Answer. There were occasional cases where guards were placed over the corn of those who had relatives in our army, but those cases were very rare.

Question. Were you present at a consultation of officers under General Sturgis, at Ripley, on the march out?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. What occurred at the consultation, and what was the result?

Answer. Colonel Hoge, Colonel McMillen, General Sturgis, and myself were present. It seemed we were called together to consult as to what was best to be done under the circumstances. The general asked me my opinion, and I gave it to him. I thought, considering the condition of the roads, which were very bad in consequence of the

rain, and considering that the command was encumbered with a large train, and that we were marching directly toward the line of the enemy's communications, and that our march had been so slow that the enemy would have ample time to know our whole force, and concentrate his—under these circumstances any advance from that point I deemed hazardous, and if he did advance beyond there I advised him not to advance with the train. I think, but am not positive, that General Sturgis was of the same opinion with me. Colonel McMillen referred to the previous expedition, and upon account of their failure at that time to find the enemy, he was in favor of going on, if we did get whipped. It was understood that the train was to be considerably reduced before we advanced much farther. Previous to this I had understood we were to take the Ellistown road. General Sturgis informed me then that we would take the Fulton road, as that was the best road that led out of Ripley. As I was leaving the conference I told General Sturgis I supposed we would have to go on and fight whatever we came to; but that if I were he, I would take the responsibility of stopping there and not going farther with the train, giving my opinion that we would be attacked there if we waited for the enemy. He did not show me his instructions, but gave me to understand that he was to go farther, and said he wished to go on so long as there was a feeling in the command that he ought to do so.

Question. At this time what information had you in regard to the strength and movements of the enemy?

Answer. At this time we had already received information that Rucker's brigade, with which we had been skirmishing the day before, was being drawn up from Oxford toward Tupelo, and that a part of Buford's division was sent up toward Rienzi on account of Colonel Kargé's movement, and that the force lately at Corinth was ordered down to Tupelo, where all the rest of Forrest's command was concentrated. Forrest's force was variously estimated at from 7,000 to 12,000 men.

Question. Did General Sturgis have this information?

Answer. This information was obtained by myself and command, and was all given to General Sturgis as soon as received.

Question. Do you think the march from Ripley was made as quickly as it could be?

Answer. I think it was very slow. The roads were bad, but I think we could have made the march in less time.

Question. At what time in the day and at what place did you encounter the enemy on the 10th?

Answer. Our advance encountered the enemy's pickets at about 9 o'clock at Tishomingo Creek, a little this side of the cross-roads.

Question. Was the first line of battle of the cavalry formed under your direction?

Answer. The first thing done after arriving at the cross-roads was to halt the command and send out strong patrols on all the roads. Pretty soon the patrols on the Baldwyn road reported that they had struck quite a force of the enemy about a mile and a half beyond the cross-roads. When we reached the cross-roads we found evident signs of a large column having lately passed there in the direction of Baldwyn. Then we learned from citizens that Forrest's whole command, consisting of 7,000 or 8,000 men and six pieces of artillery, had passed in that direction two or three days previously, and that the day before we were there a small portion had passed with a train. I sent this information immediately to General Sturgis. When the patrols reported the force on the Baldwyn road I immediately sent a battalion out there to hold them in check and develop their force. They reported back very heavy skirmishing and that the enemy were in strong force. I immediately sent this information to General Sturgis and then ordered Colonel Waring's whole brigade out on that road, and also ordered Colonel Winslow's brigade up to the cross-roads. I went out in person to the line of skirmishers and viewed the ground all around the cross-roads and on both the Baldwyn and Guntown roads. I selected a position for Colonel Waring about a mile beyond the cross-roads and in the open timber beyond the clearing, with instructions to hold the position as long as possible, and, when necessary, to fall back to the edge of the timber this side of the clearing, where his reserve was formed, with the open ground in front, and take new position. The firing increased, and Colonel Waring informed me that there was a considerable force of the enemy in his front, and he would probably be compelled to fall back to the reserve. I immediately sent this information to General Sturgis. The patrol

which I had sent out on the Guntown road reported a column moving from the Baldwyn to the Guntown road. As I had received no further instructions from General Sturgis, and my previous instructions had been to march that day as far as Baldwyn, I concluded to hold that position and await further instructions. I ordered forward Colonel Winslow's brigade on the Guntown road, with instructions to connect with Colonel Waring's right, and take position in the open ground in front and with his own right at or across the Guntown road. A portion of his brigade was thrown out on the Pontotoc road to the edge of the timber, where they had a good view. I kept 600 men at the Tishomingo Creek as a reserve.

Question. How long did your line maintain its original position along the edge of the timber?

Answer. Two hours at least.

Question. What message did you send to General Sturgis during this time?

Answer. Directly after I got the line formed the fighting became heavy along the whole line. I sent during these two hours repeated messages to General Sturgis, informing him that I was fighting a large force, and that my reserves were being used up, but that I thought I could hold the position till the infantry came up if they were brought forward promptly. When we had been fighting two hours General Sturgis' adjutant, Captain Rawolle, came up and stated that the general directed him to tell me that he believed that the force I was fighting was a brigade of from 1,200 to 1,500 men, and that the general wished me to move on to Baldwyn, leaving a detachment at the cross-roads until the infantry came up, and that the infantry would go on to Guntown. I told Captain Rawolle that I had been trying to travel the Baldwyn road, but found it blocked by the enemy, and that I thought if he would go out to the front he would conclude we were fighting more force than the general supposed. Soon after this General Sturgis arrived in person, with the Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and I acquainted him with all the facts in regard to the position. Just about this time there came a message from Colonel Waring that he would have to fall back unless he received some support. I suggested to General Sturgis to send his escort (the Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry) to support Colonel Waring, which was done. About this time the right of Colonel Waring's line was forced back about 100 or 200 yards, and Colonel Winslow was obliged to retire his line to connect it with Colonel Waring's. This position, I think, was held by the cavalry till the infantry came up.

Question. What orders did General Sturgis give you in regard to withdrawing the cavalry when the infantry came up?

Answer. He told me to withdraw and reorganize them, holding them in readiness to operate on the flanks, which I did. Colonel Winslow's brigade remained in position on the right, and remained there some time after they were ordered to withdraw by General Sturgis, as there was a renewed attack on the right.

Question. How long was it after you were ordered to prepare your command to operate on the flanks before those preparations were completed?

Answer. I immediately sent a part of Waring's brigade (I think the Fourth Missouri) out on the left flank. The Tenth Missouri was already on the right flank, and the Seventh Illinois was sent there. The balance of Waring's brigade was sent across the creek, and they had barely time to form squadron, when I had to dismount them and send them out to repel a heavy attack on our left rear.

Question. How long after the cavalry was withdrawn was it that the infantry commenced falling back?

Answer. I think about half an hour after Colonel Winslow withdrew.

Question. What orders did General Sturgis give you in relation to the conduct of the retreat?

Answer. He ordered us to fall back and take a new position at a point about one and a half or two miles back, where he said he had noticed a good position. I fell back to the place which I supposed to be the one General Sturgis referred to, formed a line there, and got an infantry regiment and a battery in position. General Sturgis then came along and told me that he thought that that wasn't the place; that he thought there was a better position farther back. I thought that was the proper place where a line should be formed, and remained there some time. I think that if

we had rallied at that place we could have checked the enemy sufficiently to have saved everything. After staying there some time I found that the mass of the infantry were passing by, and that I could not hold that position with the force I had. I accordingly directed Colonel Winslow to fall back to the first favorable position, and I started to find Colonel Waring to place him in the same position. When I found him he said that General Sturgis had ordered him to go ahead and open a way to the rear.

Question. Where did you next see General Sturgis, and what did he say to you?

Answer. I saw him two or three miles back from that point, and I told him that everything was in confusion, and that something must be done to organize the command and save the train. He told me that there were two lines formed in the rear, and I went back to see, but could find none. Colonel Winslow had formed and held his position as long as he could, and was then moving on the left flank. I went still back of him to see if I could find a line of any organized troops, but could not. When I again overtook Colonel Winslow he had been ordered by General Sturgis to go on and form a line across the road and stop there to reorganize at some favorable point, and Winslow suggested Stubbs' plantation. I then went on and overtook and halted Waring beyond Stubbs'. Soon after General Sturgis came up and ordered me to go with Waring's brigade to Ripley or send it there as rapidly as possible. After giving the order to Waring I remained with Winslow's brigade.

Question. What efforts were made at Ripley by General Sturgis, or any one else, to reorganize the command?

Answer. I tried to find General Sturgis when I got there, but he had left. I then formed Winslow's brigade, and faced the enemy, who were then on both of our flanks. I also halted a negro regiment, placed them in position, holding them in check some time. We fought the enemy there until our ammunition was exhausted. The infantry having all passed on, we then fell back.

Question. How far did the enemy follow you on the retreat?

Answer. They followed us to the vicinity of Davis' Mills, or Spring Hill, in great force.

Question. To what causes do you attribute the defeat of our forces at Brice's Cross-Roads?

Answer. First. I think the enemy was there in larger force than General Sturgis expected. He did not expect to fight them at that point, nor before reaching the railroad. Second. The slow march that we had had, giving the enemy time to ascertain our strength and concentrate. Third. On account of the infantry not coming up so as to get into action sooner. Fourth. From want of instructions to my command. If I had used my own judgment I should have fallen back when I found the enemy there in force; but I could not do that as my instructions were to go on to Baldwyn, and those instructions were renewed after I had been fighting two hours. Fifth. If the cavalry had been with the infantry, and marching on their flanks, and they had gone into action together, the result would have been different.

Question. At what time did you march on the morning of the 10th, and what delays, if any, did you make on the march of that day?

Answer. We moved about 5 o'clock, and after marching four or five miles I halted an hour. When I learned that the infantry were coming up I moved forward very slowly to the cross-roads.

Question. Do you know of any general officer or brigade or regimental commander being intoxicated at any time on that expedition?

Answer. No, sir; I do not.

Question. At what time did you arrive at Collierville on the retreat, and at what time did you leave there?

Answer. We arrived there in the forenoon, I can't tell exactly at what time, and left there just about dusk.

Question. What re-enforcements did you find there?

Answer. Colonel Wolfe's brigade of infantry and 100 mounted men of the Seventh Kansas; about 1,800 men.

Question. Did you know when you arrived there that a part of your retreating column had not yet arrived, but were approaching?

Answer. Yes, sir; we had heard that they were approaching, and sent out patrols to gather them in. The men were constantly coming in. I learned through some of my cavalry that Wilkin, with a considerable column, was approaching by the way of La Grange and Moscow.

Question. By whose orders did you leave Collierville that night, and what reasons were given for such orders?

Answer. By General Sturgis' orders. He informed me that it was reported that a column of the enemy was moving up toward White's Station to cut us off.

Question. In your opinion, was there any necessity for marching away from Collierville that night?

Answer. No, sir; there was not. I was surprised when I received the order to march. If we had remained there it would have been a great benefit to the command, and would have saved us a great many men and horses. I remained at White's Station until the 15th, rendering all the assistance in my power to the scattered men, who were coming in, by my patrols.

Question. In your opinion could the trains, artillery, and retreating troops have been saved by proper management and exertions on the part of the commanding officer?

Answer. I think a greater portion of the artillery and trains might have been saved, and also many men from being captured or killed.

At 6 p. m. the Board adjourned to meet at 2 p. m. Monday, July 25, 1864.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *July 25, 1864—2.30 p. m.*

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, all of the members and the recorder.

The minutes of the two preceding sessions were read and approved.

Col. E. F. WINSLOW duly sworn and examined.

By the PRESIDENT:

Question. State your name, rank, and regiment; the length of time you have been in the service, and the position you occupied on the late expedition under General Sturgis.

Answer. E. F. Winslow; colonel Fourth Iowa Cavalry; I have been in the service since November 23, 1861; on the late expedition I commanded the Second Brigade of the Cavalry Division.

Question. How were you supplied with forage on the expedition?

Answer. We had very little. We often had to march farther to secure forage after we got into camp than we had marched during the day. After we left the railroad we did not have over half rations.

Question. At what point did you first hear of the enemy being in force in your front?

Answer. My command met at Ripley what was reported to be Bell's brigade, and skirmished with them. It was just at sundown, and they retired in the night. This was on the 7th of June.

Question. Did you learn anything more in reference to the enemy before you got to Brice's Cross Roads?

Answer. I did not.

Question. At what time in the day did you encounter the enemy at Brice's Cross-Roads?

Answer. My command was ordered into position at 12 o'clock.

Question. Had there been any fighting by Waring's brigade previous to that?

Answer. There had been. I heard Waring's guns for about an hour previous to that.

Question. Describe the position of your first line of battle, and the character of the ground.

Answer. I sent the Tenth Missouri and Seventh Illinois Cavalry on the right-hand or Pontotoc road. They were mounted. The Third Iowa Cavalry and two battalions of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry were dismounted and placed in position across the Guntown road, their left connecting with Colonel Waring's right, and their right about fifty yards south of the Guntown road. The ground was somewhat undulating, but thickly covered with small oak timber. There was no cleared land immediately in front of my line. I could not see the enemy until we got very close to them. There was open ground about a quarter of a mile in front of our line.

Question. How long did you maintain your position on that line?

Answer. I should judge it to be three-quarters of an hour. Colonel Waring's brigade then fell back about 400 yards, and I was obliged to withdraw my line on the left to connect with his. Before I discovered that Colonel Waring had fallen back the enemy had got between his line and the left of mine, and I lost some 8 or 10 men wounded in consequence. We held this last line for an hour or an hour and a half until relieved by the infantry.

Question. Were you attacked by the enemy in much force before the infantry came up?

Answer. Not in sufficient force to drive us from our position. I could not tell how strong the enemy was, because we could not see any of them.

Question. What orders did you receive, and what did you do after the infantry came up?

Answer. Just before the infantry arrived I received information from General Grierson that the infantry was arriving. When the head of their column came in sight I received orders from General Grierson to withdraw my men and mount them. I waited in person until two infantry regiments had arrived and had taken positions which I pointed out to them, directing the Third and Fourth Iowa to retire and mount as speedily as possible. I went to the rear and reported to General Sturgis, who was about 200 yards in the rear of Brice's house, and told him what I had done. He said that was right, and that the cavalry had already done all the infantry labor which he should require of them, and wished them then to perform their legitimate duty on the flanks, where they belonged. I then went to the front. My men were just withdrawing from the bushes and there was no firing. Colonel McMillen was present superintending the movements of the infantry. When my men had got about twenty yards in rear of the infantry line the enemy and our men commenced firing very fiercely. I directed my men to remain in position where they where, and informed Colonel McMillen that I would not withdraw them until further orders, as he was evidently severely attacked. I sent an aide to General Sturgis, informing him of the circumstances and asking further instructions, and received orders to retire at once and mount my men. I again went and reported to General Sturgis and General Grierson, who were together. They asked if my men were retiring, and seemed impatient for them to come. Presently they came out and I mounted them as soon as possible. General Sturgis then asked me if I could send any men to the right. I told him that I had two regiments there already. He wished to know if they could help the infantry. I told him that I could dismount 150 men with carbines if he said so. He instructed me to do so, and I immediately caused it to be done, instructing them to hold that position as long as possible. Four companies of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry had been sent back to the train before the infantry came up, by order of General Grierson. The Third Iowa Cavalry was mounted and formed in a field on the south of the road, about one-third of a mile in rear of a creek. About this time General Sturgis came up to where I was, and remarked that Colonel McMillen was driving the enemy. He then rode off. This was about a mile in rear of the cross-roads. Two minutes after General Sturgis left one of the enemy's shells struck within fifty feet of where I was. I then discovered

that our infantry had been driven back. In a few minutes afterward everything commenced going by me to the rear—artillery, train, ambulances, and men—all mixed up together. I then went back to the creek to see what had become of my command. I found that the Fourth Iowa Cavalry had dismounted and occupied a little hill near the bridge, to protect the withdrawal of their horses across the creek, which done they mounted and followed the Third Iowa. At the time I got back to the creek the most of our forces had fallen back this side of the creek in a great deal of confusion. Finding that the army was retiring in this manner, I directed the head of my column to proceed slowly to the rear, on a line parallel with the retreating column. I proceeded back to a point about one mile and a half from the creek and formed my command in form of squadron on the south side of the road in a field. The enemy soon commenced to shell us, and I was then directed by General Grierson to move according to my own discretion, which I did. I reported to General Sturgis about four miles this side of the creek. I reported my command in good shape and asked for orders. He directed me to go to Stubbs' and stop the retreating column, which I did. General Sturgis arrived there a few minutes after I did and told me to open the lines and direct everybody to push for Ripley as fast as possible. I remarked to him that that would oblige the abandonment of the train and all the artillery, which could not be got through the swamp. He said that the artillery and train had already gone to hell, and that if they got through the swamp they could not eventually be saved, because there was no forage for the animals. He requested me to take the rear of the column and remain there until the larger part of it had passed by. I halted my command from 9 till 2.30 o'clock and then took the rear of the column to Ripley.

Question. In your opinion, could the retreating column have been rallied at that point and the trains and artillery saved?

Answer. I think they could, and think that was the only place where it could have been done.

Question. What efforts were made to make a stand at Ripley?

Answer. I was in the rear, and had considerable fighting with the enemy. Two negro regiments were also in position. The balance of the column had passed by before we got there, and I don't know where they went to.

Question. To what causes do you attribute the defeat of our forces at Brice's Cross-Roads?

Answer. I think that the main cause was the exhaustion of the infantry when it arrived on the field of battle. I think the position was a good one for infantry but not for artillery. I think there was a far better position about two miles this side of the creek, where, if the infantry had been halted and the cavalry had fallen back to the creek, we undoubtedly would have beaten them. I do not think that over three-fifths of the infantry got into the fight on account of exhaustion.

Question. Do you know of any general officer or brigade or regimental commander being intoxicated on the day of the battle?

Answer. I do not.

Question. What conversation had you with General Sturgis after the retreat had commenced about trying to stop it?

Answer. About four miles this side of the creek I expressed to General Sturgis some surprise that there had not been an attempt made to stop the rout. He said that himself and other officers within his reach had made every exertion to reorganize the command, but that the troops were without discipline, and, although good soldiers when successful, when unsuccessful they were perfectly worthless. He said that they were nothing but a mob.

Question. Did you see any infantry that appeared to be organized during the retreat on the night of the 10th?

Answer. No, sir; I did not.

Question. How near to the cross-roads was the train brought up during the fight?

Answer. I think the main part of the train was brought up within three-quarters of a mile of the cross-roads, and a large portion of it was brought up nearly if not quite to the cross-roads.

Question. Was that a proper position for the train under the circumstances?

Answer. I do not think it was a proper position under any circumstances. I think that was one cause of losing the train.

Question. From Ripley to Collierville what part of the column were you in?

Answer. I was at the rear all of the time.

Question. How far did the enemy follow you this side of Ripley?

Answer. They followed us in force about five miles. At that point they made a dash on us and took a good many prisoners. After that they only followed us with a few men.

Question. Did you receive any orders from General Sturgis about conducting the rear after leaving Stubbs' plantation?

Answer. I never received any orders from him, either in person or otherwise, in regard to any movement whatever after leaving Stubbs'. The only time that I saw General Sturgis was about ten miles this side of Ripley as he was passing to the front. He then gave me no orders.

Question. At what time did you arrive at Collierville on the retreat, and what time did you leave there, and what were the reasons for leaving at that time?

Answer. We arrived there at noon on the 12th and left at dark. Two thousand fresh infantry arrived there about 3 o'clock in the afternoon on the cars from Memphis, the train also bringing ammunition, forage, and rations. I was informed by Generals Sturgis and Grierson that we would remain there all night, for the purpose of resting and covering the retreat of such infantry as might be coming in. The command moved by order of General Sturgis about dark to White's Station, seventeen miles, reaching there about daylight; in consequence of which movement 200 horses of my command were rendered unserviceable. I know of no reason for that march. Two hundred and fifty of my command were ordered back to Collierville the next morning to protect the retreat of such infantry as might come in.

At 6 p. m. the Board adjourned to meet at 2 p. m. to-morrow.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *July 26, 1864—2 p. m.*

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.
Present, the members and the recorder.
The minutes of the preceding session were read and approved.

Col. W. L. MCMILLEN duly sworn and examined.

By the PRESIDENT:

Question. State your name, rank, and regiment; the length of time you have been in the service, and the position you occupied on the late expedition under General Sturgis.

Answer. W. L. McMillen; colonel Ninety-fifth Ohio Infantry Volunteers; I have been in the service since the 19th of April, 1861, with the exception of a few months in the year 1862, and also a few weeks in 1861; on the late expedition under General Sturgis I left Memphis as the commanding officer of the First Brigade, First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. I was afterward placed in command of all the infantry of the expedition, which constituted a divison.

Question. What time did the infantry leave on the march from the railroad?

Answer. We left on the morning of the 3d of June, about 4 o'clock.

Question. At what time did General Sturgis assume command?

Answer. He arrived at my headquarters on the 2d of June, and assumed command on the same day.

Question. How were the animals of the infantry and artillery supplied with forage?

Answer. They were dependent on the forage which we obtained from the country, which at that season of the year was very scarce indeed.

Question. What means were adopted to secure forage on the march?

Answer. Foraging parties were sent out. I organized foraging parties from my command and sent them out every day, independently of any arrangements made by the commanding officer of the expedition.

Question. Were any orders issued by General Sturgis or yourself prohibiting forage being taken, or any guards stationed for that purpose?

Answer. No orders were issued by me nor General Sturgis, to my knowledge. Guards were stationed at private houses along the line of march, with instructions to prevent marauding and pillaging at such houses. Foraging parties were instructed not to take from families everything they had to live upon, but leave sufficient for them to live upon.

Question. Were you present at a consultation of officers with General Sturgis, at Ripley, on the march out?

Answer. On the morning following our arrival at Ripley I was sent for by General Sturgis, and on arriving at his headquarters was informed that he desired to see me in connection with General Grierson. I went to General Sturgis' room and found General Grierson with him, and also one or two other officers, whose presence I think was accidental.

Question. What was said, and what conclusion was arrived at at that consultation?

Answer. I can give only the substance of the conversation. When I entered the room General Grierson was talking to General Sturgis, portraying the difficulties that his command had encountered thus far on the march, on account of bad weather and want of forage, and depicting the difficulties and probable disaster which would attend the farther march of the expedition at that time. The impression I received at the time was that General Grierson considered it extremely hazardous to go beyond that point, and favored a return from there. I waited until General Grierson had finished his conversation, and was then asked by General Sturgis for my opinion as to what course he should pursue. The substance of my opinion was, that we had better proceed on our march on the line indicated in General Sturgis' orders, until the object of the expedition, as developed in his orders, was accomplished, or until we were stopped by the enemy. I made the remark that I would rather go on and meet the enemy, even if we should be whipped, than to return to Memphis without having met them. General Sturgis received our opinions, the interview closed, and a short time afterward we received marching orders, and moved out from Ripley, on the Fulton road.

Question. Had you at that time any information as to the enemy in your front?

Answer. There was a brigade of cavalry at Ripley, with which our cavalry had had a skirmish the evening before. We had heard that two brigades of cavalry had been sent in pursuit of a detachment of our cavalry under Colonel Kargé, which was sent a few days before to cut the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at Rienzi. One of these brigades passed through Ripley in pursuit of Kargé, and the other went on the other side of the Hatchie. General Forrest, with his main army, was supposed to be at or in the vicinity of Tupelo. The day after we left Ripley, I think, I heard of Forrest's moving north to form a junction with Roddey, who, reports said, had been assigned to his command.

Question. What time did you leave camp at Stubbs' plantation on the morning of the 10th?

Answer. I think it was 6 o'clock when the infantry left; I don't know exactly.

Question. Was the march from La Fayette to the camp at Stubbs' made as rapidly as possible.

Answer. Yes, sir; the only surprise is that it was made as soon as it was.

Question. Was the supply train under your charge?

Answer. Yes, sir; it was guarded by my troops.

Question. How long did you halt at Salem on the march out, and for what reason?

Answer. We halted there one day. The general commanding never communicated to me his reasons for so doing.

Question. How far did you march on the day you left Ripley?

Answer. I marched five miles; part of my command marched thirteen miles.

Question. At what point, and at what time of day on the 10th, did you first get orders to advance to the support of the cavalry?

Answer. It was, I think, in the vicinity of 11 o'clock on the morning of the 10th, some four or five miles south of Stubbs'.

Question. Had the infantry column and trains passed over what is known as the Hatchie Swamp?

Answer. I had halted the head of the column at a sufficient distance from the stream to enable the troops and train to cross and close up, and was waiting in that position.

Question. State what orders you received, and what you did on that day after that time.

Answer. General Sturgis was with me at the head of my column, at the place before indicated, when a messenger arrived with a written communication, which he handed to General Sturgis, which the general read immediately and handed it to me. It proved to be an official communication from General Grierson, dated 10 o'clock that morning, announcing that he was at Brice's Cross-Roads, and giving the distances to the railroad by the various roads from that point, stating that he had sent out parties on those different roads, and that a messenger just in from his advance on the Baldwyn road informed him that they had met the enemy and that skirmishing had begun briskly; stating, further, that the position, in his opinion, was an important and a good one, and suggesting that a brigade of infantry be moved forward to his support as rapidly as possible. Acting upon this information General Sturgis directed me to move my advance brigade forward as rapidly as I could without any reference to the movements of the train. He stated that he would go on with his escort as rapidly as he could to the cross-roads. I asked permission of the general, before he left, to accompany my advance brigade to the field, which was granted after assuring him that the troops left with the train would bring it up safely. I had gone but a short distance with my advance brigade when another messenger arrived, stating that the enemy was driving our cavalry back, and I was directed to move my advance brigade up in quick time and look well to the safety of the train. From this time until we reached the field orders were frequently received to move up as rapidly as possible, the substance of them being that the cavalry was being driven and the presence of the infantry was needed. Reaching a point about a mile and a half from the cross-roads I halted the advance brigade, Colonel Hoge's, for the purpose of enabling the men to rest and fill their canteens with water. Whilst engaged at this a peremptory order was received to move the brigade up in quick time without halting for any purpose whatever. I communicated the order to the commanding officer of the brigade, and, with my staff, rode on to the cross-roads, where everything was going to the devil as fast as it possibly could. Colonel Waring, commanding the brigade of cavalry which had been fighting on the Baldwyn road, rode up to me and inquired how long it would be before the infantry would be up, stating that it was a question of seconds as to whether he could hold the road or not. I told him that I could not give him assistance in any given number of seconds, but that my troops were coming up as rapidly as possible and I would relieve him as soon as possible, which would probably be ten or fifteen minutes. At this time the cavalry were falling back rapidly in disorder and the roads at Brice's house were filled with retreating cavalry, led horses, ambulances, wagons, and artillery, the whole presenting a scene of confusion and demoralization anything but cheering to troops just arriving. The enemy was also shelling this point vigorously at this time and during the arrival of my troops. Great anxiety was manifested on the part of all for the quick arrival of the infantry, and I was frequently appealed to to know when the infantry would come up. Fearing that the enemy would get possession of the cross-roads before the

arrival of the infantry, I rode back to the advance brigade to add my entreaties to those of others to induce the troops to move forward as fast as possible. Reaching the confines of the field I directed my staff to clear the road, which they succeeded in doing with difficulty, and then ordered Colonel Hoge to march forward at double-quick to the cross-roads, a distance of 500 or 1,000 yards, my object being to get through this mass of retreating cavalry with as little depression as possible to my own men, and to inspirit those who were or had been fighting. The head of my column arriving at the cross-roads I was ordered first to relieve Colonel Waring's brigade, nominally in position on the Baldwyn road. This I proceeded to do, and accompanied Colonel Hoge, of the One hundred and thirteenth Illinois, to the point indicated by Colonel Waring as the one where his line had been formed. This regiment was deployed on the right of the Baldwyn road, its left resting on the Baldwyn road. Skirmishers were thrown out and the regiment advanced some fifty yards. Two other regiments were then formed on the right of the One hundred and thirteenth, the line extending in semicircular form toward the Guntown road. Chapman's battery was placed in position in the yard of Brice's house, and about this time I was ordered to relieve Winslow's brigade of cavalry with the remaining men of Hoge's brigade, so far as they would go. Winslow occupied a position on the right of the one supposed to have been held by Waring, his line extending across the Guntown road. I directed Colonel Hoge to relieve a portion of Colonel Winslow's line, commencing on his left, with the two remaining regiments of his (Hoge's) brigade, to wit, the Eighty-first and Ninety-fifth Illinois. These two regiments were subsequently moved to the left to connect with the rest of Hoge's brigade, which was then formed in a continuous line, its left resting on the Baldwyn road and its right extending toward the Guntown road, with a full line of skirmishers out. When I formed my line on the right on the Baldwyn road I found no cavalry in position until I struck Colonel Winslow's brigade, with the exception of two battalions of the Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, drawn up in sham line of battle across the road. One battalion of this cavalry was attached to the Infantry Division and the other was the escort of General Sturgis. My line of battle was established under a heavy fire from the enemy's skirmishers. The skirmishing was continuous from the time my skirmish line was established. Soon after Colonel Hoge's brigade was placed in position, the head of the First Brigade (Colonel Wilkin's) arrived, the Ninety-fifth Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Brumback commanding, in advance. This regiment was taken out the Baldwyn road, accompanied by Colonel Wilkin and myself, and placed in position on the left of that road, extending Colonel Hoge's line. I then proceeded to relieve the remaining portion of Colonel Winslow's brigade, placing the One hundred and fourteenth Illinois on the right of Colonel Hoge's brigade, which completed my line to the Guntown road, and the Ninety-third Indiana on the right of the Guntown road. By direction of General Sturgis the Seventy-second Ohio Infantry and a section of Mueller's battery, belonging to this brigade, were put into position on a piece of rising ground some distance to the rear of the cross-roads and on the left of the road near the creek. This left of this brigade, first, Fitch's battery, two guns of which were placed in position at the cross-roads, and the remaining two held in reserve; second, the Ninth Minnesota Infantry, which was also held in reserve near Brice's house. Whilst these dispositions were being made, and before the One hundred and fourteenth Illinois, Ninety-fifth Ohio, and Ninety-third Indiana were fairly in position, and before Colonel Winslow had had time to withdraw his men, the enemy, with a loud cheer, made an attack along the whole line and on both flanks. The attack on my right, where I happened to be in person at the time, was so determined that it soon gave back, notwithstanding the efforts of officers and men to regain and hold the ground. The enemy's line—such a line as they had—extended on our right as far as the Pontotoc road, and my regiment on the right of the Guntown road, the Ninety-third Indiana, was driven back to the Pontotoc road. I then ordered up the Ninth Minnesota and sent it down the Pontotoc road, and deployed a company as skirmishers across that road, and formed the remainder of the regiment on the right of the Ninety-third Indiana. I ordered these regiments to charge the enemy, which they did in most gallant style, regaining all the ground we had lost and driving that portion of Buford's division on our right of the Guntown road from the field. Whilst this was being done, however, all the regiments on the left of the Guntown road were driven back to the vicinity of the cross-roads in confusion. I then turned my attention to the reformation of this portion of my line, and endeavored to get the regiments to move out to their original positions, but neither the most positive orders nor the most urgent entreaties could accomplish that object, the One hundred and fourteenth Illinois being the only regiment that made any effort to regain the lost ground. Failing in this I then attempted to get them in line along the Baldwyn and Pontotoc road, with an angle on the left, so as to throw the line in the direction of the Seventy-second Ohio, and moved the artillery out on a line with the infantry, directing the commanding officers of the batteries to sweep the woods with grape and canister. About this time I sent a message to General Sturgis stating that

I was hard pressed and that I thought I would not be able to hold the position unless I could have some assistance on my left, and informing him that the enemy appeared to be in force superior to that portion of my troops that were engaged, the negro brigade being back with the train. General Sturgis replied in substance that he had nothing he could send me, and I must do the best I could under the circumstances. I then went to work with a renewed determination to hold the position. I had ammunition brought up for the troops; kept up a rapid effective artillery fire; sought to encourage and animate the men by every means possible, but to no purpose. The men, owing to the excessive heat of the day and the rapid march that they had made to reach the field and the impression which was universal on the field that the enemy was in largely superior numbers, were exhausted and dispirited, and it was impossible to move them to the front. I sent another messenger to General Sturgis again requesting assistance, and again stating that I must abandon the position if not relieved soon. My messenger returned after some time with the statement that he could not find the general. Finding that the enemy were getting possession of the road in my rear, and that it was impossible to hold the position at the cross-roads, I determined to retire, preserving my organization as much as possible, which I did by extending the line of the Seventy-second Ohio along a ridge in an open field on the right of the Guntown road and to the rear of the Pontotoc road, placing the Ninety-fifth Ohio and a detachment of the Tenth Missouri Cavalry, commanded by Captain Curry, who reported to me on the field for orders, in this position. I then withdrew the Ninety-third Indiana and Ninth Minnesota to the Pontotoc road and directed them to move by the right flank around the right and to the rear of this new line, directing the other regiments to follow these two regiments by the right flank in the order in which they stood in line in this retrograde movement, keeping the artillery in its original position and directing them to fire on the enemy rapidly until all the infantry had got behind the new line. The artillery was then directed to withdraw and take the road in the rear of the train until another position could be selected and taken up.

At 6 p. m. the Board adjourned till 2 p. m. to-morrow.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *July 27, 1864—2 p. m.*

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.
The members of the Board and the recorder present.
The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Examination of Col. W. L. McMILLEN continued.

By the PRESIDENT:

Question. Proceed in your statement of the events of June 10 and 11.

Answer. I rode along this new line directing officers and men to hold it till the troops and artillery could be retired, and then to fall back across the creek with as little confusion as possible. I then rode across the creek, and in the road near the crossing first met a regiment of U. S. Colored Infantry (the Fifty-fifth), Major Lowe commanding. I placed it in position on the left-hand side of the road, near the creek, with instructions to hold the bridge and cover the retreat of the troops then engaged on the other side; I then rode back a short distance farther, when I met Colonel Bouton, who informed me that he had the other regiment of his brigade and his section of artillery in a good position on the right-hand side of the road, and he thought if he could be furnished with ammunition that he could hold the enemy at bay at that place. I was delighted to meet with some one who expressed a determination to try and do something, and gave the necessary orders to secure the necessary ammunition. I rode over to where his troops were in position, and remained there until Major Lowe's regiment had retired to that point, which I again placed in position on the left of Colonel Bouton's line, directing Colonel Bouton to hold that position as long as possible, and informing him that a new line would be formed as soon as we came to suitable ground, and that I would notify him of its establishment. During this time the cavalry, infantry, and train were moving to the rear in considerable confusion, but as rapidly as possible. Seeing Colonel Bouton in position I turned my attention to getting the train along. I worked my way back to a point about one and a half or two miles back from the cross-roads, where I found General Sturgis and General Grierson. The greater portion of the train and all the artillery succeeded in passing this point. A few of the wagons, however, in the rear of the train, had been destroyed by my orders. A new line was formed here of such

regiments of infantry or parts of regiments as had not already passed, the cavalry, artillery train, and straggling mass still going to the rear. This new line consisted wholly of infantry, part of the First and part of the Second Brigade. Having established it, and thrown skirmishers forward, I sent a staff officer to Colonel Bouton with instructions for him to fall back. At this time I was notified by the general commanding that he had decided to continue the retreat as far as Stubbs', and that he had directed General Grierson to send one brigade of cavalry to occupy and hold Ripley until such time as we could reach there the next day, and that the other brigade of cavalry had been sent to Stubbs' to halt everything belonging to my command, directing me in substance, after seeing that the rear was left in charge of good officers, to proceed to Stubbs' with as little delay as possible and reorganize and resupply my troops. I reached Stubbs' about 9 or 10 o'clock, and was there informed by the general commanding that he had decided not to attempt any reorganization until our arrival at Ripley, and that he had directed Colonel Winslow, commanding the cavalry brigade, to remain at Stubbs' and bring up the rear. I then proceeded to Ripley, leaving a staff officer at Stubbs' to notify Colonel Winslow when the infantry had all passed, reaching Ripley about 5 o'clock the next morning, and proceeded at once to the reorganization of my command, and which by 7.30 o'clock of the same morning I succeeded in getting into good shape. The men, however, were exceedingly worn, having marched all night. Many of them had thrown away their guns, and those who had arms, were supplied with little or no ammunition. As soon as I notified the general commanding that the division was reorganized he directed me to put it on the road leading to Salem in the rear of Colonel Waring's brigade of cavalry. Whilst this was being done the enemy made an attack on the place, in which, on our side, Colonel Winslow's brigade of cavalry, left in town to bring up the rear, was engaged, and to whose assistance I ordered Colonel Bouton's brigade, a part also of Colonel Hoge's brigade becoming necessarily involved before it could clear the town. The enemy succeeded in getting possession of the Salem road, cutting off the negro brigade, and that portion of Hoge's brigade engaged, which brigades fell back in confusion, and retreated northward on the Saulsbury road, the greater portion of whom succeeded in reaching Memphis without having been seriously molested, the enemy having turned his attention to the main portion of the retreating column. In the rapid retreat of that day and the following night the already worn and wasted infantry column became gradually dissipated and the organization gradually disappeared.

Question. To what causes do you attribute the defeat of our forces at Brice's Cross-Roads?

Answer. The immediate cause of the defeat, in my opinion, was meeting the masses of the enemy with fractions of our forces. Winslow's brigade of cavalry, formed across the Guntown road, when relieved by me, was in good condition; and I am of the opinion that if it had been permitted to remain and I could have used both of my brigades on the Baldwyn road I could at least have held the field, and thus have prevented the necessity of a disastrous retreat. I wish to state that Colonel Winslow manifested a willingness and volunteered to remain with me and give what assistance he could with his troops, after having been ordered to withdraw, and he did so remain until, as he informed me, he had been ordered a second time to withdraw. The troops were tired from a long march, without rest, and the excessive heat of the day when they went into position. A number of men had been sunstruck, and I am informed that hundreds of others fell out by the way on account of the heat.

Question. About how many men had you in the first engagement?

Answer. Two brigades, numbering, I think, about 3,500 effective men, of which I suppose not more than 2,800 men were engaged.

Question. What was your estimate of the strength of the enemy in the first attack?

Answer. I can't give an estimate in numbers, but they largely exceeded that portion of my troops engaged. This I know from the fact that they attacked me along my whole line and outflanked me on both flanks at the same time. On our left their line extended to the creek, beyond the position occupied by the Seventy-second Ohio, which position was 300 or 400 yards from the left of my main line.

Question. Were you acquainted with the position of the enemy and the nature of the ground in front of where you formed your first line?

Answer. Very imperfectly. I put my troops in position without any assistance and without any exact knowledge as to the position of the enemy, except as he re-

vealed himself by the fire of his skirmishers. That portion of the field visited by me was mostly covered with a thick growth of small oak timber, and little or nothing could be seen in any direction.

Question. At what point was your ammunition train lost?

Answer. It was lost with the supply train and artillery, which were abandoned at the Hatchie bottom.

Question. How far was that from Stubbs'?

Answer. Two miles, I think.

Question. What efforts were made to save the ammunition?

Answer. I do not know, not having had charge of that part of the operations.

Question. Did you see General Sturgis at the cross-roads after the enemy attacked your first line?

Answer. I did not.

Question. Where did you first see him after that time?

Answer. At the point heretofore referred to, about one and a half or two miles this side of the cross-roads.

Question. What orders did you receive in regard to the conduct of the train on the day of the fight?

Answer. I was ordered to look well to the safety of the train and to see that it was well closed up, and that the brigades of Colonel Wilkin and Colonel Bouton were not marched faster than the train could be conveniently moved. With the conduct of the train after it reached the vicinity of the battle-field I was at no time charged. I received no orders to halt it. After the head of my column arrived at the cross-roads I was engaged with the disposition of my troops.

At 5.30 p. m. the Board adjourned to meet at 2 p. m. to-morrow.

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MEMPHIS, TENN., *July 28, 1864—2.15 p. m.*

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.
The members all present; also the recorder.
The minutes of the preceding session read and approved.

Col. EDWARD BOUTON sworn and examined.

By the PRESIDENT:

Question. State your name, rank, and regiment; the length of time you have been in the service, and the position you occupied on the late expedition under General Sturgis.

Answer. Edward Bouton; colonel Fifty-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry; I have been in the service two years and eight months; on the late expedition under General Sturgis I commanded my brigade of colored troops.

Question. How were the animals of your brigade supplied with forage on the march?

Answer. We started out with about one day's rations of grain, which we made to do for two days. After that we depended on grazing, a little green corn and green wheat, and got two or three sacks of old corn.

Question. Do you know of any corn or other forage being guarded for the benefit of citizens?

Answer. Yes, sir; I know of corn having been guarded at two places and I think three. Guards were stationed with instructions to let no one in. In one place I ordered the corn to be taken, notwithstanding the guard.

Question. How much of the time on the march out did your brigade guard the train?

Answer. Four days out of eight on the march out.

Question. Was the march from La Fayette to Stubbs' made as rapidly as it could have been?

Answer. No, sir; it was not.

Question. How much sooner could it have been made?

Answer. We were seven days marching from La Fayette to the camp near Stubbs'. We could have made the same march easily in four days over the same roads, and could have gained another half day by taking the best roads.

Question. Do you mean that the train could have been got through in that time?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. How much was the march retarded by the train not keeping up?

Answer. The train delayed the column on one day five hours on account of the heavy rains and bad roads, and one hour each on two other days on account of the pioneer corps having slighted their work and not repaired the road so that the train could pass. I do not know that the column was delayed by the train at any other times.

Question. State what orders you received and the operations of your brigade on the 10th of June.

Answer. First was the order of march, to distribute four men to each wagon of the general supply train. The Fifty-fifth was distributed along the train. The Fifty-ninth and Lamberg's battery were in the rear of the train. We marched in this order, keeping as well closed up as possible, until about 11 o'clock, when we first heard artillery firing in our front. At 2.30 o'clock, as the head of my column reached the crest of the hill, near the white house, I first came in sight of the battlefield. This was about 900 yards this side of the creek. At this point the officers in charge of the train received orders to corral the train. They commenced parking the train. Part of the train was run forward to the field just this side of the creek, and they had not finished parking that part of it when they commenced moving it out again. At this point I ordered my men to leave the wagons and form companies and to come forward as rapidly as possible by the flank of the train. While they were forming companies I went forward to the creek. At this time the cavalry were coming back from the front; in fact, I met some of them back nearly as far as the white house. From the point where I was I discovered a gap in our main line, through which the rebels were approaching. I went back, brought up two companies of the Fifty-fifth, under Captain Ewing, and posted them in that gap under a heavy fire. Every commissioned officer of those two companies was killed or wounded in ten minutes. The men stood their ground until I sent an officer to bring them back. I then went back and got seven companies more of the Fifty-fifth, brought them up, and posted them a little to the right and rear of the other two companies, so as to hold the ground where the other brigade was giving away. I then went back to the ridge by the old house, met the other company of the Fifty-fifth, which I told to wait there for orders. I sent a staff officer back to bring up the battery and the Fifty-ninth as quickly as possible. At this point I met Colonel McMillen. He said, "Colonel, where are your troops; what are you doing, and what are you going to do?" I told him what I had done, and the arrangements I had made. I told him I was going to put the battery in position on the ridge near the old house, put the Fifty-ninth in position on its right and the company of the Fifty-fifth on its left, bring the other companies of the Fifty-fifth to that place, and fight the enemy as long as I had a man left; to which he said, "That's right; if you can hold this position until I can go to the rear and form on the next ridge you can save this entire command. It all depends on you now." That was the only order I received during that day after leaving camp in the morning. I did not see Colonel McMillen or General Sturgis after that until 11 o'clock that night, when I overtook them at the Hatchie bottom. I formed line on the ridge in accordance with the plan I suggested to Colonel McMillen, and immediately opened on the enemy with my battery, to cover the retreat of the other troops. The right of my line, being more advanced than the other portion, became almost immediately

engaged with the enemy, and my whole line was warmly engaged as soon as our retreating troops had passed to the rear, which was about twenty minutes after the battery was first opened. We held that ridge, I think, about twenty minutes after that. They charged forward with their infantry to within fifteen paces of my battery and shot down many of the horses, so that I was obliged to retire the battery, leaving one caisson. My line fell back about 100 yards, the battery, by my orders, moving to the rear. We fell back, forming one position after another, till we reached the ridge this side of the white house, where we formed line for the fifth time at about sundown. This position was about 800 yards in the rear of our first position. Colonel Wilkin, with parts of the Ninth Minnesota and One hundred and fourteenth Illinois, had been during this time on my left, conforming more or less to my movements. I did not see him after this, but I think he moved to the rear. I don't think we staid in this last position over fifteen minutes. We then charged them and drove them back 500 yards, to within 300 yards of where we first formed. It was dark and they outflanked us on both flanks and we were obliged to fall back. With about forty men I was there cut off from my brigade and surrounded by the enemy, and did not get clear from them until about 9 o'clock, when, by making a large circuit, I rejoined my brigade, which was retreating along the road, at about 10.30 o'clock, and at 11 o'clock I overtook General Sturgis and Colonel McMillen as they were crossing the Hatchie bottom.

Question. At what time on the 10th and at what point did you first see the enemy, and where were they?

Answer. It was about 8 o'clock in the morning when we had marched about one mile and a half from the camp near Stubbs' I saw a squad of rebel cavalry on a road about a mile to the right of the road we were on. Back of this squad I saw a column of rebel cavalry passing. I saw similar squads of rebel cavalry two or three times subsequently on our right before we got to the battle-field.

Question. What did you learn about there being a parallel road on the right near where you saw this rebel cavalry?

Answer. I learned from the forage party of our cavalry and from several citizens that there was a parallel road on our right. I think they said it was called the ridge road to Baldwyn. The citizens said we might have struck it shortly after leaving Ripley, and it was distant from one to four miles from the road we were on, and that it led to Baldwyn Station. I was told the crossing over Hatchie bottom on this road was a better crossing than the one on the road we were on.

Question. When you saw General Sturgis at the Hatchie bottom, what orders did he give you and what did he say?

Answer. When I first came up to General Sturgis I said, "General, for God's sake don't let us give it up so." He said, "What can we do?" I told him to give me the ammunition that the white troops were throwing away in the mud and I would hold the enemy in check until we could get those ambulances, wagons, and artillery all over that bottom and save them. I told him that if he would give me one of those white regiments to help me lift the wagons and artillery over, that I would stake my life that I would save the whole of them. He said, "For God's sake, if Mr. Forrest will let me alone I will let him alone. You have done all you could and more than was expected of you, and now all you can do is to save yourselves." As I moved on my troops picked up ammunition which had been thrown away by the white troops during the night. At early dawn, just about five miles from Ripley, the rebels came on and fired into the rear of our column and also into the flanks. We formed and repulsed them and continued doing so while falling back the next mile, in about an hour's time. We were then relieved by a battalion of cavalry, for which I had asked General Grierson when we were first attacked. We then moved on to Ripley, where I commenced to reorganize my brigade so as to be able to send on my wounded and disarmed men. About this time I got orders from Colonel McMillen for my brigade to move out in the rear of the infantry column on the Salem road. Just as I commenced reorganizing my brigade for this purpose the enemy came charging in furiously at the lower end of the town, broke the line of cavalry which had held them in check, which compelled me to throw my brigade immediately in line without any reorganization. Using sparingly what little ammunition we had, and using the bayonet and clubbed musket whenever opportunity offered, we held them in check until nearly all of the other brigades had moved out. The troops got separated and retired by two separate roads.

Question. What officers were in charge of the supply train during the expedition?

Answer. Lieutenant Stratton had charge of the commissary stores and Lieutenant Livings had charge of the ordnance stores. Lieutenant Shattuck and Lieutenant Dement each claimed to have charge of the supply train.

Question. Did you hear any dispute between Lieutenants Dement and Shattuck concerning who had charge of the supply train?

Answer. I did. I heard a dispute between Shattuck and Stratton. There seemed to be a misunderstanding and difficulty as to who should control the movement of the train.

Question. Were you present at a conversation between General Sturgis and several other officers, on the retreat this side of Ripley, concerning the route they should take?

Answer. I was not. I was with my command at that time attending to the wounded.

Question. State what you know about guards being placed over water to prevent the soldiers from getting it to drink.

Answer. Guards were placed at houses and prevented my colored soldiers from going in to get water from the wells and cisterns, from the time we left La Fayette Station until we arrived at Stubbs', except it may be at a few poor peoples' places.

Question. By whose orders were these guards placed for that purpose?

Answer. They said they were stationed by Colonel McMillen's orders.

Question. What did Colonel McMillen say about it?

Answer. He said he had not instructed the guards to prevent them from getting water. He said also that the men did not need to visit the houses for the purpose of getting water, as there was water enough to be had without.

Question. Could the men get water at other places?

Answer. A portion of the time they could, but it was not very good, being surface water.

At 5.30 p. m. the Board adjourned till 2 p. m. to-morrow.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *July 29, 1864—2 p. m.*

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.
The members of the Board and the recorder present.
The minutes of the preceding session read and approved.
Brig. Gen. R. P. Buckland was temporarily excused by the Board.

Col. L. M. WARD duly sworn and examined.

By Col. J. B. MOORE:

Question. State your name, rank, and regiment, and the length of time you have been in the service.

Answer. L. M. Ward; colonel of the Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers; I have been in the service since April, 1861, with the exception of about four months in the year 1861.

Question. Are you acquainted with Brig. Gen. S. D. Sturgis, and did you see him at Memphis previous to the departure of his late expedition?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. State when and where you saw him, and what transpired on that occasion.

Answer. It was in the evening of I cannot say what day precisely, at the Gayoso House, in Memphis, just previous to his starting on his expedition. I understood

from what I heard him say to other officers that he had received his marching orders. I should judge that the general was considerably under the influence of liquor at the time. Later in the evening I saw him again at the same place. I saw him coming down stairs in company with another officer. From his manner and actions at the time I should say he was very much intoxicated.

Question. State what occurred at the time.

Answer. When he came down the stairs at that time he staggered up to the desk or counter, closed up the hotel register, raised it up over his shoulder, holding it for a moment as if he intended to strike his negro servant with it, then looked his servant in the face, laughed in a silly manner, and laid the book down again. The officer who was with him then took him by the arm and led him out on the sidewalk in front of the hotel. Just at that time there was a lady passing by. I saw General Sturgis take hold of her arm and detain her, and was apparently speaking to her, though I could not hear what he said. The last I saw of him he stood near the pillars with his arms over the lady's shoulder and around her waist, and the officer with him was trying to get the general to enter a hack that was standing near. I became disgusted with the sight and did not wait to see any more.

Question. Who else was present at this time?

Answer. There was an officer of my regiment with me, and there were other officers and citizens in the office of the hotel, and others were passing along the sidewalk.

Lieut. W. H. STRATTON sworn and examined.

By Col. I. G. KAPPNER:

Question. State your name, rank, and regiment; the length of time you have been in the service, and the position you occupied on the late expedition under General Sturgis.

Answer. W. H. Stratton; first lieutenant Company I, Seventh Illinois Cavalry; I have been in the service since August, 1861; on the late expedition under General Sturgis I acted as chief commissary of the expedition by order of General Washburn.

Question. Who had charge of the general supply train of this expedition?

Answer. Lieutenant Shattuck, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, who was chief quartermaster of the expedition.

Question. At what point did Lieutenant Shattuck leave the expedition?

Answer. It was one day's march beyond Ripley.

Question. What orders did you then receive in relation to the general supply train?

Answer. I received verbal orders from General Sturgis to assist Lieutenant Dement in keeping up the supply train and keeping it together.

Question. Were you not ordered at that time by General Sturgis to take charge of the supply train in Lieutenant Shattuck's place?

Answer. I was not ordered to take charge of it; only to assist Lieutenant Dement.

Question. State what action you took in regard to the supply train, and what charge you took of it, and what orders you received in regard to it on the day of the battle.

Answer. About 8 or 9 o'clock on the morning of the battle Lieutenant Dement went forward in advance of the train to see about getting some corn, and left me in charge of the train. I had charge of the train till we came near to the battle-field. When I had reached the field near Tishomingo Creek I received orders from Colonel McMillen, or one of his staff, to corral the train in the field just this side of Tishomingo Creek, heading the train this way to have it ready to move to the rear. I had the same orders from General Sturgis. While I was engaged in doing this Lieutenant Dement came back, and said he had charge of the train and would at-

tend to corraling it. I asked him if he had orders in relation to corraling the train. He said he had orders from General Sturgis. I received orders at the same time from General Sturgis to assist Lieutenant Dement, which I accordingly did.

Question. How many of your teams crossed the Tishomingo Creek?

Answer. Only one; an ammunition team.

Question. What teams were those that had crossed the Tishomingo Creek and were parked beyond it, and by whose orders did they cross?

Answer. I do not know; I think they were the brigade and division teams that were in advance of us in column.

Question. What other orders did you receive in regard to the train?

Answer. When the infantry was falling back I received orders from one of General Sturgis' staff officers to get the train out of there as quick as possible. At this time the whole general supply train of about 190 wagons was out of the road and parked in this field, headed to the rear. When I received those orders I immediately started the ammunition train out on the road. At this time the road was getting blocked about 100 yards to the rear of where I was, in consequence of one ambulance having tried to pass two others at a little bayou.

At 4.30 p. m. the Board adjourned to meet at 2 p. m. to-morrow.

—

MEMPHIS, *July 30, 1864—2.15 p. m.*

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, all the members and the recorder.

The minutes of the preceding session were read and approved.

The Board having finished the investigation, respectfully submit the foregoing testimony, with the accompanying exhibits, as the result of their labors.

At 2.30 p. m. the Board adjourned *sine die.*

R. P. BUCKLAND,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, President.
JAMES O. PIERCE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, Recorder.

EXHIBIT A.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., May 31, 1864.

Brigadier-General STURGIS,
Commanding U. S. Forces in the Field:

GENERAL: You will leave the railroad terminus at La Fayette Thursday morning in command of the following troops, viz: Waring's cavalry, 1,500 strong; Winslow's cavalry, 1,800 strong; 6 pieces artillery; all under command of Brigadier-General Grierson. McMillen's brigade, 2,000 strong; Company E, First Illinois Artillery, 4 guns; section Fourteenth Indiana Battery, 2 guns; part of Hoge's brigade and Smith's division, 1,600; Chapman's battery, 4 guns; Bouton's brigade (colored), 1,200 strong. You will proceed directly to Corinth, via Salem and Ruckersville. After capturing Corinth, and destroying all supplies you cannot carry away, you will march your infantry down [along] the line of the road to Tupelo. Your cavalry force will also march to Tupelo, keeping as near the railroad as practicable. The infantry will be ordered to effectually destroy the railroad as they pass down. Arriving at Tupelo, if it shall be found that General Forrest's main force is not within reach, you will proceed with your entire force as far south

as Okolona, destroying the railroad as you go. Here, should it be prudent, you will detach your cavalry and send it down the road as far as Macon, effectually destroying the railroad. You will detach a body of cavalry sufficient for the purpose, who will proceed to Columbus, Miss., and destroy any Confederate property there. The infantry will rest for two days at Okolona, and will then strike for Grenada by the shortest route. The cavalry, after proceeding south as far as prudent, will leave the railroad and proceed direct to Grenada, where the forces will meet and return to Memphis. You will have in your train 150,000 rations of bread, coffee, sugar, and salt, and 75,000 of meat. This will enable you to make a campaign easily of twenty days. Take your time; subsist on the country when you can. Do not scatter your forces any more than necessary. This is a general outline, but you [may] vary as circumstances may require. The whereabouts of Forrest will, of course, have much to do in regulating your movements. I send with you two colored regiments. See that they have their proper position in march and take the advance in marching when it is their turn to do so.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

EXHIBIT B.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Collierville, Tenn., June 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Commanding District of West Tennessee:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that we met the enemy in position and in heavy force, about 10 a. m. on the 10th instant, at Brice's Cross-Roads, on the Ripley and Fulton road, and about six miles northwest of Guntown, Miss. A severe battle ensued, which lasted until about 4 p. m., when, I regret to say, my lines were compelled to give way before the overwhelming numbers by which they were assailed at every point. To fall back at this point was more than ordinarily difficult as there was a narrow valley in our rear, through which runs a small creek, crossed by a single narrow bridge. The road was almost impassable by reason of the heavy rains which had fallen for the previous ten days, and the consequence was that the road soon became jammed by the artillery and ordnance wagons. This gradually led to confusion and disorder. In a few minutes, however, I succeeded in establishing two colored regiments in line of battle in a wood on this side of the little valley. These troops stood their ground well and checked the enemy for a time. The check, however, was only temporary, and this line in turn gave way; my troops were seized with a panic and became absolutely uncontrollable. One mile and a half in rear, by dint of great exertion and with pistol in hand, I again succeeded in checking up the flying column and placing it in line of battle. This line checked the enemy for ten or fifteen minutes only, when it again gave way, and my whole army became literally an uncontrollable mob. Nothing now remained to do but allow the retreat to continue and endeavor to force it gradually into some kind of shape. The night was exceeding dark, the roads almost impassable, and the hope of saving my artillery and wagons altogether futile, so I ordered the artillery and wagons to be destroyed. The latter were burned and the former dismantled and spiked—that is, all but six pieces, which we succeeded in bringing off in safety. By 7 o'clock next morning we reached Ripley, nineteen miles. Here we reor-

ganized and got into very respectable shape. The retreat was continued, pressed rapidly by the enemy. Our ammunition soon gave out; this the enemy soon discovered and pressed the harder. Our only hope now lay in continuing the retreat, which we did, to this place, where we arrived about 7 o'clock this morning.

My losses in material of war were severe, being 16 guns and some 130 wagons. The horses of the artillery and mules of the train we brought away.

As my troops became very greatly scattered and are constantly coming in in small parties, I am unable to estimate my loss in killed and wounded; I fear, however, it will prove severe, probably 1,000 or 1,200.

While the battle lasted it was well conducted, and I think the enemy's loss in killed and wounded will not fall short of our own.

This, general, is a painful record, and yet it was the result of a series of unfortunate circumstances over which human ingenuity could have no control. The unprecedented rains so delayed our march across a desert country that the enemy had ample time to accumulate an overwhelming force in our front, and kept us so long in an exhausted region as to so starve and weaken our animals that they were unable to extricate the wagons and artillery from the mud.

So far as I know every one did his duty well, and while they fought no troops ever fought better. The colored troops deserve great credit for the manner in which they stood to their work.

This is a hasty and incoherent outline of our operations, but I will forward a more minute account as soon as the official reports can be received from division commanders.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

EXHIBIT C.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 38. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, *Memphis, Tenn., May 31, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

XIX. The troops will march to-morrow morning with three days rations, in the following order:

1. Colonel Waring's brigade will leave White's Station at 6 a. m., and will proceed to La Fayette same night.

2. Colonel Winslow's brigade of cavalry will march from Memphis at 6 a. m., and will escort the supply and ammunition trains, and will rest for the night at Collierville. Battery E, First Illinois Light Artillery, Battery B, Second Illinois, and one section of Sixth and Fourteenth Indiana and Seventh Wisconsin Batteries each will march at 6 a. m., and proceed to Collierville the same night; the last two will report to Brigadier-General Grierson.

McMillen's and Bouton's brigades and Ninth Minnesota Volunteers will take the cars at 6 a. m., and proceed to La Fayette. Colonel Hoge's brigade and the two regiments of General Kilby Smith's division will take the cars at 2 p. m., and proceed to La Fayette. All the troops will leave La Fayette on Thursday morning, under the command of Brigadier-General Sturgis.

By order of Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn:

W. H. MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXHIBIT D.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, *Lyles' House, near La Fayette, Tenn., June 2, 1864.*

The brigades of infantry accompanying this expedition will constitute a division, to be commanded by Col. W. L. McMillen, Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Commanding officers of brigades will report to Colonel McMillen for orders without delay.

By order of Brigadier-General Sturgis:

WM. C. RAWOLLE,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXHIBIT E.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Mrs. Leake's House, near Salem, Miss., June 5, 1864—1.45 p. m.

Brigadier-General GRIERSON,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: You will detail from 300 to 400 select men, well mounted and equipped, to be commanded by a competent officer, to proceed to Rienzi, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, via Ripley, so as to arrive there as soon after daylight to-morrow as possible, with instructions to get what information is possible off the telegraph line, then to destroy it; destroy any Confederate stores that may be there; march north, destroying all bridges and trestle-work they may find along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad as far as the Tuscumbia River, including the railroad bridge over that stream near Danville; then, in case the Tuscumbia is not fordable, seize and hold the bridge over that stream on the road leading from Danville to Corinth. In case the river is fordable leave the bridge and hold the ford on the road leading from Kossuth to Corinth. Gain all the information in regard to force at Corinth, and communicate with General Grierson, who will be at some point near Kossuth, or between that point and Ruckersville, on the road passing by Meeks' Mills.

By order of Brigadier-General Sturgis:

WM. C. RAWOLLE,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 21.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Stephen D. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana.

TUPELO, *June 11, 1864.*

GENERAL: Major-General Forrest met the enemy yesterday at 10 a. m. six miles west of Baldwyn. Fought till 5 p. m., and gained a complete victory, capturing many prisoners and wagon train. The force of enemy estimated at 10,000. The enemy driven ten miles. Our force making for their rear. Our loss quite severe.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

General S. COOPER,
Richmond, Va.

TUPELO, *June 11, 1864.*

GENERAL: The battle of Tishomingo Creek, fought yesterday by Major-General Forrest, is one of the most signal victories of the war for forces engaged. The secured results on the field so far are 200 prisoners, 12 pieces of artillery, 150 wagons, mostly loaded, and more still coming in. Most of the animals were ridden off by the enemy. The rout was complete. Our forces, less one-quarter, in close and vigorous pursuit. Our loss so far will not exceed 400 killed and wounded. Too much praise cannot be awarded the gallant Forrest and his brave command.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General.*

—

BALDWYN, *June 12, 1864.*
(Via Mobile 13th.)

Forrest fought two white and one negro brigade of infantry and 2,500 cavalry, commanded by Sturgis and Grierson; entire force 7,000. These were not Trans-Mississippi troops. One of Roddey's brigades arrived to join fight; other brigades now coming up. Have drawn 1,200 cavalry from Alabama, leaving 1,800 for works. These will keep my force concentrated in North Mississippi for present, as Trans-Mississippi troops have arrived in Memphis from below, and some veteran troops from Saint Louis. Should force leave Memphis, can then send Forrest into Middle Tennessee. Forrest's victory will be great diversion in favor of Johnston.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

General S. COOPER.

—

OKOLONA, *June 13, 1864.*
(Via Mobile.)

General Forrest reports from Salem on the 11th that he had scattered the forces of the enemy and is still pursuing. The loss of enemy so far amounts to 2,000 killed and wounded, and 1,000 prisoners, 20 pieces of artillery, and 250 wagons and ambulances. The rout is complete.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General.*

No. 22.

Report of Maj. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Tupelo, July 1, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command in the battle of Tishomingo Creek, fought near Guntown, Miss., June 10, 1864:

I received orders from Maj. Gen. S. D. Lee, commanding department, to move into Middle Tennessee with 2,000 men from my own command

and 1,000 from the division of Brigadier-General Roddey, commanding cavalry of North Alabama, and two batteries of artillery, for the purpose of destroying the railroad from Nashville and breaking up the lines of communications connecting that point with Sherman's army in Northern Georgia. In pursuance of that order I left Tupelo on the 1st day of June with Buford's division and Morton's and Rice's batteries. Prior to leaving Tupelo I dispatched my aide-de-camp, Capt. Charles W. Anderson, and Capt. John G. Mann, of the engineer department, to make all necessary arrangements for crossing the Tennessee River, which they did through Brigadier-General Roddey.

On the morning of the 3d a dispatch reached me at Russellville from Major-General Lee, stating that the enemy were moving in force from Memphis in the direction of Tupelo, and ordering my immediate return. The order was promptly obeyed, and the column reached Tupelo on the 5th, at which time the enemy were reported at Salem, fifty miles from this place, west.

On the 7th my scouts reported the enemy moving in the direction of Ruckersville, and to meet him I moved with Buford's division to Baldwyn, and on the morning of the 8th from thence to Booneville. Major-General Lee had ordered Colonel Rucker, commanding Sixth Brigade of my command, to move to my assistance, and in pursuance of the order he had joined me at Booneville on the evening of the 9th. Major-General Lee had also dispatched Brigadier-General Roddey to leave a small force in the valley near Decatur, and re-enforce me with the balance of his command. I received a dispatch from General Roddey stating that Col. W. A. Johnson, commanding brigade, was moving and ordered to report to me at Tupelo; also informing me that the balance of his command was then between Decatur and Rome on the flank of a force of the enemy moving from Decatur to Sherman's army. Johnson's brigade reached Baldwyn on the 9th, and was ordered to join me at Booneville. The enemy had endeavored to cross the Hatchie River in the direction of Rienzi, but owing to high water had only succeeded in throwing forward about 500 cavalry, which entered Rienzi on the morning of the 7th and attempted the destruction of the railroad, but left hastily after burning the depot and destroying a few yards of the railroad track. Supposing the main body would move in that direction, General Buford was ordered on the 9th to send Bell's brigade to Rienzi, holding Lyon's brigade, with two batteries of artillery, to await further developments.

On the night of the 9th I received dispatches reporting the enemy, in full force, encamped twelve miles east of Ripley on the Guntown road, having abandoned the upper route as impracticable.

Orders were issued to move at 4 o'clock on the following morning (10th instant). General Buford was also directed to order the immediate return of Bell's brigade from Rienzi to Booneville. The wagon train of my entire command, in charge of Maj. C. S. Severson, chief quartermaster, was ordered to the rear and southward from Booneville, east of the railroad to Verona. I moved as rapidly as the jaded condition of my horses would justify, intending, if possible, to reach Brice's Cross-Roads in advance of the enemy. On arrival at Old Carrollville, in advance of the command, I received intelligence that the enemy's cavalry were within four miles of the cross-roads. I immediately sent forward Lieutenant Black, temporarily attached to my staff, with a few men from the Seventh Tennessee Cavalry, who soon reported that he had met the advance of the enemy one mile and a half north of the cross-roads, and was then skirmishing with them. I ordered Colonel

Lyon, whose brigade was in front, to move forward and develop the enemy, and wrote back to General Buford to move up with the artillery and Bell's brigade as rapidly as the condition of the horses and roads would permit, and ordered him also to send one regiment of Bell's brigade from Old Carrollville across to the Ripley and Guntown road, with orders to gain the rear of the enemy or attack and annoy his rear or flank. Moving forward Colonel Lyon threw out one company as skirmishers, and soon after dismounted his brigade and attacked the enemy's line of cavalry, driving them back to near the cross-roads, at which place his infantry was arriving and being formed. Desiring to avoid a general engagement until the balance of my troops and the artillery came up, Colonel Lyon was not pushed forward, but in order to hold his position secure he made hasty fortifications of rails, logs, and such other facilities as presented themselves. I ordered up Colonel Rucker's brigade, dismounting two regiments and forming them on the left of Colonel Lyon, holding his third regiment, under Colonel Duff, mounted, as a reserve, and throwing it out well on the extreme left to prevent any flank movement on the part of the enemy. Colonel Johnson was also moved into position. We had a severe skirmish with the enemy, which was kept up until 1 o'clock, at which time General Buford arrived with the artillery, followed by Bell's brigade. The enemy had for some time been shelling our position. On the arrival of the batteries I directed General Buford to move them in position and open fire, in order to develop the position of enemy's batteries and his lines. The enemy responded with two guns only. The firing from our batteries was discontinued, while Lyon and Johnson were ordered to move their lines forward. It was now 1 o'clock, and as all my forces were up I prepared to attack him at once. Taking with me my escort and Bell's brigade I moved rapidly around to the Guntown and Ripley road, and advancing on that road, dismounting the brigade, and forming Russell's and Wilson's regiments on the right, extending to Colonel Rucker's left, and placing Newsom's regiment on the left of the road, Duff's regiment, of Rucker's brigade, and my escort were placed on the left of Newsom's, and formed the extreme left of my line of battle. Before leaving General Buford I ordered him the moment the attack began on the left to move the center and right rapidly forward. Owing to the density of the undergrowth Colonel Bell was compelled to advance within thirty yards of the enemy before assaulting him. In a few seconds the engagement became general, and on the left raged with great fury. The enemy having three lines of battle, the left was being heavily pressed, I sent a staff officer to General Buford to move Lyon's and Johnson's brigades forward and press the enemy on the right. Newsom's regiment was suffering severely and had given way. Colonel Duff and my escort, dismounted, were ordered to charge the enemy's position in front of Newsom's regiment, and succeeded in driving the enemy to his second line, enabling the regiment to rally, reform, and move forward to a less exposed position. Fearing my order to General Buford had miscarried, I moved forward rapidly along the lines, encouraging my men, until I reached General Buford on the Blackland road, and finding but two pieces of artillery in position and engaged, I directed my aide-de-camp, Captain Anderson, to bring up all the artillery, and ordered General Buford to place it in action at once, which was promptly done. The battle was fierce and the enemy obstinate; but after two hours' hard fighting the enemy gave way, being forced back on his third and last line. Colonel Barteau, in command of the regiment sent from Old Carrollville, had gained the rear of the enemy, and by his presence and

attack in that quarter had withdrawn the cavalry from the enemy's flank and created confusion and dismay to the enemy's wagon train and the guard attending it. The cavalry was sent back for its protection, and the enemy now in front made a last attempt to hold the cross-roads; but the steady advance of my men and the concentrated, well-directed, and rapid fire from my batteries upon that point threw them back, and the retreat or rout began. He endeavored, after abandoning the cross-roads, one piece of artillery, several caissons, and a quantity of ammunition, to protect his rear and check pursuit, taking advantage of every favorable position along his line of march, but he was speedily driven from them. Pressing forward he was forced to abandon many of his wagons and ambulances. Before reaching Tishomingo Creek the road was so blockaded with abandoned vehicles of every description that it was difficult to move the artillery forward. Ordering up my horses, they were mounted and the pursuit was then continued and the enemy were driven until dark. He attempted the destruction of his wagons, loaded with ammunition and bacon, but so closely was he pursued that many of them were saved without injury, although the road was lighted for some distance. It being dark, and my men and horses requiring rest, I threw out an advance to follow slowly and cautiously after the enemy, and ordered the command to halt, feed, and rest.

At 1 a. m. on the 11th the pursuit was resumed. About 3 o'clock we came again upon the enemy's rear guard of cavalry; but moving forward he gave way and did not attempt to check our advance. In the bottom on the south prong of the Hatchie they had abandoned the balance of their wagon train, all their wounded, and 14 pieces of artillery. We came upon them again about four miles east of Ripley, where they had prepared to dispute our advance, but made only a feeble and ineffectual resistance, the Seventh Tennessee and my escort driving him from his position. He made another stand two miles east of Ripley, but it was followed by another characteristic retreat. On reaching the town of Ripley, about 8 a. m., the enemy was found in line of battle and seemingly prepared for determined resistance, occupying all favorable positions for that purpose. I had but few troops present. My escort was sent to the left and engaged the enemy, and Colonel Wilson's regiment was thrown forward, dismounted, as skirmishers, expecting they would be driven until the balance of my forces came up. The advance of Colonel Wilson and the escort was spirited and determined, and at the first appearance of additional force he again retreated, leaving 21 killed and 70 wounded, among whom was Colonel McKeaig; also leaving another piece of artillery, 2 caissons, and 2 ambulances; and from this place to the end of our pursuit the enemy offered no organized resistance, but retreated in the most complete disorder, throwing away guns, clothing, and everything calculated to impede his flight. Faulkner's (Kentucky) regiment, commanded by Major Tate, and the Seventh Tennessee, Colonel Duckworth, made repeated charges, mounted, and captured many prisoners. I ordered General Buford to continue the pursuit, and taking with me my escort and Colonel Bell, with his brigade, endeavored by taking another road to cut them off at Salem, but reached there an hour after their rear had passed. General Buford had pursued them rapidly and their infantry saved themselves by scattering on all by-roads leading toward the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, retreating through the woods in squads and avoiding capture in that way. Regarding all further pursuit of the enemy's cavalry useless, I ordered General Buford to move in the direction of Mount Pleasant and La Grange, and to scour the country on his return

and to gather up prisoners, arms, &c., that could be found. All the troops were ordered back, and details made to gather up prisoners and spoils. Before reaching the battle-field on the return march several hundred prisoners were taken from their hiding places in the woods. My entire command moved to Guntown, and thence to this place.

My available force in the engagement was 3,500. From the reports of the prisoners captured, corroborated by official documents captured on the field, the enemy had in the engagement 10,252.

The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is not less than 2,000, 250 wagons and ambulances, 18 pieces of artillery, 5,000 stand of small-arms, 500,000 rounds of ammunition, and all his baggage and supplies. I regret to say that during our pursuit the abandoned wagons, &c., of the enemy were pillaged and plundered by citizens and stragglers of the command.

I herewith forward reports from the chief quartermaster and commissary,* showing the amount of property belonging to their respective departments received; and but for fire and robbery the entire outfit could have been saved.

The enemy broke, bent, and secreted a large number of their small-arms, but as far as they could be found they have been packed up and sent back for repairs.

A report of the division provost-marshal, showing the prisoners captured and sent south, is also herewith forwarded. Quite a number were captured too far west to be returned to this route, and were sent south via Holly Springs and Grenada. The whole number captured and in our hands is not less than 2,000.

Our loss in the engagement in killed and wounded is, as will be seen by report of chief surgeon, 493.†

Colonel Rucker, commanding brigade, reported directly to me, and I take pleasure in speaking of his uniform good conduct. His attack was made with vigor, rapidity, and precision. Capt. John W. Morton, chief of artillery, moved with great promptness, and did admirable execution with his guns. My medical staff, under the direction of Chief Surg. J. B. Cowan, were assiduous in attention to the wounded on the field and in their removal to comfortable hospitals. My chief quartermaster, Maj. C. S. Severson, and Maj. G. V. Rambaut, commissary of subsistence, were highly serviceable and useful in gathering up and taking care of captured property belonging to their respective departments.

Thus did my troops in the hour of need rally to the defense of their country. They deserve well of her gratitude. Notwithstanding the great disparity in numbers, they repulsed the foe and achieved a victory as imperishable as it is brilliant.

My obligations are hereby returned to Brigadier-General Buford, commanding division. He was prompt in obeying orders and exhibited great energy both in assaulting and pursuing the enemy. The high praises he bestows upon his brigade commanders, Colonels Bell and Lyon, are truthful and just. They exhibited coolness, skill, courage, and ability. Colonel Johnson, commanding brigade from General Roddey's command, exhibited throughout the engagement the qualities of a gallant officer.

This victory may be justly considered one of the most complete of the war, and for it I feel indebted to the valor of my troops and the

* Commissary's report not found.

† See p. 230.

skill of my subordinate officers, and I mention again that to Colonels Bell, Lyon, and Rucker, commanding brigades, I feel mainly indebted for this crowning success over vastly superior numbers.

It would be unjust to close my report without referring to the gallant and meritorious conduct of my escort company, commanded by Capt. J. C. Jackson. Owing to drill, discipline, and material its services were to me on this occasion, as on many other fields, invaluable, and I consider it to-day the best body of men in my command—dashing, daring, and unflinching in the execution of orders given, and as scouts, for reliability and effectiveness, they are without an equal.

In conclusion, my acknowledgments are also due to Maj. Charles W. Anderson, acting assistant adjutant-general, and to Lieutenants Donelson and Galloway, my aides-de-camp. Fully alive to the emergencies of the occasion and the odds against us, they were prompt and faithful in the execution of all orders and untiring in the discharge of every duty devolving upon them from the commencement of the battle until pursuit was ended.

Respectfully submitted.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

Maj. P. ELLIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Meridian.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Report of quartermaster's property captured in the battle of Tishomingo Creek on June 10, 1864, by Major-General Forrest's cavalry command.

Description.	In whose possession.					Total.
	Maj. A. Warren, assistant chief quartermaster, Forrest's cavalry.	J. L. Lea, captain and assistant quartermaster, Buford's division.	A. T. Roane, captain and assistant quartermaster, Colonel Rucker's brigade.	Lieut. S. K. Watkins, assistant quartermaster, battalion artillery.	J. B. Cowan, chief surgeon.	
Mules	50	110		1		161
Horses	8	1		14		23
Six-horse wagons	92	54	9	13		168
Four-horse wagons		1	6			7
Two-horse wagons			1			1
Ambulances	3	12			1	16
Wheel harness, single sets of	20	89	42	16		167
Lead harness, single sets of	54	124	60	30		268
Single sets of wheel ambulance harness	6	6				12
Single sets of lead ambulance harness		4	2			6
Wagon sheets		25	15	12		52
Bridles		25				25
Collars	20	88				108
Fifth-chains	54	24	9	5		92
Stretchers, pairs	91	11	16	20		138
Trace-chains, pairs	25					25
Water-buckets				10		10
Rope, feet				375		375

I certify that the above is a correct report made up from the reports of above officers.

C. S. SEVERSON,
Major and Chief Quartermaster, Forrest's Cavalry Command.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, FORREST'S CAVALRY DEPT.,
Tupelo, Miss., June 23, 1864.

Major ELLIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of captures made by the command of Maj. Gen. N. B. Forrest in the battle of Brice's Cross-Roads, Tishomingo Creek, Miss., on 10th of June, 1864, showing—

Colonel	1
Assistant surgeon	1
Captains	18
Lieutenants	40
Non-commissioned officers	87
Musicians	3
Total	150
Privates	1,468
Aggregate	1,618
Stand of colors	2

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. GOODWIN,
Captain, Chief Provost-Marshal, Forrest's Cavalry Department.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

Report of ordnance and ordnance stores captured at the battle of Tishomingo Creek, June 10 and 11, 1864, by Maj. Gen. N. B. Forrest's cavalry command.

3-inch steel gun, rifled	1
6-pounder James bronze guns, rifled	3
3.8-inch James bronze guns, rifled	2
6-pounder bronze guns	5
12-pounder bronze howitzers	2
12-pounder Napoleon bronze guns	3
Total guns	16
3-inch carriage and limber	1
12-pounder howitzer carriages and limbers	2
6-pounder gun carriages and limbers	7
12-pounder Napoleon carriages and limbers	3
12-pounder Napoleon caissons and limbers	2
12-pounder howitzer caissons and limbers	2
3-inch rifle caisson and limber	1
6-pounder gun caissons and limbers	10
6-pounder shot	77
6-pounder canister	54
6-pounder spherical case	50
12-pounder canister	18
12-pounder shot	35
12-pounder spherical case	90
6-pounder fixed shot	200
6-pounder fixed spherical case	150
12-pounder fixed shot	17
12-pounder fixed spherical case	37
12-pounder fixed canister	11
12-pounder fixed howitzer spherical case	50
12-pounder fixed gun canister	13
12-pounder gun spherical case	18
Stand small-arms	1,500
Cap-pouches	60
Cartridge-boxes	514
Rounds small-arms cartridges	300,000
Hames, pairs	92

Collars	14
Valise saddles	10
Artillery saddles	2
Wheel traces	5
Lead traces	62
Breast straps	6
Sets breeching	4
Limber chests	3

Respectfully submitted.

J. B. RUSSELL,
Chief Ordnance Officer.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Tupelo, Miss., June 28, 1864.

SOLDIERS: After a long and laborious campaign, the major-general commanding deems it an appropriate occasion to address you a few words of recapitulation, acknowledgment, and congratulation. About the 15th of February last the campaign which so gloriously terminated at Tishomingo Creek was inaugurated. Major-General Sherman with a large and well-appointed army undertook to penetrate the central counties of Alabama and Mississippi. His object was avowedly to capture Selma and Mobile, and to desolate that productive region of country, from which the granaries of a large section of the Confederacy were supplied. Generals Smith and Grierson had their duties assigned them, and were to act a conspicuous part in the work of spoliation and piracy. With a large co-operating cavalry force, thoroughly armed and equipped, they were to descend through Northern Mississippi, carrying fire and sword with them. On they came, like a blighting sirocco. At West Point you met them. There you threw yourselves across the rich prairies, a living bulwark, to stay the desolating tide. Compared with the enemy you were but few in numbers, but every man became a hero, for all seemed impressed with the importance of the momentous struggle. You proved yourselves equal to the expectations of the country. You met the proud and exultant enemy. The result is known to the world; you drove him howling back in ignominy and shame; broken and demoralized. Sherman's campaign was thus brought to an abrupt conclusion, and Mississippi and Alabama saved. The victory was a glorious one, and with heartfelt pride the general commanding acknowledges your unexampled gallantry. This great work was accomplished by Colonel Bell's brigade, commanded by Colonel Barteau, Colonel McCulloch's, and Colonel Forrest's brigades. But great as was this victory, it is not without its alloy. The laurel is closely entwined with the cypress, and the luster of a brilliant triumph is darkened by the blood with which it was purchased. It was here that Colonel Barksdale gave up his life a willing sacrifice upon the altar of his country. He fell in front of the battle, gallantly discharging his duty. He sleeps, but his name is imperishable. Here, too, fell the noble brother of the general commanding, Col. Jeffrey E. Forrest. He was a brave and chivalrous spirit, ever foremost in the fight. He fell in the flower of his youth and usefulness, but his dying gaze was proudly turned upon the victorious field, which his own valor had aided in winning. Peace to the ashes of these gallant young heroes.

After a short repose you were called to a new theater of action. By long and rapid marches, which you endured without murmur or complaint, you found yourselves upon the waters of the Ohio, sweeping the enemy before you wherever you met him, capturing hundreds of pris-

oners, valuable and needed stores in the quartermaster's and ordnance departments, while securing for yourselves a character for endurance, valor, and efficiency which might well excite the envy of the most famous legions in military history. At Fort Pillow you exhibited the same conspicuous gallantry. In the face of a murderous fire from two gun-boats and six pieces of artillery on the fort, you stormed the works and either killed or captured the entire garrison, a motley herd of negroes, traitors, and Yankees. This noble work was accomplished by parts of Chalmers' and Buford's divisions, composed of Bell's and McCulloch's brigades, commanded by Brigadier-General Chalmers; and for his gallantry on this and other occasions General Chalmers deserves the enduring gratitude of his countrymen. For the exhibitions of high soldierly bearing on these fields you have earned from your country and its government the most grateful and well-deserved plaudits. Congress has voted you complimentary resolutions of thanks and tendered you a nation's homage.

But the crowning glory of your great deeds has yet to be named. Tishomingo Creek is the brightest leaf in your chaplets of laurels. General Grierson, not satisfied with his test of your prowess, united with General Sturgis, at the head of one of the best appointed forces ever equipped by the Yankee nation, complete in infantry, cavalry, artillery, and supply trains. They came forth with threats of vengeance toward you and your commander for the bloody victory of Fort Pillow, made a massacre only by dastardly Yankee reporters. Again you responded bravely to your general's call. You met the enemy and defeated him. Victory was never more glorious, disaster never more crushing and signal. From a proud and defiant foe, en route to the heart of your country, with declarations both by negro and white troops of "no quarters to Forrest or his men," he became an enemy beaten, defeated, routed, destroyed. You drove the boasted minions of despotism in confused flight from the battle-field. Seventeen guns, 250 wagons, 3,000 stand of arms, 2,000 prisoners, and killed and wounded 2,000 more, are the proud trophies which adorn your triumphant banners. The remainder is still wandering in the bushes and bottoms, forever lost to the enemy. There were not over 3,000 of you who achieved this victory over 10,000 of the enemy. Had you never before raised an arm in your country's cause this terrible overthrow of her brutal foe would entitle you to her deepest gratitude. Again, your general expresses his pride and admiration of your gallantry and wonderful achievements. You stand before the world an unconquerable band of heroes. Whether dismounted, and fighting shoulder to shoulder like infantry veterans, or hurling your irresistible squadrons on the flying foe, you evinced the same courageous bravery.

Soldiers! Amid your rejoicing do not forget the gallant dead upon these fields of glory. Many a noble comrade has fallen a costly sacrifice to his country's independence. The most you can do is to cherish their memory and strive to make the future as glorious as you and they have made the past.

To Brigadier-General Buford, commanding division, my obligations are especially due. His gallantry and activity on the field were ever conspicuous, and for the energy displayed in pursuing the enemy he deserves much of his Government. He has abundant cause to be proud of his brigade commanders, Colonels Lyon and Bell, who displayed great gallantry during the day. Col. E. W. Rucker was prompt in the discharge of every duty. His brigade displayed conspicuous steadiness during the fight. Colonel Johnson, commanding brigade from General

Roddey's command, merits notice for his coolness and bravery on this occasion, and for the valuable services rendered by his troops. Nor can the general commanding forget to mention the efficient aid rendered by the artillery, commanded by Capt. John W. Morton. He moved rapidly over the roughest ground and was always in action at the right time, and his well-directed fire dealt destruction in the masses of the enemy. The general commanding also takes pleasure in noticing the intelligent alacrity with which Maj. C. W. Anderson, Capt. W. H. Brand, Lieutenants Otey, Donelson, Titus, and Galloway, of my staff, conveyed orders to all parts of the field. They were ever near my person, and were prompt in the discharge of every duty.

Soldiers! You have done much, but there is still work for you to do. By prompt obedience to orders and patient endurance you will be enabled to repeat these great achievements. The enemy is again preparing to break through the living wall erected by your noble bosoms and big hearts. In the name and recollection of ruined homes, desolated fields, and the bleaching bones of your martyred comrades, you are appealed to again. The smoke of your burning homesteads, the screams of your insulted women, and the cries of starving children will again nerve your strong arms with strength. Your fathers of '76 had much to fight for, but how little and unimportant was their cause compared with yours. They fought not against annihilation, but simply to be independent of a foreign yet a constitutional and free Government. You are struggling against the most odious of all tyranny, for existence itself, for your property, your homes, your wives, and children, against your own enslavement, against emancipation, confiscation, and subjugation, with all their attendant horrors.

In conclusion, your commanding general congratulates you on the brilliant prospects which everywhere pervade our cause. The independence of the Confederate States is a fixed, accomplished, immutable fact. The ray of peace is glimmering like bright sunshine around the dark clouds. Be true to yourselves and your country a little while longer and you will soon be enabled to return to your desolated homes, there to collect together once more your scattered household gods.

By order of Maj. Gen. N. B. Forrest:

C. W. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 23.

Return of casualties in the Confederate forces.

[Compiled from nominal list.*]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Third Brigade.					
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	1
3d Kentucky	*a*1	8	5	39	53
7th Kentucky	*b*1	4	7	27	39
8th Kentucky	.....	2	3	12	17
12th Kentucky	*c*2	12	9	32	55
Total	4	26	25	110	165

a Lieut. S. B. Edwards. *b* Capt. R. M. Seay. *c* Capt. J. J. Wilson and Lieut. E. P. Nailling.

* Signed by Surg. J. B. Cowan, chief surgeon Forrest's cavalry department.

Return of casualties in the Confederate forces—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Fourth Brigade.					
Staff	.....	.....	3	.....	3
15th Tennessee	*a*1	4	7	40	52
16th Tennessee	*b*2	15	10	27	54
19th Tennessee	*c*1	3	1	17	22
Total	4	22	21	84	131
Sixth Brigade.					
8th Mississippi	*d*1	7	6	42	56
18th Mississippi	*e*1	6	7	37	51
7th Tennessee	*f*2	19	3	30	54
Total	4	32	16	109	161
Johnson's Brigade.					
4th Alabama	.....	.....	2	7	9
Moreland's regiment	.....	1	2	3	6
Williams' battalion	.....	1	1	4	6
Warren's battalion	.....	1	1	2	4
Total	.....	3	6	16	25
Artillery.					
Morton's battery	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Rice's battery	.....	1	.....	5	6
Total	.....	1	.....	9	10
Grand total	12	84	68	328	492

a Capt. J. R. Hibbitt.
b Lieuts. J. Robert Arnold and J. P. Revely.
c Lieut. E. P. Hooper.
d Lieut. W. R. Welch, Ensign W. R. Hogg mortally wounded.
e Lieut. W. W. Govan.
f Capt. W. J. Tate and Lieut. W. S. Pope.

JUNE 8, 1864.—Affair at Indian Bayou, Miss.

Report of Capt. Perry Evans, Ninth Texas Cavalry, commanding scouts.

DEER CREEK, MISS., *June 13, 1864.*

MAJOR: I have the honor most respectfully to report that on the 6th instant a Yankee force, supposed to be between 8,000 and 10,000 strong, commanded by General A. J. Smith, landed at Sunny Side, a point on the Arkansas shore, about seven miles below Greenville, Miss., and engaged General Marmaduke's forces between that place and Lake Village, Ark., and again on their march by land to Columbia, Ark., where they were driven on their boats. They themselves acknowledge the loss of about 600 men.* The boats upon which this command embarked passed on up the Mississippi River. I followed them as far as the mouth of White River, and saw these boats, twenty-three in number, pass up the Mississippi River beyond that point on Saturday, 11th instant, at 2 o'clock at night. They then reported that they were en route to re-enforce General Sherman. On the 8th instant a Federal cavalry force,

* For reports of these operations, see Vol. XXXIV, Part I, p. 971.

from 300 to 400 strong, landed at Greenville, Miss., and marched hastily to Indian Bayou, which they reached at night and there surprised and captured during the night several furloughed soldiers from the Texas cavalry brigade. They also captured 1 of my scouts because of his horse becoming bogged in Black Bayou; we soon afterward captured 1 of the Federals. These men were yesterday exchanged and my man has returned to duty. These Federals captured and carried off a number of mules and negroes from Indian Bayou and a few from Deer Creek. This force consisted of four companies of "land cavalry" sent up from Vicksburg, the rest were cavalry of the marine boats, and the raid was under the command of General Ellet, of the marines. My scouts fought them at every point where an opportunity offered. Indian Bayou is a bayou running nearly parallel with and about fourteen miles east of Bayou Phalia, emptying into Sunflower River at Garvin's Ferry.

Doctor Atkins, a man on Indian Bayou, has papers purporting to be authority from the Confederate Government as an agent to take care of Government cotton, but he has no authority to sell cotton. He has carried to and sold at Beulah, Bolivar County, Miss., about seventy-five bales of cotton; for part of which he received in payment gold at 28 cents per pound, but I have information that for some of it he has received "greenbacks." I am almost satisfied that his papers are not genuine, and I most respectfully ask to be informed whether he is in fact authorized to do such things as are here reported.

I have heretofore forwarded several reports through General Adams' headquarters.

I have the honor, major, to be your obedient servant,

PERRY EVANS,
Captain, Commanding Scouts.

Major ELLIOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Maj. Gen. S. D. Lee's Hdqrs.

JUNE 13–JULY 15, 1864.—Raid from Morristown, Tenn., into North Carolina, and capture (June 28) of Camp Vance.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Ohio.

No. 2.—Capt. Robert Morrow, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army.

No. 3.—Col. John B. Palmer, Fifty-eighth North Carolina Infantry, commanding District of Western North Carolina.

No. 4.—Col. Peter Mallett, commanding North Carolina conscripts.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Ohio.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Near Atlanta, Ga., July 21, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that Capt. G. W. Kirk, Third North Carolina Volunteer Infantry, has returned to Knoxville from the raid I ordered him to make into Western North Carolina. The fol-

lowing is a correct summary of the results of the expedition: He marched with about 130 men from Morristown on the 13th of June, and proceeded via Bull's Gap, Greeneville, Tenn., and Crab Orchard to Camp Vance, within six miles of Morganton, N. C. At Camp Vance he met the enemy, routing them, with a loss to them of 1 commissioned officer and 10 men killed; number of wounded unknown. At Camp Vance he destroyed a large quantity of rebel property, including 1 locomotive, in fine order, and 3 cars, the depot and commissary buildings, 1,200 small-arms, with ammunition, and 3,000 bushels grain, besides capturing 277 prisoners, who surrendered with the camp, of which number he succeeded in bringing into Knoxville 132, together with 32 negroes and 48 horses and mules, besides obtaining 40 recruits for his regiment, and perfecting arrangements for others. He did not accomplish the principal object of the expedition—that is, the destruction of the railroad bridge over the Yadkin River; but made arrangements to do this secretly, it being impossible for him to do it by force. The total casualties of his command were 1 killed, 1 mortally wounded, and 5 slightly, including Captain Kirk himself.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, near Atlanta, Ga., July 21, 1864.

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Commanding Department of the Ohio:

GENERAL: Yours of to-day is received. Please convey to Col. G. W. Kirk the assurances of my appreciation of the services rendered by him in his late expedition. You may encourage him all you can, more in organizing the element in North Carolina hostile to Jeff. Davis rather than in undertaking those hazardous expeditions. If he could form a series of companies in Western Carolina that could protect each other, and give us the information needed, he would fully earn his compensation and our thanks.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Before Atlanta, Ga., July 24, 1864.

Capt. G. W. KIRK,
Third North Carolina Volunteer Infantry:

CAPTAIN: I have received from Captain Morrow, assistant adjutant-general, a report of your operations in the recent expedition into North Carolina, and take pleasure in conveying to you the assurances of Major-General Sherman of his appreciation of the service you have ren-

dered our cause, to which I add my own thanks to you, and through you to the officers and men of your command, for the gallant and successful manner in which you have conducted the expedition. Such daring and hazardous expeditions should be undertaken but rarely. You can, in general, render more effective service by organizing the element in North Carolina hostile to Jeff. Davis into a series of scouting companies, who would protect each other, interrupt as much as possible the communications of the enemy, destroy his supply depots, and bring in such information as may be useful to us. Any assistance in my power will be given to enable you to carry out this project.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General, Commanding.

No. 2.

Report of Capt. Robert Morrow, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, Tenn., July 15, 1864.

GENERAL: Capt. G. W. Kirk, Third North Carolina Volunteer Infantry, has just returned from a highly successful expedition into Western North Carolina. The following is a correct summary of the results of the expedition: He marched with about 130 men from Morristown on the 13th of June, and proceeded, via Bull's Gap, Greeneville, Tenn., and Crab Orchard, to Camp Vance, within six miles of Morganton, N. C. At Broylesville, Tenn., he met the enemy, routing them, with a loss of 1 commissioned officer and 10 men killed; number of wounded unknown. At Camp Vance he destroyed a large quantity of rebel property, including 1 locomotive, in fine order, and 3 cars, the depot and commissary buildings, 1,200 small-arms, with ammunition, and 3,000 bushels grain, besides capturing 277 prisoners, who surrendered with the camp, of which number he succeeded in bringing into Knoxville 132, together with 32 negroes and 48 horses and mules, besides obtaining 40 recruits for his regiment and perfecting arrangements for others. He did not accomplish the principal object of the expedition—that is, the destruction of the railroad bridge over the Yadkin River; but made arrangements to do this secretly, it being impossible for him to do it by force. The total casualties of his command were 1 killed, 1 mortally wounded, and 5 slightly, including Captain Kirk himself. The commanding officer at Kingston, Tenn., reports that guerrillas, under Champ Ferguson, drove off a few days since 500 U. S. horses that Captain Fry was pasturing within a few miles of that place, and that the mounted force available was inadequate to their pursuit and recapture. General Ammen reports that orders have been given and that efforts will be made to recover the stock and punish the raiders.

The above is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

R. MORROW,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Maj. Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Commanding Dept. of the Ohio, Hdqrs. in the Field.

No. 3

Report of Col. John B. Palmer, Fifty-eighth North Carolina Infantry, commanding District of Western North Carolina.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA,
Asheville, July 4, 1864.

GENERAL: On Wednesday evening last a vague rumor reached me to the effect that a band of tories and deserters had on Tuesday at daylight surprised and captured Camp Vance (a rendezvous of conscripts, near Morganton) and a battalion of Junior Reserves recently organized at that place. Camp Vance is not in my district, my command extending only to the Blue Ridge. Thinking it possible that this band might seek to pass to East Tennessee through Mitchell County, I immediately ordered some infantry to re-enforce the detachment in that county, and intercept and capture the tories should they return by that route; but it was too late, they having passed to Tennessee on Thursday. I have no cavalry under my command. It appears that in going to Camp Vance, Kirk, with a small band of Indians, negroes, and deserters, passed from Carter County, Tenn., through Mitchell County (designated as Watauga County on the map), traveling in the night and avoiding all roads. When he captured Camp Vance he had but 150 men. On his return to Tennessee he plundered and burned my residence in Mitchell County. He committed no other depredations in my district, though he committed many, I understand, east of the Blue Ridge. If the citizens of Morganton had notified me of Kirk's presence in their vicinity I could have captured his entire band. My forces are still after him, but he will undoubtedly escape. I fear this is but the prelude to something more serious. My force is entirely inadequate to the defense of the district. It is 250 miles from the Virginia to the Georgia State line. I am forced to keep most of my troops posted from Yancey to Cherokee Counties, in order to guard as far as possible against raids into the country opposite the enemy's lines. I have not the force to resist successfully any serious demonstrations on the part of the enemy. The department may rely, however, upon my doing the best I can. General Holmes has not only not given me any additional reserves, but has ordered to the eastern part of the State the small battalion of Junior Reserves recently collected and organized at this place. Some cavalry should be sent to me at once, if practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. PALMER,
Colonel, Commanding District.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond.

[First indorsement.]

JULY 23, 1864.

Colonel MELTON, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Has not Colonel Palmer been superseded in this command by General Martin? If so, I suppose no action is necessary on this paper.

J. B. HOGE.

[Second indorsement.]

Respectfully returned to Colonel Melton.

The point of inquiry is whether Colonel Palmer is still in command. Has General Martin superseded him? The information is needed with reference to some action on pending papers here.

J. B. HOGE.

[Third indorsement.]

AUGUST 8, 1864.

Major HOGE:

Colonel Palmer has not been relieved. He is still in command, but is now subordinate to General Martin. He is in immediate command of the troops, while General Martin commands the district. The latter is responsible.

MELTON.

No. 4.

Report of Col. Peter Mallett, commanding North Carolina conscripts.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C., July 1, 1864.

GENERAL: The late capture of Camp Vance by the band of raiders under the renegade Kirk having involved the capture of some of your command (the reserves), I deem it proper to forward for your information the inclosed copy of letter from Captain Allen, reporting the affair. The report is very unsatisfactory and by no means creditable to the officers present, who, it appears, made no resistance whatever. The home guard turned out in force, and, together with a company of the Salisbury prison guard, overtook the raiders at Piedmont Springs, nineteen miles from Morganton, as reported to the Governor by Mr. Wilson, president Western railroad. In the skirmish or fight at this place Kirk's arm was broken and Colonel Avery, of our party, severely wounded. It appears that only our mounted men were engaged, the infantry being within seven miles, advancing rapidly. It is supposed Colonel Palmer will head them off, their line of retreat being through Watauga and Yancey Counties. Lieutenant Hines, with 165 mounted men of the supporting force, reached this place yesterday, the men having been ordered here for assignment to the field in accordance with instructions from Bureau of Conscription.

Under existing circumstances, in view of the defenseless condition of Western North Carolina, and the liability to similar raids by tories and marauders, I have earnestly urged upon the superintendent by telegraph the importance of the immediate return of this command to protect and hold the country. No reply has been received, communication with Richmond by mail and telegraph being cut off. I have concluded the emergency will not justify further delay, and have ordered the command to return to their former field of operations until further orders.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER MALLETT,
Colonel, Commandant of Conscripts for North Carolina.

General T. H. HOLMES,
Commanding Reserves.

[Inclosure.]

CAMP VANCE, N. C., *June 29, 1864.*

COLONEL: On my arrival here this morning I found Camp Vance a heap of ruins, and after strict investigation beg leave to submit the following report:

Major McLean left this place Monday morning, the 27th instant, leaving Lieutenant Bullock, the senior officer present, in charge of the

camp, with instructions to organize and arm the three remaining companies of Junior Reserves at this place. Lieutenant Bullock proceeded to organize them that day, and it being late in the afternoon when the organizations were completed, he postponed arming them, intending to do so next morning, I suppose, apprehending no difficulty on account of the delay; but on the following morning, the 28th instant, ere the sound of reveille hushed in camp, it was resumed by an unknown band, and a squad, under cover of a flag of truce, proceeding to headquarters demanded an unconditional surrender of the camp, by order of Colonel [Captain] Kirk, commanding a detachment of the Third Regiment North Carolina Mounted Infantry Volunteers, the same notorious tory and traitor, vagabond and scoundrel, who organized those four companies of thieves and tories at Burnsville, N. C., last April. Lieutenant Bullock seeing his men scattered all around the camp, sent out Lieutenant Hanks to endeavor to make terms of surrender, which Lieutenant Hanks reported that he succeeded in doing, and that the terms were that the men and officers should be paroled immediately, and private property respected. The officers present secured their goods and chattels, and then the incendiary's torch was stuck to every building except the hospital, which the surgeons by their blarney and ingenious persuasion saved intact. The officers and men were all taken off under guard, except the surgeons, who were paroled, and about seventy men, whom they managed to get on the sick list and crowd in the hospital. The surgeons succeeded in saving about all of their supplies, all the cooking utensils of the camp, and extinguished the flames in two double cabins of officers' quarters and one row of privates' cabins. There were 250 bushels of corn burned, about 6,500 pounds of forage, some 100 bushels of rye, and 50 of oats; also some 250 guns and accouterments, a goodly number of which were in bad condition, about 1,500 rounds of ammunition, &c. They burned all the office books and papers and all papers and documents in the quartermaster's and commissary departments. They took off 4 government mules and 4 private horses, leaving the 2 wagons and 1 set of harness. I am not informed as to the amount of commissary stores on hand, though no considerable quantity.

There were some 240 of the Junior Reserves in camp here on the morning of the capitulation besides the officers. The raiding party numbered, so far as I have been able to learn, between 150 and 200 men, being composed of a very few soldiers, some 25 Indians, and the remainder of deserters and tories from Tennessee and Western North Carolina. All of them were armed magnificently, the most of them with Spencer repeating rifles. They released some recusant conscripts and deserters from the guard-house here and armed them immediately. They are retreating and gathering horses and negro men, whom they arm instantly. The home guard and some two companies from the garrison at Salisbury are in pursuit.

I will let you hear from me again soon. The surgeons had sent all the men who were in the hospital home, with orders to report to their respective county enrolling officers, before my arrival. I will have what little they failed to destroy well stored.

I am, colonel, with great respect, your very humble servant,

C. N. ALLEN,
Captain (retired)

Col. PETER MALLETT,
Comdt. Conscripts for North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.

JUNE 24-AUGUST 20, 1864.—Operations in the District of Northern Alabama.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

June 24, 1864.—Skirmish at Curtis' Wells.
29, 1864.—Affair at Pond Springs.
July 25, 1864.—Affair at Courtland.
28, 1864.—Affair on the Danville road, near Decatur.
31, 1864.—Affair near Watkins' Plantation.
Aug. 6, 1864.—Affair on the Somerville road, near Decatur.
9, 1864.—Skirmish near Pond Springs.
17-20, 1864.—Expedition from Decatur to Moulton, and skirmish (18th-19th) near Antioch Church.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. Charles C. Doolittle, Eighteenth Michigan Infantry, of operations June 24-August 19.

No. 2.—Lieut. Col. William F. Prosser, Second Tennessee Cavalry, commanding brigade, of operations August 17-20.

No. 1.

Report of Col. Charles C. Doolittle, Eighteenth Michigan Infantry, of operations June 24-August 19.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Decatur, Ala., August 19, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with instructions from the general commanding district, I have the honor herewith to submit the following summary of the operations of the forces at this post from the 24th day of June, 1864, to the present time:

June 24, 200 men of the Eighteenth Michigan Infantry and two companies of the Ninth Ohio Cavalry, under Major Hulburd, attacked rebel camp at Curtis' Wells, on the Moulton road, at 3.30 in the morning. Enemy's loss, 3 killed, 6 wounded, and 1 taken prisoner; our loss, 1 man killed and 4 wounded.

June 29, two companies of the Ninth Ohio Cavalry and about 800 infantry, under Colonel Grower, of the Seventeenth New York Veteran Volunteers, attacked and partially surprised the camp of Colonel Patterson at Pond Springs, captured 1 lieutenant and 9 men, his wagons, ambulances, camp and garrison equipage, officers' baggage, and a lot of horses and mules; killed and wounded several of the enemy; no loss on our side. Infantry marched fifty miles in thirty-six hours.

July 25, a force under Colonel Grower, consisting of 800 infantry and 300 cavalry, with two pieces of artillery, engaged and routed the enemy under Colonel Patterson at Courtland. Captured 1 lieutenant and 5 men. Enemy lost 4 killed and 6 wounded, and several horses killed; our loss, 2 men killed and 4 wounded.

July 28, a small scouting party of cavalry surprised a detachment of rebel cavalry on the Danville road, about four miles from our lines, capturing 4 prisoners, with their guns and horses, and wounding 2; our loss, 1 man slightly wounded.

July 31, a foraging party captured on the north side of the Tennessee River, near Watkins' plantation, nineteen miles from Athens, 95 head of cattle and 18 head of sheep, which had been collected by the enemy for their subsistence.

August 6, a scouting party of fifty mounted men, commanded by Lieutenant Lebow, of the Third Tennessee Cavalry, was attacked by a party of rebels, under Captain Patterson, nine miles from this post, on the Somerville road. The enemy were routed, Captain Patterson wounded, 1 lieutenant mortally wounded, 1 man killed, and 1 taken prisoner; no loss on our side.

August 8, 500 cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Prosser, commanding First Brigade, Fourth Division Cavalry, Army of the Cumberland, moved out on Moulton road to Pond Springs, to surprise rebel camp at that place. Came upon the retreating column of the enemy at daylight on the morning of the 9th; attacked them, capturing 12 prisoners, including 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, and 1 enrolling officer; also 250 head of fine beef-cattle, 225 sheep, 75 horses and mules, and 150 contrabands; no loss on our side.

The whole number of prisoners of war received and forwarded by the provost-marshal during this time is 68, of which 9 were commissioned officers and 59 enlisted men.

Scouting parties have been kept constantly in the field, scouring the country for a distance of twelve to fifteen miles, and occasionally capturing a few prisoners, who were straggling through the country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CH. C. DOOLITTLE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. SAMUEL M. KNEELAND,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Northern Alabama.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTHERN ALABAMA,
Decatur, August 20, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the major-general commanding.

In addition to the within report I have the honor to state that Lieutenant-Colonel Prosser, Second Tennessee Cavalry, in command of a force consisting of detachments from the First Brigade, Fourth Division Cavalry, Army of the Cumberland, has just returned from a scout to Moulton. He was attacked last night by a force between 500 and 600 strong, under Colonel Patterson. He repulsed the enemy, killing 15; number of wounded unknown. He captured 1 captain and 10 men, representing six different regiments and battalions. Our loss 1 man missing and 1 slightly wounded. Colonel Prosser brings information that Roddey, who has been absent for some time in the southern part of the State, returned to Moulton the 19th instant. A new regiment, between 300 and 400 strong, is picketing the south side of the river from Whitesburg to some distance above Guntersville.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Col. William F. Prosser, Second Tennessee Cavalry, commanding brigade, of operations August 17–20.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, FOURTH CAVALRY DIVISION,
Decatur, Ala., August 21, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor very respectfully to submit the following report of an expedition to Moulton under my command, consisting of

detachments from the Second, Third, and Fourth Tennessee Cavalry, numbering 550 men, which returned to camp at 12 m. yesterday :

I moved out from Decatur at 8 p. m. on the 17th instant and arrived at McDonnel's Mill, on the Somerville and Moulton road, about midnight, expecting to find the command of Colonel Patterson and some other detachments of the enemy near Oakville, then distant about four miles; but on my arrival at this mill I learned that the enemy had moved the preceding day to Pond Springs, near Courtland. I sent Major Pickens, however, with a detachment of the Third Tennessee Cavalry, to go by the way of Oakville, instructing him to reconnoiter the country and report to me the next day at Moulton at 12 m., which he did promptly. Moving immediately with the remainder of my command toward Moulton, about nine miles distant, I arrived there just before daylight, surrounded the town, and disposed of my force so that the town was entered at all sides at once; but nothing was found there, except a lieutenant and enrolling officer, who was killed in attempting to escape. Major Stephens, of the Fourth Tennessee, was sent out on the Russellville road with 100 men, and engaged the enemy as soon as our picket-line was passed, driving him about four miles and a half, when he returned, having killed and wounded on his way out some 4 or 5 men and captured 1 prisoner. Having received information that General Roddey, with his command, was returning from Selma, Ala., that part of it had already arrived in the vicinity, and that Colonels Patterson, Biffle, and Nixon were concentrating their forces near Courtland, for the purpose of cutting me off from Decatur or capturing my command, I determined to retire from Moulton, and did so as soon as my scouting parties were returned.

On the afternoon of the 18th instant a portion of Colonel Patterson's command followed my rear from Moulton until I went into camp near Antioch Church, and afterward annoyed my pickets considerably. During the early part of the night the whole of the command arrived, making constant demonstrations on my picket-line until about 1 a. m. The enemy having collected his forces at a single point, made a sudden and furious attack on my camp, accompanied by heavy volleys of musketry, and the yells incident to such attacks. Having anticipated their intention, however, I was prepared to receive them, and their attack was speedily repulsed with considerable loss, 15 dead and mortally wounded having been afterward found on the field, and not less than 40 were supposed to have been carried off, and 11 prisoners captured, including, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 9 non-commissioned officers and privates, belonging to six different battalions and regiments. Having expected an attack during the night or very early in the morning I had so located my camp that all the firing of the enemy passed over my men and horses, doing but little damage, having during the engagement but 1 man wounded and a few horses killed. The attacking force of the enemy consisted, as nearly as could be ascertained, of 500 men, under the command of Colonel Patterson. He retired immediately after his repulse, and reconnaissances at daylight led me to believe that he had returned to Pond Springs or Hillsborough. In the morning I moved to the forks of the Moulton, Decatur, and Hillsborough roads, seven miles from Decatur, intending to go from thence to Hillsborough, but as I was unable to find any forage in the neighborhood, and as my men and horses were very much exhausted, I determined to return to camp at this place.

Although during the entire route I was frequently fired upon, by day and night, by the enemy from places of concealment, the nature of the country being exceedingly favorable for such operations, my loss was but 1 man seriously wounded and 1 man missing.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. PROSSER,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. First Brigade, Fourth Cavalry Division.

Lieut. CHARLES T. HEWITT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Post Decatur, Ala.

JUNE 27, 1864.—Skirmish in Big Cove Valley, Ala.

Report of Capt. Robert S. Richart, Twelfth Indiana Cavalry.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *June 30, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 26th instant I received such information as induced me to believe that Johnson's band of guerrillas was in the Big Cove Valley, six miles northeast of this post. At 5 p. m. I left this post with forty-one men, and, after crossing the mountain by what is known as Franklin's Path, I moved cautiously up the cove till 10 o'clock, when I went into camp. At daybreak we were again on the move, and, after marching about three-quarters of a mile, halted at the creek to water the horses. As I started out with the vanguard we suddenly came upon the enemy under the command of the parson himself, to the number of fifteen, feeding their horses. I immediately attacked them, and, although they occupied a very strong position on ground that was very unfavorable for cavalry to operate upon, yet at the expiration of fifteen minutes' sharp fighting we drove them in confusion, capturing 5 horses and equipments and wounding 3 or 4 of the band. We chased them into the hills near Blevingston Gap, a distance of two miles from the scene of the fight. After eating the breakfast prepared for the band and feeding the horses, I moved down the valley with the captured property, safely arriving at camp at 3.30 p. m. of the 27th instant.

My loss in the skirmish was, I am sorry to say, 1 man, Private John Twiford, who was mortally wounded at the third volley fired by the enemy; also 1 horse killed and 10 wounded, several seriously.

The men behaved well, with one or two exceptions; much better, indeed, than could be expected of raw troops the first time under fire.

Respectfully submitted.

ROBT. S. RICHART,
Captain, Commanding Detachment.

Col. E. ANDERSON,
Comdg. Twelfth Indiana Cavalry, Huntsville, Ala.

JUNE 27, 1864.—Affair at Crittenden, Ky.

Report of Col. Ephraim Ball, One hundred and sixty-second Ohio Infantry.

COVINGTON, *June 27, 1864.*

GENERAL: The town of Crittenden has been attacked by twenty rebels, who are said to be gathering a force to capture a wagon train,

which is now on the pike, a short distance this side of that place. I am called upon for 150 mounted men. Have none. Got infantry. What shall I do in the case?

Respectfully,

E. BALL,
Colonel 162d Ohio National Guard, Comdg. Post.

General BURBRIDGE.

JULY 2, 1864.—Skirmish on the Byhalia (Miss.) Road, south of Collierville, Tenn.

Report of Col. David B. Henderson, Forty-sixth Iowa Infantry, commanding Post of Collierville.

COLLIERVILLE, *July 2, 1864.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that at 3 this a. m. I sent out a detachment of twenty men from the Seventh Indiana Cavalry southward on the Byhalia road, at a point at about ten miles south of my camp. They were attacked by a force of rebel cavalry, variously estimated at from 100 to 300 men, who drove in our cavalry to within one mile and a half of my camp. As soon as I was informed of the enemy's approach I moved out with 250 of my regiment to a bridge one mile and a half from camp, where I halted and sent out a small detachment of the Seventh Indiana Cavalry, under command of Capt. John M. Moore, with the design to draw them into an ambush. Upon the advance of the cavalry the enemy retreated in haste in the direction of Byhalia. It is my opinion that with 200 good cavalry the enemy could be bagged.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. B. HENDERSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

Major-General WASHBURN.

JULY 2–10, 1864.—Expedition from Vicksburg to Pearl River, with skirmishes en route, and engagement (7th) near Jackson, Miss.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Henry W. Slocum, U. S. Army, commanding District of Vicksburg.
No. 2.—Lieut. Col. John J. Jones, Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry.
No. 3.—Lieut. Gen. Stephen D. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. Henry W. Slocum, U. S. Army, commanding District of Vicksburg.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., July 10, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor of reporting that on the 2d of July I left here with 2,200 infantry, 600 cavalry, and six pieces of artillery, for the purpose of destroying the bridge over Pearl River. We had

slight skirmishing on our advance, but reached Jackson with the loss of but 2 officers and 8 men. I destroyed the bridge, which I think was designed merely for temporary use, probably for the purpose of transferring the rolling-stock from the Mississippi Central Railroad to their eastern roads. While I was in Jackson the enemy took position on the road leading to Clinton, about three miles from Jackson. I attacked them at 4 a. m. on the 7th instant, and after an engagement of two hours' duration forced him back, and moved on toward Clinton. I could not follow them, having only sufficient supplies to last my command till it could reach Big Black River.

My losses are about 230 in killed and wounded and 20 missing. No property of any kind was lost or abandoned.

The forces of the enemy consisted of the brigade under Gholson, a force from Louisiana under Colonel Scott, and a few men under General Wirt Adams. I was informed that a regiment under Colonel (or General) Richardson was also present and took part in the engagement.

The officers and men of my command, without exception, behaved in a manner entitling them to the highest praise.

I shall leave here to-morrow, with a force very nearly the same, and attempt to reach Canton, hoping thereby to prevent their detachments from being sent to Forrest.

I will send a report more in detail at a very early day.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. W. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Tennessee.

(Same to Maj. R. M. Sawyer, assistant adjutant-general, Military Division of the Mississippi.)

ADDENDA.

Report of the casualties of the First Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, on the recent Jackson expedition.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Captured.		Sunstroke.		Total.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Brigade, First Division:											
8th Illinois Infantry		3		21		2					26
11th Illinois Infantry		5		13		3				1	22
124th Illinois Infantry				4							4
Second Brigade, Fourth Division:											
Staff			1								1
46th Illinois Infantry		5	1	35		3		1			45
76th Illinois Infantry		14		64		21					99
Cavalry:											
5th Illinois Cavalry		1	1	4							6
11th Illinois Cavalry	2										2
2d Wisconsin Cavalry		1		6							7
3d U. S. Colored Cavalry	1	1		6							8
Total	3	30	3	153		29		1		1	220

ELIAS S. DENNIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

JULY 9, 1864.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Col. John J. Jones, Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. FORTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS VET. VOL. INFANTRY,
Vicksburg, Miss., July 11, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of my command in the recent engagements near Jackson, Miss.:

At 3 o'clock on the morning of July 1, [2] 1864, under orders from Brig. Gen. E. S. Dennis, the Forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry took up line of march toward Jackson, Miss.

On the afternoon of the 5th the enemy contested our advance and finally made a stand some three miles and a half this side of Jackson, using three pieces of artillery. The Forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers was here ordered to the front, and moved rapidly forward, in advance of every other regiment, across an open field, and to the left of Bolton's battery, in line of battle. Here we were subjected to a severe shelling, but the regiment moved forward with a firm tread, showing no inclination to swerve or falter. When the timber was reached, beyond which the enemy was posted, a halt of some minutes was made, when we again moved forward by order of Colonel Dornblaser, commanding brigade, crossed a belt of timber, thick with underbrush, and traversed with a creek, with steep banks and very difficult of passage, yet when the open field was reached beyond the line was quickly closed up, and again the regiment presented an unbroken front. Here another halt was made, when Bolton's battery was ordered by Colonel Dornblaser to cut a road through the timber we had just passed. In a few minutes the battery was successfully brought to our front and took position on an eminence and opened a vigorous fire of shell upon the enemy, who had taken position on an eminence beyond near the Canton road. After some twenty minutes it was ascertained that the enemy were giving back. The regiment was now again ordered forward, followed by Bolton's battery. The line was well preserved over the most difficult ground for about half a mile, when the point was reached just occupied by the enemy. This regiment was three-fourths of a mile in advance of any other, and the only one opposed to the enemy's front. A halt was called and a few minutes developed the fact that the enemy had retreated on the Canton road. When the balance of the command came up we marched into Jackson and went into camp.

The regiment, with the balance of the command, marched from Jackson at 4 p. m. on the 6th instant, the Forty-sixth Illinois the advance infantry regiment, arriving near the Canton road at about 5 p. m. The word was brought back that the enemy had made a vigorous attack on our advance cavalry and were pushing us steadily back. The Forty-sixth Regiment was now ordered forward at a quick step. Already the booming of rebel cannon chimed in with the rattle and roar of small-arms. Throwing forward Companies A and B as skirmishers, the regiment rapidly advanced, under a heavy fire of shell, shot, and musketry, to the enemy's left and front. After advancing near half a mile a halt was made. Here we lay till night-fall, our skirmishers vigorously engaged. Capt. Joseph Clingman, of Company A, was here severely wounded while nobly discharging his duty, commanding his company on the skirmish line, and was succeeded by Capt. Thomas Wakefield, who up to this time had acted as major. As darkness drew on (leaving a heavy picket-line) we were drawn back a short distance and lay on our arms.

At 4 o'clock the morning of the 7th the regiment was ordered forward. We advanced but a short distance before the regiment was warmly

engaged. Bolton's battery on our rear and left fired vigorously, passing their shells over us, while the enemy answered shot for shot. For about three hours the regiment remained under this galling fire, showing no disposition on the part of officers or men to swerve a hair, while numbers of the men on the skirmish line and in the line of battle where killed and wounded. At about this time we were ordered by Colonel Dornblaser to fall back toward the main column, as we (greatly outnumbered by the enemy) were only fighting to preserve the train. The train now having passed the most critical point, we must cover the rear. The regiment fell back, under a withering fire, steadily and without panic (while our ranks were torn with shells) till the belt of timber was passed, spoken of in the advance of the 5th. Upon the opposite, or Clinton side, of this the regiment was again formed and marched steadily back, moving by the right flank till the open field was passed and the timber beyond gained. Here we were again subjected to severe shelling, some shots telling fearfully in our ranks. The enemy now pushed us closely, seemingly determined upon the possession of our train. The regiment was again formed in line of battle, marching in retreat. After so moving for about one mile the enemy made a charge on the rear. The Eleventh Illinois Infantry and one section of Bolton's battery were at this time in the rear, this regiment some 300 yards in advance. The charge was a desperate one, and made with a boldness and determination worthy of men engaged in the prosecution of a better cause. The regiment immediately about-faced and marched to the support of the Eleventh Illinois, arriving in time to assist in inflicting upon the enemy the severest punishment of the day. By the help of Bolton's battery and the Eleventh Illinois we were enabled to hurl from their saddles scores of rebels, and scatter in dismay the whole force who had attacked us with such intrepidity and assurance. Satisfied with this signal defeat, no other attack of consequence was made upon us. The regiment now, having relieved the Eleventh Illinois as rear guard, moved steadily back in line of battle, Company F deployed as skirmishers, till Clinton was reached, when a rest was called of something like an hour, when it again moved forward as rear guard, Company E bringing up the rear as skirmishers.

Never did men undergo greater fatigue or remain firmer under the most withering fire than the men of my command, and I wish here to state that though the regiment contains a great many recruits, I was unable to perceive the slightest difference in point of bravery and endurance between the veterans and recruits. I know of no instance among officers or men of anything like the shirking of duty.

Where all did so well it would perhaps be unjust in me to name any person in particular as especially deserving of praise, yet I cannot close this report without special mention of Asst. Surgs. Benjamin H. Bradshaw and J. N. De Witt, who, ever up with the line of battle, discharged their every duty. I would also state that every line officer fearlessly discharged his full duty.

Herewith is a report of the killed, wounded, and missing of my command.*

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN J. JONES,
Lieut. Col., Commanding Forty-sixth Illinois Volunteers.

Lieut. H. H. WOODBURY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 4th Div., 17th Army Corps.

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*Embodied in division table, p. 243.

No. 3.

Report of Lieut. Gen. Stephen D. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana.

MERIDIAN, *July 7, 1864.*

Enemy evacuated Jackson yesterday evening. Brigadier-General Adams fought them yesterday evening and this morning, punishing them severely; they are now in retreat to Vicksburg. Brigadier-General Gholson severely, though not dangerously, wounded. Enemy did no damage in Jackson to railroad or telegraph. Enemy advancing in force from La Grange and Saulsbury toward Ripley; am prepared to meet him; but small force at works in Alabama. Have sent several dispatches to General Smith asking co-operation. No reply.

S. D. LEE,
Lieutenant-General.

General BRAXTON BRAGG.

JULY 4–24, 1864.—Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., to Grand Gulf, Miss., including skirmishes near Bolivar (6th), at Utica (13th), Port Gibson (14th), and Grand Gulf (16th).

Report of Col. Joseph Kargé, Second New Jersey Cavalry, commanding Detachment First Brigade, Cavalry Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. DETACH. 1ST BRIG., CAV. DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Steamer Diana, July 24, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the detachment, under my command, of the First Brigade, Cavalry Division, Sixteenth Army Corps:

July 4, 1864, left camp at White's Station and marched to Memphis, and there embarked on the steamers J. D. Perry, J. C. Snow, Silver Wave, Madison, Sunny South, Rose Hambleton, Tycoon, and Shenango. July 5, got under way at 11 a. m. and proceeded down the river to Helena, reaching there at dark. Engaged all night in taking on wood. July 6, left Helena at daybreak; reached the mouth of White River at 4 p. m.; took in wood; resumed the trip at 7 p. m. At 11 p. m. several boats of the fleet were fired into by the enemy from the Mississippi shore near Bolivar. The fire was promptly returned and the enemy dispersed. One man (Nineteenth Pennsylvania) slightly wounded. July 7, made no stoppages; reached Vicksburg at 5.30 p. m. Immediately disembarked, and marched out the Jackson road to Clear Creek, eight miles. July 8, broke camp at Clear Creek at 6 a. m. and marched to Big Black. While resting there Major-General Slocum returned from his Jackson expedition. Upon being made acquainted with the object of our expedition he considered it impracticable and ordered us to return to Vicksburg. Marched to the Four-Mile Bridge, on the Vicksburg, Jackson, and Brandon Railroad, and encamped. Distance marched, twenty-four miles. July 9, encamped at Four-Mile Bridge; received orders from General Slocum that p. m. to report with my command at Big Black on the following day. July 10, broke camp at 4 a. m. and marched to Big Black and reported to Brigadier-General Ellet, commanding cavalry forces. Distance marched, fourteen miles. July 11, broke camp at 4 a. m. and marched, via Edwards Station, to Auburn. Distance, twenty-four miles. July 12, broke camp at 4 a. m. and marched to Utica. Light skirmishing all day. Distance, twelve miles. July 13, broke camp at 12 m. and marched three miles southwest of

Rocky Springs. Skirmishing all day. Distance, twenty miles. July 14, broke camp at 5 a. m. and marched to Port Gibson; encamped one mile south of the town. Distance marched, sixteen miles. July 15, broke camp at noon and marched to Grand Gulf. Eleven miles. July 16, encamped at Grand Gulf. July 17, embarked at noon on board the steamers of the Mississippi Marine Brigade; disembarked twenty miles south of Vicksburg at 5 p. m. and marched to within three miles of the town. Distance, seventeen miles. July 18, broke camp at 6 a. m. and marched to Four-Mile Bridge. July 19, encamped at Four-Mile Bridge. July 20, marched into Vicksburg and embarked on steamers of the marine fleet at 4 p. m. July 21, 22, 23, on board transports. July 24, arrived at Memphis at 6 a. m.

Incidental: Near Utica, July 13, Major Shorey, of the First Mississippi Cavalry, was attacked by a superior force of the enemy, and his party driven back to camp. The major was left dead on the field.* Near Port Gibson, July 14, a foraging party of the Second New Jersey Cavalry was surprised and 26 men captured. Same day, this command, being in the rear, was attacked after the infantry and the rest of the cavalry had taken up the march. After a sharp fight of an hour's duration the enemy were driven off. They hung on our rear, however, during the march, but were repulsed in each attack. July 16, at Grand Gulf, the enemy attacked at daybreak, but were badly whipped and driven demoralized from the field, leaving their dead in our hands.

Our losses are as follows: Killed, 1 commissioned officer and 3 enlisted men; wounded, 4 enlisted men; missing, 1 commissioned officer and 26 enlisted men.

Respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH KARGÉ,
Col. 2d New Jersey Cav., Comdg. Detach. 1st Brig., &c.

Maj. W. H. MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of West Tennessee.

JULY 5–21, 1864.—Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Tupelo, Miss.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

July 5, 1864.—Smith's command moves from La Grange, Tenn.
7, 1864.—Skirmish near Ripley, Miss.
8, 1864.—Skirmish near Kelly's Mill, Miss.
10, 1864.—Skirmishes at Cherry Creek and Plentytude, Miss.
11–12, 1864.—Skirmishes at and near Pontotoc, Miss.
13, 1864.—Action near Camargo Cross-Roads, Miss.
14–15, 1864.—Engagement at Harrisburg, near Tupelo, Miss.
15, 1864.—Action at Old Town Creek, Miss.
16, 1864.—Skirmish at Ellistown, Miss.

REPORTS, ETC.†

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Cadwallader C. Washburn, U. S. Army, commanding District of West Tennessee.

No. 2.—Maj. Gen. Andrew J. Smith, U. S. Army, commanding Right Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps.

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*A mistake. He was mustered out of service June 26, 1865.

†For Grant's and Sherman's references to these operations, see Vol. XXXVIII, Part I, pp. 24, 83.

No. 3.—Return of casualties in the Union forces.
No. 4.—Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Mower, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.
No. 5.—Col. William L. McMillen, Ninety-fifth Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 6.—Capt. Benjamin C. Berry, One hundred and fourteenth Illinois Infantry.
No. 7.—Capt. Charles A. Hubbard, Ninety-third Indiana Infantry.
No. 8.—Lieut. Col. Samuel P. Jennison, Tenth Minnesota Infantry.
No. 9.—Col. John D. McClure, Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 10.—Lieut. Col. Josiah F. Marsh, Ninth Minnesota Infantry.
No. 11.—Col. Joseph J. Woods, Twelfth Iowa Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 12.—Lieut. Col. John H. Stibbs, Twelfth Iowa Infantry.
No. 13.—Col. Sylvester G. Hill, Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry.
No. 14.—Col. William R. Marshall, Seventh Minnesota Infantry.
No. 15.—Lieut. Col. William H. Heath, Thirty-third Missouri Infantry.
No. 16.— Col. Lyman M. Ward, Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry, commanding Fourth Brigade.
No. 17.—Lieut. Orrin W. Cram, commanding detachment Battery E, First Illinois Light Artillery.
No. 18.—Col. David Moore, Twenty-first Missouri Infantry, commanding Third Division.
No. 19.—Col. Charles D. Murray, Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 20.—Col. Thomas J. Kinney, One hundred and nineteenth Illinois Infantry.
No. 21.—Lieut. Col. Edwin Moore, Twenty-first Missouri Infantry.
No. 22.—Col. James I. Gilbert, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 23.—Surg. John E. Sanborn, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry, Senior Surgeon Second Brigade.
No. 24.—Capt. William J. Campbell, Fourteenth Iowa Infantry.
No. 25.—Capt. Amos M. Haslip, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry.
No. 26.—Maj. Jonathan Hutchison, Thirty-second Iowa Infantry.
No. 27.—Maj. Robert W. Fyan, Twenty-fourth Missouri Infantry.
No. 28.—Lieut. Richard Burns, Third Indiana Battery.
No. 29.—Col. Edward H. Wolfe, Fifty-second Indiana Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, including attack on train near La Fayette, Tenn., June 23.
No. 30.—Col. Risdon M. Moore, One hundred and seventeenth Illinois Infantry.
No. 31.—Lieut. Col. Zalmon S. Main, Fifty-second Indiana Infantry.
No. 32.—Capt. George F. Young, One hundred and seventy-eighth New York Infantry.
No. 33.—Lieut. John W. Lowell, Battery G, Second Illinois Light Artillery.
No. 34.—Col. Edward Bouton, Fifty-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry, commanding First Brigade, U. S. Colored Troops.
No. 35.—Brig. Gen. Benjamin H. Grierson, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division.
No. 36.—Col. Edward F. Winslow, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 37.—Col. John W. Noble, Third Iowa Cavalry.
No. 38.—Lieut. Col. John H. Peters, Fourth Iowa Cavalry.
No. 39.—Maj. Martin H. Williams, Tenth Missouri Cavalry.
No. 40.—Col. Datus E. Coon, Second Iowa Cavalry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 41.—Lieut. Col. Henry B. Burgh, Ninth Illinois Cavalry.
No. 42.—Maj. Charles C. Horton, Second Iowa Cavalry.
No. 43.—Col. Thomas P. Herrick, Seventh Kansas Cavalry (unattached).
No. 44.—Lieut. Gen. Stephen D. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana.

No. 45.—Maj. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest, C. S. Army.
No. 46.—Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers, C. S. Army, commanding First Division, Forrest's Cavalry.
No. 47.—Brig. Gen. Abraham Buford, C. S. Army, commanding Second Division.
No. 48.—Col. Edward Crossland, Seventh Kentucky Mounted Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 49.—Col. Gustavus A. C. Holt, Third Kentucky Mounted Infantry.
No. 50.—Capt. S. Paine Ridgway, Third Kentucky Mounted Infantry.
No. 51.—Capt. Joel T. Cochran, Seventh Kentucky Mounted Infantry.
No. 52.—Lieut. Col. A. R. Shacklett, Eighth Kentucky Mounted Infantry.
No. 53.—Maj. Thomas S. Tate, jr., Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry.
No. 54.—Capt. H. A. Tyler, Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry.
No. 55.—Col. Tyree H. Bell, C. S. Army, commanding Fourth Brigade.
No. 56.—Col. Hinchie P. Mabry, Third Texas Cavalry, commanding brigade.
No. 57.—Lieut. Col. Thomas T. Barnett, Third Kentucky Mounted Infantry, commanding dismounted men.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. Cadwallader C. Washburn, U. S. Army, commanding District of West Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., August 7, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose the official report of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith, in regard to his late expedition into Mississippi in pursuit of the command of Major-General Forrest. I also inclose the reports of the subordinate commanders, Generals Mower and Grierson and Colonels Bouton and Moore. The result of this expedition has been most satisfactory, and has thoroughly retrieved the disaster to Brigadier-General Sturgis. Information gathered from various sources, since the battles near Tupelo, confirms the report of Major-General Smith in regard to the losses of the enemy. His power has been very greatly impaired by these battles. In addition to the great number of killed and wounded, the country has been filled with deserters and stragglers from the enemy endeavoring to get home. The fact that rations gave out so soon, thus compelling the troops to fall back, was unfortunate, as otherwise the enemy would no doubt have suffered much more. I ordered that a supply of rations for a campaign of twenty days should be taken. They gave out in ten days. General Smith explains why his supply of bread gave out so suddenly. My orders to Major-General Smith were to bring Forrest to bay and whip him if possible, and at all events to hold him where he was and prevent him from moving upon the communications of Major-General Sherman. The object was handsomely accomplished. All accounts represent the conduct of officers and men as being splendid, and to Major-General Smith, commanding the expedition, and his division commanders, Generals Mower and Grierson and Colonels Bouton and Moore, and, indeed, to all officers and men who took part in the expedition, are the thanks of the country due. I refer to the sub-reports for the part taken by the different commands.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. W. T. CLARK,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department and Army of the Tennessee.

No. 2.

Report of Maj. Gen. Andrew J. Smith, U. S. Army, commanding Right Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., August 5, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the late expedition into Mississippi under my command:

I left La Grange, Tenn., on the 5th day of July, 1864, with the following troops: First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. J. A. Mower commanding; Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, Col. D. Moore, Twenty-first Missouri, commanding; Cavalry Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson commanding; First Brigade, U. S. Colored Troops, Col. E. Bouton commanding; the aggregate of which was about 14,000 men. They moved upon two parallel roads, viz, the infantry, artillery, and train taking the Davis' Mills road to Ripley, and the cavalry moving by the way of Grand Junction and Saulsbury, and from thence south toward Ripley. I accompanied the infantry column, giving directions to the cavalry to regulate its distance by that, and to report to me every night, and also all information which they might obtain in relation to the position, movements, and force of the enemy. We camped at Davis' Mills on the night of the 5th; continued the march on the 6th, without anything of note occurring. On the 7th the roads upon which the two columns were moving intersected about six miles north of Ripley, Miss., and the cavalry took the advance of the column, skirmishing lightly with a brigade of the enemy, driving them easily and without loss on our side, and encamped for the night at a creek about three miles north of Ripley. Moving forward on the 8th we passed Ripley, and continued south toward New Albany and Pontotoc; on the 9th crossed the Tallahatchie at New Albany; on the 10th camped about five miles north of Pontotoc. During this march the cavalry, with the exception of one regiment, the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, had, wherever it was practicable, moved by parallel roads upon the left flank, and occasionally were skirmishing lightly with the enemy's scouts.

On the morning of the 11th, moving toward Pontotoc, we found McCulloch's brigade of rebel cavalry occupied the town, supported by a brigade on the hill immediately south. Throwing forward a brigade of infantry as support for the Seventh Kansas, we drove back their skirmish line, and General Grierson, attacking at the same time upon their right flank, drove them through the town and from their position on the hill, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands.

On the 12th the command remained at Pontotoc, sending forward a reconnoitering party of one regiment of cavalry (the Ninth Illinois), supported by the Fifty-second Indiana Infantry, on the Okolona road. The lines of the enemy were developed and their pickets driven in on the main body. The enemy were discovered to be in force about nine miles from Pontotoc, on the Okolona road, on the opposite side of a low swampy bottom through which run two creeks. This bottom was about a mile and a half in width, densely timbered, and which the enemy had rendered almost impassable by felling trees across the road. As they had a very strong position on a hill on the other side of the bottom, I did not deem it prudent to attack the position from

the front if it could be flanked. I, therefore, caused demonstrations to be made on the Okalona road during the day, and held the skirmish line during the night.

On the morning of the 13th I moved all the cavalry except the Seventh Kansas toward Tupelo, making nearly a right angle at Pontotoc, and followed the cavalry with the infantry and train, leaving the colored brigade and the Seventh Kansas to bring up the rear, and disposing one brigade of the First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, so as to cover the flanks of the train. These dispositions being made I withdrew my skirmish line on the Okolona road and commenced to march toward Tupelo, a distance of about eighteen miles. Colonel Winslow's brigade of cavalry was in the advance of the column, and kept up a running skirmish for nearly ten miles, with two regiments of the enemy in their front, killing 7 and wounding many. Almost immediately upon leaving Pontotoc skirmishing commenced in the rear, but as my object was to secure Tupelo, thus gaining possession of the railroad and giving me the opportunity to choose my own ground for the battle, I directed the column to keep well closed up and move steadily forward without halting, unless absolutely necessary. Three different charges were made by the enemy upon the rear of the column, which were handsomely repulsed by the Seventh Kansas Cavalry and the brigade of colored troops under Colonel Bouton. When within about six miles of Tupelo the enemy made a charge, with four brigades of cavalry, upon the train. A sharp fight occurred, lasting about half an hour, and the enemy were repulsed with heavy loss on their side, being ambushed by the brigade of colored troops in the rear, and received with a withering fire from the brigade of the First Division on the flank of the train from both artillery and musketry. The prisoners taken estimate their loss at this point at 500 killed, wounded, and missing. Our loss was 27 mules killed, 7 wagons broken by the carelessness of the teamsters and burned by order, after removing all stores from them and taking off the wheels and parts that could be of any service. The Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, of Colonel Ward's brigade, Seventeenth Army Corps, captured 1 stand of colors from the enemy during this engagement. Immediately after this attack I learned from General Grierson that he had possession of Tupelo. I immediately passed the train to the front through the First Division, and parked it about two miles west of Tupelo, at the same time forming line of battle with the Third Division on the left of the road, making Pontotoc the objective point. The First Division on arriving was placed on the right of the road, with a front of two brigades and having two brigades in reserve. The colored brigade was placed in the rear of the Third Division, facing the left flank, which disposition, with the cavalry in the rear, completely protected the train. The troops encamped in this position in line of battle during the night.

On the morning of the 14th the battle opened by the enemy attempting to secure a commanding position on our left. Advancing the Third Brigade of the Third Division into line with the remainder of the division and throwing out the brigade of colored troops on the left of the Third but facing nearly to its left flank, we easily drove the enemy from the hill and retained possession of it during the entire battle. At about 7.30 the enemy advanced in line upon the right of the Third Division, near the Pontotoc road. They drove in our skirmishers and were allowed to come to within about 100 yards of the main line (which was the First Brigade of the Third Division at this point), when they rose and delivered one

volley at short range, and then charged with the bayonet, driving the enemy with heavy loss from the field, killing more even as they were running than they did in the first volley. Here General Faulkner, of Kentucky, was killed. Passing toward our right they rallied at the edge of the timber, and were re-enforced and supported by their whole available force and once more returned to the attack, which this time was made on the First Division, Brigadier-General Mower commanding. The enemy started from the edge of the timber in three lines, at the same time opening with about seven pieces of artillery. At first their lines could be distinguished separately, but as they advanced they lost all semblance of lines and the attack resembled a mob of huge magnitude. There was no skirmish line or main line or reserve, but seemed to be a foot race to see who should reach us first. They were allowed to approach, yelling and howling like Comanches, to within canister range, when the batteries of the First Division opened upon them. Their charge was evidently made with the intention to capture our batteries, and was gallantly made, but without order, organization, or skill. They would come forward and fall back, rally and forward again, with the like result. Their determination may be seen from the fact that their dead were found within thirty yards of our batteries. After about two hours' fighting in this manner, General Mower, losing all hope of their attempting any closer quarters, advanced his lines about a quarter of a mile, driving the enemy before him from the field and covering their dead and wounded—270 of their dead were counted on the field immediately in his front. Their wounded were removed to hospital with our own and properly cared for. Not having transportation the small-arms they left upon the field were ordered to be broken. This ended the hard fighting of the day, although there was skirmishing at different points in the line until dark. My troops were so exhausted with the heat, fatigue, and short rations that it was not possible to press them farther. The loss of the enemy in this day's fighting could not fall short of 1,800 killed, wounded, and missing. Sixty prisoners were captured unwounded, and have been turned over to the provost-marshal, District of Memphis, with complete lists. During the afternoon the enemy attempted to attack our rear from the east side of Tupelo, but were promptly driven back by General Grierson's cavalry. At sundown, the enemy making no demonstrations whatever, I directed the main bodies of my command to fall back about 600 yards toward the wagons, in order to give the men rest and opportunity to cook their rations, leaving a strong skirmish line to hold their positions. At about 11 p. m. the enemy attempted a night attack, drove in the skirmishers on the left, but were promptly met and repulsed by the Second and Third Brigades of the Third Division and the brigade U. S. Colored Troops under Colonel Bouton. The skirmish line was then doubled and the men allowed to rest.

On the morning of the 15th it was found that, owing to the fact that much of our bread was spoiled when drawn from the commissary depot, we had on hand but one day's rations left. Our artillery ammunition was also all issued, and we had remaining only about 100 rounds per gun. It, therefore, became a matter of necessity to return. Leaving the troops still in line, I directed General Grierson to destroy the railroad for about five miles each way, and moving the wounded of the enemy into Tupelo into comfortable quarters, and leaving two of my own surgeons, with ten days' supplies, to attend to them, I ordered the return. I am sorry to say that for lack of transportation and the character of their

wounds I was obliged to leave about forty of the worst wounded cases of my own command at Tupelo. I sent out one brigade of cavalry on the Pontotoc road to bring off a gun of the enemy's which had been disabled the day before, which they did after some slight skirmishing. It being now nearly noon, and no demonstration from the enemy, I directed Colonel Moore, commanding Third Division, to withdraw his line and take the advance with his command and proceed on the Ellistown road, moving very slowly, the train to follow with sick and wounded, protected well on the flanks by a brigade of cavalry and in the rear by the colored brigade. General Mower and the remainder of the cavalry covered the withdrawal. On removing the troops from the eminence on the left of the line, they took possession of it and were attempting to place a battery in position, when Colonel Bouton, with two regiments of his command, and General Mower, with two brigades, charged and drove them from their position, following nearly a mile. The troops then withdrew without molestation. On reaching Old Town Creek, where we encamped for the night, the First Division was ordered to pass the Third and take position in advance, so that they might be in readiness to take the advance in the morning. They had scarcely passed when a small force of the enemy, numbering perhaps 1,000 men, took position on the hill just passed and commenced shelling the camp. General Mower turned back two of his regiments, and with a brigade of the Third Division turned and drove them back about a mile with heavy loss on their part. From this date nothing more was seen of them. We encamped at Ellistown on the 16th, near New Albany the 17th, near the Tippah the 18th, and reached Salem the 19th, where we found supplies waiting our arrival.

On the 20th moved to Davis' Mills, and on the morning of the 21st to La Grange, having been gone seventeen days. The roads were in very fair condition, but dusty. The weather was exceedingly warm, and we found but very little water. The line officers and soldiers deserve lasting praise for the manner in which they endured the hardships and fatigues of the campaign; marching over dusty roads with only one-half or one-third rations, under a broiling sun, with little water, is certainly a severe test of their zeal and patriotism. All honor be to the noble men whose breasts are the bulwarks of our nation.

The division commanders gallantly and faithfully discharged the duties assigned them with zeal and ability. I only ask that our country may always find such sons in her hour of need. General Mower was more fortunate than the others in being in the exact position where the hardest fighting occurred, and nobly bore the brunt and deserves the bays.

The colored brigade, under Colonel Bouton, fought excellently well, and showed the effect of discipline and drill, and I am free to confess that their action has removed from my mind a prejudice of twenty years' standing.

It is with pain that I have to announce the death of Col. Alexander Wilkin, Ninth Minnesota Volunteers, who was killed early in the engagement of the 14th. He died as a soldier may, at his post on the field of battle. Although but a short time with the command yet his many noble traits had endeared him to all. Death's peace rest o'er him.

The enemy's loss will reach 3,000 men killed, wounded, and prisoners during the expedition.

I send herewith a full list of our casualties.*

* Embodied in table following.

To my staff, Capt. J. Hough, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. J. J. Lyon, acting aide-de-camp; Capt. William S. Burns, acting assistant inspector-general, and Lieut. John B. Pannes, ordnance officer, are due credit and honor for their active diligence and zeal in conveying orders to the different parts of the field.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

Maj. W. H. MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of West Tennessee.

No. 3.

Return of casualties in the Union forces.

[Compiled from nominal list of casualties, accompanying report of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS (RIGHT WING).							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JOSEPH A. MOWER.							
First Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM L. MCMILLEN.							
114th Illinois	.....	12	3	23	.....	.....	38
93d Indiana	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6
10th Minnesota	.....	1	1	20	.....	.....	22
72d Ohio	.....	1	2	13	.....	4	20
95th Ohio	.....	1	1	7	.....	1	10
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery E (first section)	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Total First Brigade	.....	15	7	71	.....	5	98
Second Brigade.							
Col. ALEXANDER WILKIN.* Col. JOHN D. MCCLURE.							
47th Illinois	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	7
5th Minnesota (detachment)	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	3
9th Minnesota	1	1	.....	5	.....	.....	7
11th Missouri	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	5
8th Wisconsin	.....	1	.....	4	.....	2	7
Iowa Light Artillery, 2d Battery	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6
Total Second Brigade	1	3	1	24	.....	6	35
Third Brigade.							
Col. JOSEPH J. WOODS.							
12th Iowa	1	8	1	52	.....	1	63
35th Iowa	.....	5	.....	32	.....	.....	37
7th Minnesota	2	7	1	49	.....	1	60
33d Missouri	.....	2	1	32	.....	1	36
Total Third Brigade	3	22	3	165	.....	3	196

* Killed.

Return of casualties in the Union forces—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
*Fourth Brigade.**							
Col. LYMAN M. WARD.							
41st Illinois (detachment)			1	1			2
14th Wisconsin			1	5			6
33d Wisconsin		4	2	35			41
Indiana Light Artillery, 6th Battery		1		3			4
1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery M †			1				1
Total Fourth Brigade		5	5	44			54
Total First Division	4	45	16	304		14	383
THIRD DIVISION.							
Col. DAVID MOORE.							
First Brigade.							
Col. CHARLES D. MURRAY.							
58th Illinois		2		9			11
119th Illinois			1	3			4
122d Illinois	1	3	1	39		2	46
89th Indiana				10			10
21st Missouri		1		13			14
Indiana Light Artillery, 9th Battery							
Total First Brigade	1	6	2	74		2	85
Second Brigade.							
Col. JAMES I. GILBERT.							
14th Iowa		1		16			17
27th Iowa		1	1	21			23
32d Iowa				4			4
24th Missouri				5			5
Indiana Light Artillery, 3d Battery			1	3			4
Total Second Brigade		2	2	49			53
Third Brigade.							
Col. EDWARD H. WOLFE.							
49th Illinois				1			1
117th Illinois			1	2			3
52d Indiana	1						1
178th New York				1			1
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery G				1			1
Indiana Light Artillery, 14th Battery							
Total Third Brigade	1		1	5			7
Total Third Division	2	8	5	128		2	145
COLORED BRIGADE.							
Col. EDWARD BOUTON.							
59th U. S. Colored Troops		1		10			11
61st U. S. Colored Troops	1	7	4	28		16	56
68th U. S. Colored Troops		1	3	3			7
2d U. S. Colored Light Artillery, Battery I							
Total Colored Brigade	1	9	7	41		16	74
Total Sixteenth Army Corps (Right Wing)	7	62	28	473		32	602

* Troops of Seventeenth Army Corps, attached.

† Guns were manned by 6th Indiana Battery, commanded by Capt. Michael Mueller.

Return of casualties in the Union forces—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
CAVALRY.							
Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN H. GRIERSON.							
Second Brigade.							
Col. EDWARD F. WINSLOW.							
3d Iowa	.....	1	.....	17	.....	1	19
4th Iowa	.....	1	.....	15	.....	1	17
10th Missouri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery K	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Second Brigade	.....	2	.....	32	.....	3	37
Third Brigade.							
Col. DATUS E. COON.							
3d Illinois (detachment)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7th Illinois (detachment)	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	4
9th Illinois	1	3	2	20	.....	1	27
2d Iowa	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total Third Brigade	1	4	2	23	.....	2	32
Unassigned.							
7th Kansas	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	3
Total cavalry	1	7	2	56	.....	6	27
Grand total	8	69	30	529	.....	38	674

OFFICERS KILLED OR MORTALLY WOUNDED.

Maj. Eugene A. Rawson, 72d Ohio.
Col. Alexander Wilkin, 9th Minnesota.
Lieut. Augustus A. Burdick, 12th Iowa.
Lieut. Lewis Hardy, 7th Minnesota.
Surg. Lucius B. Smith, 7th Minnesota.
Capt. Josiah Borough, 122d Illinois.
Lieut. William H. Herron, 52d Indiana.
Lieut. John H. McMahon, 9th Illinois Cavalry.
Lieut. Jesse W. Mayo, 61st U. S. Colored Troops.

No. 4.

Report of Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Mower, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., July 27, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my division on the late expedition to Tupelo, Miss.:

I left La Grange on the morning of the 5th instant with my command, which was composed of the following brigades and batteries: First Brigade, Colonel McMillen, Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Second Brigade, Colonel Wilkin, Ninth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry; Third Brigade, Colonel Woods, Twelfth Iowa Volunteer Infantry; Fourth Brigade, Colonel Ward, Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteer In-

fantry (this brigade was a detachment from the Seventeenth Army Corps, temporarily assigned to my command); Second Iowa Battery, Lieutenant Reed commanding; First Illinois, Company E (one section), Lieutenant Cram, and a battery (four Rodman's) belonging to Company M, First Missouri, but manned by Captain Mueller's company, Sixth Indiana Battery. We arrived at Pontotoc on the 12th instant, and on the morning of the 13th moved toward Tupelo. The colonel commanding brigade of colored troops, which was in rear of my division, about nine miles of Tupelo, sent word to me that he was threatened by a large force of the enemy. I directed Colonel Ward, whose brigade had been marching on the right flank of the train, to place one regiment in the rear so that he might be better able to render assistance to the negro brigade. At the same time I ordered Colonel Woods to place two of his largest regiments on the right flank of the train. The column proceeded in this manner some three miles, when an attack was suddenly made on the train for nearly its entire length. The attacking force, as I have since learned, consisted of four brigades of cavalry. This attack was soon repulsed, Colonel Ward's brigade taking the chief part in the fight and capturing a rebel flag. As soon as the enemy was repulsed I again started the column on, keeping the wagons ahead of the main column, when, finding that the enemy were moving rapidly at some distance on my right flank toward my front, I proceeded toward the head of the column for the purpose of making arrangements to protect the wagon train. I had just arrived at the head of the Ninth Minnesota, which had been sent forward to protect the train, when a furious attack was made on the column a short distance to the rear. I immediately halted that regiment and faced it toward the enemy, and directed skirmishers to be deployed. At the same time the balance of the brigade was halted by Colonel McMillen and faced toward the enemy, and the order given to charge. The enemy was driven in confusion. I then brought up the Eleventh Missouri to Colonel McMillen's support, but before they arrived in position the rebels had disappeared and the fight was over. Colonel McMillen and his command displayed great gallantry in so quickly repulsing this attack. As soon as our wounded had been picked up I again moved on and arrived at the camp about dark.

The next morning the general commanding the expedition indicated to me the position he wished my division to occupy, and I placed the troops of my command as follows: Colonel Woods' brigade on the left, its left resting on the Pontotoc road and connecting with the right of the Third Division; Colonel Ward's brigade on the right of Colonel Woods'; Colonel McMillen's brigade on the right of Ward's, and Colonel Wilkin's brigade in reserve. The Second Iowa Battery was placed on the left of Colonel Ward's brigade, and commanded the Pontotoc road and the open field on the right of that road. Captain Mueller's battery was placed on the right of Colonel Ward's brigade and the section of Company E, First Illinois Battery, on the right of Colonel McMillen's brigade. The enemy commenced the attack at about 7.30 o'clock in the morning, coming down in line of battle along our front and opposite our left, moving in an irregular mass. I directed the fire to be retained until they approached quite near, and then opened on them with shell, canister, and musketry. The fight continued for about two hours and a half, when, finding that they would not approach any nearer our lines, I ordered the Third Brigade to charge on them. This was very gallantly done, and the enemy driven from the field with heavy loss. I had two field officers and several men sunstruck during the charge, and the enemy, having fallen back to their led horses, dis-

appeared from our front. I did not attempt to pursue them any farther, as my command was well nigh exhausted with the march of nineteen miles and the fighting of the day before; in fact, it would have been useless to pursue mounted infantry with troops on foot under any circumstances.

On the morning of the 15th the enemy again appeared in our front. I awaited their attack, but finding that they were not disposed to approach within musket shot, with the exception of their skirmishers, I moved upon them and drove them about two miles, when they again took to their horses and fled. I then followed the Third Division, which had already moved out on the Ellistown road. A brigade of cavalry formed the rear guard. I arrived at the camp on Old Town Creek, and was there met by a staff officer of the general commanding the expedition, who directed that my division should pass by the Third and encamp in advance of them. Just as my rear brigade had crossed the creek and passed through the bottom on the north side of it, several shells were suddenly dropped into the camp by the enemy, who, it seems, had driven in our cavalry the moment the infantry had crossed the creek. I was directed by Major-General Smith to take a brigade and drive the enemy back. I moved the First Brigade immediately back, forming them in line of battle. I attacked the enemy and drove them about two miles. Colonel McMillen's brigade behaved most gallantly, and were led by him, he riding in advance of them and cheering them on. After the enemy had been driven, I withdrew my troops and ordered them into camp, leaving the position to be held by Colonel Moore, commanding the Third Division.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of both officers and men in the several engagements.

I regret to have to report the loss of Colonel Wilkin, of the Ninth Minnesota, commanding Second Brigade, who, although he had been with the command but a short time had already endeared himself to both officers and men by his high-toned bearing and gentlemanly conduct.

I inclose herewith a sketch* of the battle-field and reports of brigade commanders.

A list of casualties has already been forwarded to you.†

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. A. MOWER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. J. HOUGH,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Right Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps.

No. 5.

Report of Col. William L. McMillen, Ninety-fifth Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., July 24, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following statement of the part taken by this command in the late expedition to Tupelo, Miss.,

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*To appear in the Atlas. †Embodied in table, p. 254.

under Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith, commanding Right Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps:

The composition and strength of this brigade was as follows:

Command.	Officers.	Men.
72d Ohio Veteran Infantry, Maj. E. A. Rawson commanding	13	221
95th Ohio Infantry, Lieut. Col. J. Brumback commanding	10	211
114th Illinois Infantry, Capt. B. C. Berry commanding	14	283
93d Indiana Infantry, Capt. C. A. Hubbard commanding	13	196
10th Minnesota Infantry, Lieut. Col. S. P. Jennison commanding	32	634
Section Company E, First Illinois Artillery, Lieut. O. W. Cram commanding	1	44
Total	83	1,589

The troops were embarked on cars at the depot of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad on the morning of the 22d of June, and proceeded to Grissom's Bridge, where they camped for the night, and the following day marched to Moscow, where they remained several days, and moved to La Grange. On the 5th instant we left the latter place, camping for the night at Davis' Mills, and the following day took up the line of march in a southeasterly direction toward the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, reaching the vicinity of Pontotoc, Miss., without incident worthy of note, on the morning of the 11th instant. Here the enemy was supposed to be in some force, and this brigade was deployed, with its left resting on the main road, and moved for some distance in line. Ascertaining that the enemy had abandoned the place, and that General Grierson was already in possession of Pontotoc, the brigade was moved by the left flank through the town and camped on a small stream near it, where it remained until the morning of the 13th instant, when we again moved in the direction of Tupelo. During the afternoon of this day I was furiously assailed near Camargo Cross-Roads, on the right flank, taking my troops by surprise. The Seventy-second and Ninety-fifth Ohio and One hundred and fourteenth Illinois Infantry were quickly formed in line, gallantly charging the enemy and driving him in confusion from the field. In this engagement (as I afterward learned with the whole of Bell's rebel brigade) I was promptly assisted by the Second Iowa Battery, Lieutenant Reed commanding, whose promptness and gallantry cannot be too highly praised. I am also indebted to Colonel Wilkin, then commanding the Second Brigade, for prompt assistance in sending to my relief the Ninth Minnesota Infantry, who did effective service. The officers and men of that portion of my command engaged deserve commendation for the gallantry with which they met the enemy and the handsome manner in which he was repulsed and driven. My loss in this affair was about 35 officers and men killed and wounded. The brigade then moved to Harrisonburg, near Tupelo, and camped for the night.

The next morning, the 14th instant, the troops were under arms at 3 a. m., my brigade in reserve on the extreme right and rear of our position, and, with the exception of the Tenth Minnesota Infantry, it was not engaged in the battle on that day.

On the morning of the 15th the regiments composing the brigade were moved about the field into various positions, and although at times subjected to a heavy artillery fire from the enemy, were not brought into immediate contact with him.

In the movement northward from Tupelo, on the 15th instant, my brigade had the rear of the entire infantry column, and was the last to leave the battle-field. We marched some five miles without molesta-

tion to Town Creek, where we found the train parked and the column halted. The rear regiment of my brigade had just crossed the creek, when a sharp attack was made upon the cavalry rear guard, which was driven hastily and in confusion from the field and through my ranks, the enemy advancing rapidly in large force, planting a battery, the shell from which reached the train. I at once formed the Seventy-second Ohio, Ninety-fifth Ohio, One hundred and fourteenth Illinois, and Ninety-third Indiana Infantry in line, put Battery E into position, and by direction of Brig. Gen. J. A. Mower, commanding division, charged the enemy, who was then within close range, driving the cavalry in great confusion before him. The Tenth Minnesota Infantry, being in advance, did not reach the point of formation in time to charge with us, but afterward joined us on the field. Notwithstanding the confusion occasioned by a large number of led horses and demoralized cavalrymen passing through my ranks, the heavy artillery fire of the enemy, and a stampeded train, my line did not for a moment falter, but moved as rapidly and regularly forward as the nature of the ground over which we passed would permit. Getting through the cavalry and seeing nothing but the enemy before us, the order to charge was given, and, with a loud cheer, my men dashed forward, driving the enemy, who was in superior force and commanding position, from the field.

I cannot praise too highly the conduct of the officers and men of the regiments making the charge. They all nobly and bravely performed their duty. Capt. B. C. Berry, commanding One hundred and fourteenth Illinois Infantry, received a wound which compelled him to retire from the field. Maj. Eugene A. Rawson, commanding Seventy-second Ohio Veteran Infantry, received a wound from which he has since died. In the death of Major Rawson the army and the country have sustained an irreparable loss. Young, accomplished, and possessed of that chivalrous nature which leads to deeds of high daring, he gave promise of rising to positions of honor and usefulness. The idol of his regiment and beloved by this entire command, his death has caused a void which will never be filled. He fell at the head of his command in the fierce tempest of battle, leaving an example worthy the emulation of the bravest, and a name which his country and friends will be honored in cherishing. To Capt. S. N. Shoup, who succeeded Captain Berry in command of the One hundred and fourteenth Illinois Infantry, and Captain Snyder, who assumed command of the Seventy-second Ohio Infantry after Major Rawson was wounded, too much praise cannot be awarded for their personal gallantry and the able, effective manner in which they handled their commands. Capt. James Kilbourne, Ninety-fifth Ohio Infantry, on the skirmish line, and Capt. S. Elliott, Ninety-third Indiana Infantry, were conspicuous for their efficiency and daring.

From this time until we reached our camps at Memphis, on the 22d instant, nothing of special interest occurred. The march home was fatiguing, owing to the heat, dust, and scanty supply of water and provisions.

Capt. J. Fernald, Seventy-second Ohio Infantry, picket officer; Lieut. O. H. Abel, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieuts. J. Barber, Ninety-fifth Ohio Infantry, and T. Livings, Ninety-third Indiana Infantry, aides-de-camp; Lieutenant Hosmer, One hundred and thirteenth Illinois Infantry, acting assistant inspector-general, composing the staff of this brigade deserve special mention for their uniform devotion to duty and the coolness and bravery with which they conducted themselves in action. It affords me pleasure to recommend them for favorable notice, and as officers worthy of promotion.

My casualties are as follows: 1 commissioned officer killed, 6 wounded; 15 enlisted men killed, 71 wounded, and 5 missing in action, a detailed report of which has already been forwarded.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. McMILLEN,
Colonel Ninety-fifth Ohio Infantry, Commanding.

Capt. J. B. SAMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 6.

Report of Capt. Benjamin C. Berry, One hundred and fourteenth Illinois Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 114TH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Memphis, Tenn., July 23, 1864.

COLONEL: In obedience to your order of the 22d, I have the honor to submit the following statement of the part taken by my regiment in the late expedition to and from Tupelo:

We left Memphis, Tenn., on the 25th of June and arrived at La Grange on the 27th, nothing worthy of note transpiring on the way. On the 5th of July we again moved onward, making easy marches. We arrived at Pontotoc on the 11th, my men being greatly improved in both health and spirits. On the morning of the 13th we again took up the line of march toward Tupelo, my regiment being in the rear of the brigade. About noon the brigade was halted until the entire wagon train had moved past, when we again moved forward, my regiment being placed in the rear of the Second Iowa Battery, with orders from you to support it. The brigade receiving a spirited attack on the right flank, and the battery in imminent peril, the advance of the enemy being within a few rods, my regiment was formed in the rear of the battery, the men forming in fine order and good time. The farther advance of the enemy was checked by the time I had my line formed by the energetic action of the battery itself. We were then ordered forward to the support of the Seventy-second and Ninety-fifth Ohio Regiments, who were hotly pressed by the enemy. Arriving on the ground we were ordered, in connection with the other two regiments, to charge, which was done in gallant style, and the enemy was driven from the field, our loss being 3 killed and 10 wounded. We then moved forward until near Tupelo, where we went into camp for the night. During the operations of the 14th my regiment was not brought into action, but was held in reserve. Being somewhat exposed to the enemy's artillery we lost, by the explosion of one of their shells, 2 men killed and 1 wounded severely. During the operations of the morning of the 15th my regiment was not brought into immediate action, but, upon leaving the ground with the Ninety-third Indiana, composed the rear guard of the infantry force. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon an assault was made by the enemy on the rear of the column. Our brigade, except the Tenth Minnesota, was ordered to charge them, which was done, and the enemy, who had a largely superior force, was driven back near a mile in perfect rout. During this charge my regiment, occupying an exposed position in the line, suffered severely, 7 men being killed and 15 wounded; most of them very severely wounded. I was here myself wounded,

and for the balance of the expedition the command devolved upon Capt. Samuel N. Shoup, after which the regiment was not engaged in any operations of particular note.

In conclusion, I wish to bear testimony to the gallant bearing of both officers and men. Although the personal bravery and efficiency of many is worthy of special mention, yet where all so nobly did their duty to particularize would be unjust.

I have the honor to remain, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. C. BERRY,
Captain, Commanding.

Col. W. L. McMILLEN,
Comdg. First Brigade, First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

No. 7.

Report of Capt. Charles A. Hubbard, Ninety-third Indiana Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS NINETY-THIRD INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Memphis, Tenn., July 25, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Ninety-third Regiment in the late expedition:

On the morning of the 22d of June left Memphis by railroad to Grissom's Bridge and encamped. On 23d marched to Moscow. Left Moscow 28th; marched to La Grange, Tenn. Left La Grange on the 5th of July, marching in a southerly direction, passing through Ripley, and arrived at Pontotoc on July 12 in the morning and encamped.

On the morning of the 13th resumed our march in a northeasterly direction. In the afternoon, hearing heavy firing in our rear, my regiment being in advance of the brigade, we were ordered forward to guard Third Division train. Two companies detailed to guard our brigade train marched about five miles, when we found Third Division in line of battle. Here parked the train; reported to Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith for orders. Ordered to form line in support of Third Indiana Battery on the extreme right of the line, where we remained until daylight of the 14th, when ordered by General Mower to move in rear of the Sixth Indiana Battery, with my left resting on the road. We remained in this position until ordered by Colonel McMillen to support Waterhouse's battery, where we remained about one hour under a heavy fire of the enemy; then ordered by Colonel McMillen across the road, on the extreme right of the road, where we remained until the fire of the enemy ceased, without a chance to fire a gun at the enemy. In the afternoon we were ordered, with the Tenth Minnesota, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Jennison, to guard the train. We took our position south of the train in the woods; sent two companies on picket and remained during the night of the 14th.

On the morning of the 15th the enemy advanced and skirmishing commenced by our pickets, under command of Lieutenant Neel, Company I, supported on the right by the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, when the enemy were driven back; when ordered by Colonel McMillen to change our position to that occupied by us in the morning, where we formed on the right of the Second Brigade, with orders, if heavy firing was heard in our front, to move and support Waterhouse's battery, where we remained until ordered to the extreme front, and took our position

on the left of the brigade, when we fixed bayonets and ordered, in case the enemy charged our lines, to move across the road, and hold the road at all hazards. Sent two companies out as skirmishers, under command of Capt. William Lamb, Company K, when the enemy opened fire on us with shell, without doing any damage, when I was ordered to withdraw from the field. Captain Berry, commanding One hundred and fourteenth Illinois, and myself were ordered to protect the rear, my regiment being in the extreme rear, three companies marching in rear of Waterhouse's battery, the remainder of my regiment marching in two ranks on each side of the battery, in which position we continued until we arrived at Old Town Creek, my men overmuch fatigued, it being very hot and dusty. The first intimation we had of the enemy was a shell bursting in the rear of our regiment, when we immediately formed in the forks of the road, the Fourth Iowa Cavalry falling back and passing through our line, saying that they did not fight on foot, when we were ordered forward, crossing Old Town Creek four times before meeting the enemy, which we found on the right of the road in a stubble field, when we were ordered to charge, which we did, driving the enemy before us, passing over the enemy's dead and wounded on the field. Being considerably in advance of the line, I discovered the enemy on our left flank and in front of the One hundred and fourteenth Illinois. I ordered an oblique fire to the left, the enemy falling back on the road, posting themselves behind a fence in our front, when we charged them and drove them from their position, killing and wounding numbers of them and taking a few prisoners, which were taken charge of by the Third Iowa Cavalry, the enemy retreating in utter confusion, breaking their guns, pursued by our regiment until ordered to halt by General Mower, at the crest of the hill, no enemy to be seen —our loss being 6 men slightly wounded and 6 sunstruck—when we were ordered into camp by Colonel McMillen, where we arrived at dark, both officers and men being worn down with fatigue, all having done their duty well.

On the morning of the 16th took up line of march for La Grange, by the way of Salem, nothing of importance occurring. We arrived at La Grange on the 21st and took the cars for Memphis in the afternoon. Arrived at Memphis on the 22d.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

C. A. HUBBARD,
Captain, Comdg. Ninety-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Col. W. L. McMILLEN,
Comdg. First Brig., First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

No. 8.

Report of Lieut. Col. Samuel P. Jennison, Tenth Minnesota Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH MINNESOTA INFANTRY,
Memphis, Tenn., July 23, 1864.

I have the honor to report the operations of my command during the late expedition under Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith to Tupelo, Miss.:

The regiment, which had been detained upon provost duty, left La Grange on the afternoon of the 5th instant to join the rest of the brigade.

On the 13th instant the regiment was formed to resist the flank attack of the enemy made near the creek, about ——— miles from Tupelo, on the road thither from Pontotoc. One company (Company F, Capt. George T. White commanding) was thrown forward as skirmishers, who became engaged on the left of the advanced line, and to whose support Company K, Captain O'Connor, was afterward dispatched, but the rest of the regiment took no other part than to change position as support several times, and to endure the harmless shelling of the enemy's artillery.

During the engagement of two hours and a half, on the 14th instant, we were on the left of the First Brigade, which formed the right of our semicircular line. Two companies, A and E, were throughout absent upon picket duty. Company C, Captain Hopson, was deployed to cover our front, and was often engaged with the skirmishers of the enemy. The regiment, although much exposed, was held in reserve until the last advance of the enemy, when Colonel McMillen directed me to swing my regiment around upon its left, temporarily disconnecting its right from the rest of the line, so as to extend the line that was hitherto engaged by the length of my battalion. Their new position was concealed from the enemy by the crest of a ridge, upon which Mueller's battery of Rodman guns had been doing excellent service. I awaited the enemy until I was satisfied I could reach them with the fire of my riflemen, when the regiment rose as one man, developing a line of greater extent to their left than the enemy had yet seen, and gave them a volley, which was the last they waited to receive that day. They turned in utter rout and our victorious line was ordered forward. Presently my regiment was recalled by order of General Mower. The evening and night following I was ordered directly by Major-General Smith to guard the rear of the train, the hospitals, and the road to Tupelo, along which it was expected the enemy would make an attempt.

On the 15th the Tenth Minnesota was again sent in as a reserve, taking position by the direct order of General Mower. Upon the afternoon of that day, when the enemy attacked us just as we were arriving in camp, my regiment had been the leading one on the march, and was therefore the last to receive the order to return to attack the enemy. The regiment returned immediately, under the guidance of a staff officer of the brigade commander, but only to be ordered to return to camp, the other regiments of the brigade having gallantly driven the enemy for about two miles.

I have no other circumstances to mention wherein my regiment bore any special part. Although commonly held in reserve in the engagement, it was often in very trying positions.

I can only say of the behavior of my officers and men that it is all I could desire. They promptly moved whenever and wherever ordered, and they remained until ordered away. I had about 400 men in line on the 14th and over 500 on the 15th.

My loss was 1 killed and 20 wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. P. JENNISON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Tenth Minnesota Infantry.

OSCAR MALMROS,
Adjutant-General, Minnesota.

No. 9.

Report of Col. John D. McClure, Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., July 22, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of operations of this brigade during the late expedition:

The brigade left La Grange, Tenn., on the 5th instant, then being under command of Col. Alexander Wilkin, Ninth Minnesota Infantry Volunteers, and continued on during the very hot weather.

On the 13th instant, while on the march from Pontotoc to Tupelo, word was brought forward to Colonel Wilkin that the rear had been attacked, and that the enemy were passing by our brigade and occasionally firing upon it and the brigade teams from a cross-road. He immediately deployed the Eleventh Missouri Volunteers and Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, and with them held the road until the train had passed. Meantime, the remainder of the brigade had been formed in line of battle, on an open field to the left of the road and facing to the rear. This done under orders from General Mower, and shortly after moved back on the road some distance, and remained until the train had all passed, when we were ordered to proceed on the march. After going about a mile and a half or two miles we heard heavy firing in the front, and soon learned that the First Brigade had been attacked. We pushed ahead, passing the ambulances containing wounded brought up from the rear. The Second Iowa Battery had been in the advance, and were now playing upon the rebels as rapidly as their guns could be loaded, and, as afterward ascertained, did good execution. Orders soon came for one regiment of the Second Brigade to enter the wood on the right of the First Brigade. The Ninth Minnesota formed line and entered the wood through a corn-field, but before they had taken their position a force was seen coming around between us and the First Brigade, and so much dressed like our own men our fire was reserved some time, as it was impossible to distinguish them. Satisfied that they were rebels, Colonel Wilkin directed the Ninth to fire, and so completely surprised were the enemy that they fled in the utmost confusion, leaving many killed and wounded on the field. The Forty-seventh Illinois was now brought up, formed on the right of the Ninth Minnesota, and together advanced until the halt was ordered and they returned. The detachment of the Fifth Minnesota and Eighth Wisconsin had been ordered to support the Second Iowa Battery, and did so until word was brought from the First Brigade that they needed assistance, when they were sent ahead, and rejoined us on the march. They were not placed forward, as the enemy had retreated when they were brought up. The Eleventh Missouri Infantry were held back as a reserve until General Mower ordered them into the woods in rear of the Ninth Minnesota and Forty-seventh Illinois, but by the time they had taken their position these regiments were retiring, and the Eleventh was ordered to join them.

Nothing further occurred until the next day, when the battle of Harrisburg was fought. The Second Brigade was held as a reserve, and formed in two lines immediately in rear of the Fourth Brigade and in a valley. We were, while there, under a heavy fire from the guns of the enemy, their shell, canister, &c., passing over the advanced forces and exploding around us. The Forty-seventh Illinois and Eleventh

Missouri were ordered out on the right of the train to protect it from an attack on that side, and remained in that position until the following day. It was after placing these two regiments in position that Colonel Wilkin went forward to attend to the half of the brigade, and was killed upon reaching the right of his line, a minie-ball passing through his body from the left side to the right. Upon hearing of his death, I assumed command of the brigade, and after throwing out skirmishers in front of the corral, and my line on the right of the teams, I rode forward in time to take out the Ninth Minnesota and detachments of Fifth Minnesota and Eighth Wisconsin, when the rebels were driven back. We remained in our position that night, a night attack being expected. The Second Iowa Battery, Lieutenant Reed commanding, had been placed in an exposed position during the entire battle, but had kept up their fire and held their position during the hottest of the firing in a manner most praiseworthy and highly commendable.

The morning of the 15th, while making preparations to march, the enemy were seen to be advancing, and, by order of General Mower, the Fifth Minnesota and Eighth Wisconsin and Ninth Minnesota were thrown out to the earth-works on the left of the Third Brigade, the detachments occupying the works, while the Ninth was thrown to the left and rear of them, protecting the left flank. Our skirmishers on the extreme left were not driven in, but were under very heavy fire. Those immediately in front were driven in and some sharp firing was kept up until the charge was ordered, when the rebels fled and only an occasional shot was fired. Meantime, the remainder of the brigade had been ordered forward and placed in position with the brigade. One section of the Second Iowa Battery was brought forward also, and shelled the rebels in their retreat. After remaining here some time, we were ordered to take up the line of march; nothing further occurred during our march to La Grange.

The behavior of both officers and men of this brigade was soldierly, and all orders were obeyed cheerfully and promptly. Much praise is due to them, and especially to the Second Iowa Battery, Lieutenant Reed commanding, for the manner in which his battery was handled and with good effect during the entire engagement.

Killed, wounded, and missing, 35.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN D. McCLURE,

Colonel, Comdg. Second Brig., First Div., Sixteenth Army Corps.

Capt. J. B. SAMPLE,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

No. 10.

Report of Lieut. Col. Josiah F. Marsh, Ninth Minnesota Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS,

Memphis, Tenn., July 29, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the late battles of the 13th, 14th, and 15th instant, near Tupelo, Miss.:

On the 13th instant, while on the march from Pontotoc toward Tupelo, late in the afternoon, the enemy in strong force attacked our right flank,

with the evident intention of capturing the trains. The first attack in force fell principally upon the First Division, which immediately preceded the Second Brigade, to which my regiment was attached. Upon arriving at the point of attack I was ordered by Col. Alexander Wilkin, who was then commanding the brigade, to take a position about fifty rods to the right of the road to support a battery that was then shelling the enemy. A small force of the enemy, thirty or forty in number, soon appeared in my front, not more than eight or ten rods distant. We at first took them to be our skirmishers falling back, and they evidently took us to be a portion of their own force. Consequently, our fire was reserved until they were seen to aim toward the battery, when my men were ordered to fire. It is believed that few, if any, of this party escaped. I was immediately ordered to advance, and in passing hurriedly over the ground one officer of my regiment counted 17 dead and wounded. I advanced a half or three-quarters of a mile, when orders came to return to the road and again take up the line of march.

On the 14th instant the enemy again attacked us in our position in large force near Tupelo. After a sanguinary conflict of three hours, the enemy was repulsed with great slaughter, leaving his dead and wounded in our possession. During the engagement my regiment was held in reserve, forming a part of the fourth line, but so hot was the enemy's fire at this point, that, although my men were lying flat on the ground, I had 1 man killed and 5 wounded. In this engagement Col. Alexander Wilkin was killed. At 10 a. m., as the enemy retired, an advance was ordered. My regiment was placed on the extreme right of the line. We advanced a half or three-quarters of a mile, but as the enemy only threw a few shells, and then left the field altogether, the troops were ordered back to their old position, where they bivouacked for the night.

On the 15th instant the enemy attacked the First Division. After driving in the cavalry that had been sent out to cover our movements, the Third Division and train having already moved out, my regiment was ordered into position on the left of the line, and Company K, Lieutenant Capon commanding, thrown out as skirmishers. After a sharp engagement by a portion of the troops, the entire line was ordered to advance. We advanced about one mile in line of battle, a part of the way through a dense thicket, the enemy taking good care to keep out of range of our musketry. This advanced position was held for an hour or two, our batteries during the time shelling the enemy, when orders were received to fall back and take up the line of march, following the Third Brigade and train.

The conduct of the officers and men of my command was commendable during all of these engagements, especially on the 14th, when we were held so long in reserve under the enemy's fire. The leaden hail fell thick and fast in and about my ranks for over two hours, yet not a man moved from his place without orders. Where all behaved so well it would be unjust to particularize.

Casualties.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. MARSH,

Lieutenant-Colonel Ninth Minnesota Volunteers.

Col. J. D. McCLURE,

Comdg. Second Brig., First Div., Sixteenth Army Corps.

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* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 officer and 1 enlisted man killed and 5 enlisted men wounded.

No. 11.

Report of Col. Joseph J. Woods, Twelfth Iowa Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., July 23, 1864.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Third Brigade in the late expedition in Mississippi:

This brigade moved from La Grange, Tenn., with the Right Wing of the Sixteenth Army Corps, on the morning of the 5th day of July, and entered Pontotoc, Miss., on the evening of the 11th of July, and again marched from that place on the morning of the 13th of July. Up to this time had not been engaged with the enemy.

On the afternoon of the 13th of July we were on the march from Pontotoc to Tupelo in the following order: The Thirty-fifth Iowa in advance, and immediately behind the brigade train of the Second Brigade; the Thirty-third Missouri in front of the supply train, the Seventh Minnesota and Twelfth Iowa on the flanks of the train. At 3 p. m. a volley was fired into the brigade train of the Second Brigade and immediately in front of the Thirty-fifth Iowa. That regiment was immediately formed in line of battle and skirmishers thrown forward, but the force which fired from this point, and which seems to have been a small one, fled. Soon after this first volley the enemy opened in heavy force on the right flank of the Seventh Minnesota and Twelfth Iowa, who soon became hotly engaged with the enemy. After a sharp fight we not only repulsed the enemy, but drove him from the field. During this action Surg. L. B. Smith, of the Seventh Minnesota, an excellent officer, was killed. The Seventh Minnesota had 1 officer killed and 14 men wounded. In the Twelfth Iowa Capt. C. L. Sumbardo, a good officer, was wounded, and that regiment had also 1 man killed, 11 men wounded, and 1 man missing. The same day the Thirty-third Missouri had 2 men wounded. Total loss this day, 1 officer killed, 1 officer wounded, 1 man killed and 27 men wounded and 1 man missing.

On the morning of the 14th of July this army had taken a position near Tupelo, Miss. The brigade was disposed in the following order: On the right the Thirty-fifth Iowa, then the Thirty-third Missouri, then the Twelfth Iowa, the left of the Twelfth Iowa resting on the Pontotoc road. The Seventh Minnesota was placed in reserve in rear of the line. At 9 o'clock the enemy in heavy force advanced upon our line, and attacked us warmly with artillery and musketry. Our men without once wavering returned the fire. A fierce engagement was kept up for three hours, when our whole brigade charged the enemy, driving him from the field and getting possession of his killed and wounded, who lay thick upon the field. We also captured at this time several prisoners, and 1 stand of colors, which fell into the hands of the Thirty-third Missouri. We remained in our advanced position until it became evident the enemy was not likely to attack soon again, when we returned to our original position. During this attack the Twelfth Iowa exhausted their ammunition. The Seventh Minnesota relieved them until in turn the ammunition of the Seventh Minnesota became exhausted. During this action the Twelfth Iowa had an excellent officer, Lieut. A. A. Burdick, killed. The Twelfth Iowa lost during the day 6 men killed and 39 men wounded. The Seventh Minnesota lost 7 men killed, 1 officer wounded, and 33 men wounded. The Thirty-third Missouri lost 1 officer wounded, 1 man killed, and 17 men wounded. The Thirty-fifth Iowa lost 3 men killed and 33 men wounded.

On the morning of the 15th of July the Thirty-third Missouri and Seventh Minnesota were in line on the right of the Pontotoc road, the Twelfth Iowa and Thirty-fifth Iowa on the left of said road, all behind temporary breast-works. In this position the brigade was ordered to remain concealed and to reserve their fire until the enemy arrived to within fifty yards of our lines. The enemy advancing opened a warm fire on us, but at length it becoming evident that he would not charge our lines or advance to the prescribed distance, a charge was ordered by the general commanding the division. The men charged with a will, when the enemy fled precipitately. During the action we lost from the Twelfth Iowa, 1 man killed and 2 men wounded; in Seventh Minnesota, 1 officer killed and 4 men wounded; in the Thirty-third Missouri, 1 man killed and 14 men wounded; in the Thirty-fifth Iowa, 1 man killed. The heat was intense and there were some cases of sunstroke.

During these various actions the regimental commanders, Colonel Hill, Thirty-fifth Iowa; Colonel Marshall, Seventh Minnesota; Lieutenant-Colonel Heath, Thirty-third Missouri; and Lieutenant-Colonel Stibbs, Twelfth Iowa Volunteers, displayed the utmost coolness and bravery, and discharged all their duties with alacrity. In this they were well sustained by the field and line officers of their command, whilst the men proved themselves worthy of the highest praise for their heroic conduct. Acting Brigade Surg. S. W. Huff was very faithful and efficient in his duties with the wounded.

I return my thanks to the members of my staff, Lieuts. H. Hoover, N. E. Duncan, R. M. Reed, and L. F. Creitz for the aid they rendered me in the performance of their duties, though at times I was deficient in aid on the field in consequence of staff officers being physically unable to perform the needed services.

During these various actions the brigade lost: Officers—killed, 3; wounded, 3. Enlisted men—killed, 21; wounded, 167; missing, 3. Total loss, 197.

At 2 p. m. of the 15th of July the brigade moved out on the Ellistown road, going into camp at 5 p. m., about six miles from the battle-field. With no further engagement with the enemy we arrived at La Grange, Tenn., July 21, 1864.

Besides this loss in the above actions the following casualties occurred during the expedition: July 8, in Thirty-third Missouri, 1 enlisted man wounded by accident (since died); in Thirty-fifth Iowa, 1 enlisted man wounded by accident; July 20, in Seventh Minnesota, 1 man wounded by accident, and 1 man missing on the march since July 11.

Respectfully submitted.

J. J. WOODS,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. J. B. SAMPLE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

No. 12.

Report of Lieut. Col. John H. Stibbs, Twelfth Iowa Infantry.

HDQRS. TWELFTH IOWA INFANTRY VETERAN VOLS.,
La Grange, Tenn., July 21, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report of the action taken by the Twelfth Regiment Iowa Infantry Veteran Volun-

teers in the actions near Tupelo, Miss., on the 13th, 14th, and 15th instant:

On the 13th instant, at about 2 p. m., while marching as guard for the supply train and support for Mueller's Sixth Indiana Battery, we were heavily attacked on our right flank by Mabry's Mississippi brigade, at a point on the road where the timber and underbrush were so dense as to make it almost impossible to maneuver the men. Having learned by my flankers the point at which the enemy were striking, I moved my command so as to meet their front fairly, and then as nearly as possible concealed my men in the brush and awaited the attack. We allowed the enemy to advance without firing a shot until within twenty paces, when we suddenly poured a sweeping volley full in their ranks. This threw them into confusion, and after a sharp fight of twenty minutes we drove them from our front with heavy loss. Their colors were left on the ground, but we failed to secure them as we were compelled to march to support the battery. They were subsequently picked up by the Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry. Our loss during this action was 1 man killed, 1 officer and 11 men wounded, and 1 man missing.

On the morning of the 14th instant, at Tupelo, in accordance with instructions from your headquarters, I posted my command on the right of the Pontotoc road, forming the extreme left of the First Division, and was supported by the Seventh Minnesota Infantry. In front of and running parallel with our line was a heavy rail fence, which we threw down in such a manner as to form a good protection against small-arms. My regiment was the first to receive the enemy's attack, and we held our position, under a heavy fire, for about two hours, when our ammunition became exhausted; we were ordered to the rear, and our place taken by the Seventh Minnesota Infantry. Companies E and H having been furnished with ammunition were allowed to remain at the front, and were thus kept constantly engaged during the entire action. After a rest of about forty-five minutes, and receiving a fresh supply of ammunition, we again moved forward and took position in front, where we remained until ordered to charge, when we moved forward on the double-quick, driving the enemy from our front and capturing a number of prisoners. Our loss during the day was 1 officer and 6 men killed and 39 men wounded. We consumed during the engagement over 100 rounds of ammunition per man. The men of my command behaved nobly, and as an evidence of the cool, deliberate, and accurate manner in which our fire was delivered, I would refer you to the great number of the enemy's dead that were strewn in front of the line occupied by my regiment. Lieut. A. A. Burdick, acting regimental quartermaster, who was killed, had been ordered to the rear with his train; but after seeing his wagons properly parked, he came to the front and volunteered to assist in bringing forward ammunition. While thus engaged he was struck by a shell and instantly killed.

On the morning of the 15th instant my regiment was assigned a position to the left of the Pontotoc road, and formed the left center of the brigade line. We had a substantial breast-work of cotton bales formed in our front, which served as an admirable protection against the enemy's sharpshooters. We took full part in the fight and charge of the day, losing 1 man killed and 3 wounded.

Our loss during the three days' fighting was 1 officer and 8 men killed, 1 officer and 54 men wounded, and 1 man missing.

My command numbered in the first day's fight 295 muskets, on the second day 250, and on the third day about 200.

I cannot consistently make particular mention of any members of the regiment as every man was at his post and all conducted themselves in a creditable manner.

I inclose herewith a list of the casualties for the three days.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. STIBBS,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Twelfth Iowa Veteran Volunteer Infty.

Lieut. H. HOOVER,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., First Div., 16th Army Corps.

No. 13.

Report of Col. Sylvester G. Hill, Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-FIFTH IOWA INFANTRY,
La Grange, Tenn., July 21, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report of the operations of the Thirty-fifth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry for July 13, 14, and 15:

The regiment being in the advance of the brigade on the 13th, I was ordered to guard the Second Brigade teams. At 4.30 p. m. we received a volley of musketry from the enemy on our right flank. I immediately halted the regiment and formed in line of battle, and sent forward a line of skirmishers some 500 yards in advance of the regiment. The enemy had retreated. After waiting some fifteen minutes I returned to the road and started on with the train. I was immediately ordered by General Mower to fall back and occupy my former position in the timber. In a few minutes I was ordered to move down the road about half a mile. Soon after I received orders to move up the road as guard to the Sixth Indiana Battery. No casualties during the day.

On the 14th I was ordered to take position on the right of the brigade to support the Second Iowa Battery; we occupied this position until 9.30 a. m., when we received a severe fire from the enemy. Then I received orders to advance in line of battle on the enemy. After advancing some 500 yards we halted, where we found many dead and wounded rebels, also a large number of arms, which we destroyed. At 10.15 a. m. I received orders to move off by the left flank and retire to our former position, leaving companies K and C as skirmishers. Killed, 4; wounded, 22.

On the 15th I received orders to take a position on the left of the Twelfth Iowa in rear of a barricade thrown up by the Third Division. Remained in this position till 9.30 a. m., when we were ordered to fix bayonets and charge the enemy, which was done in earnest by the men and officers, but no enemy was found in force. After advancing some three-quarters of a mile I was ordered to halt and rest the men. At 11 a. m. I was ordered to retire and take my regular position in the brigade. Killed, 1; wounded, 10. The following is the list of casualties for the 13th, 14th, and 15th of July, 1864.*

Your obedient servant,

S. G. HILL,

Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. HENRY HOOVER,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Nominal list (omitted) shows 5 enlisted men killed and 32 enlisted men wounded; total, 37.

No. 14.

Report of Col. William R. Marshall, Seventh Minnesota Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTH REGT. MINNESOTA INFANTRY VOLS.,
La Grange, Tenn., July 22, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part performed by the Seventh Regiment Minnesota Infantry Volunteers in late actions near Tupelo, Miss.:

About 3 p. m. on the 13th the enemy attacked the right flank of our column on the Pontotoc and Tupelo road. The Seventh Minnesota was engaged successfully in repelling this attack. We were marching by the left flank on the right of the road, covering the supply train. The left two companies, Captains Kennedy and Stevens, opposite head of supply train, kept on with the train as it was hurried forward. The remaining eight companies were formed in line near the road, taking cover momentarily behind a fence, and opened fire on the enemy. Captain O'Donnell, of General Mower's staff, rode up and ordered the regiment to advance and drive the enemy back. This was promptly done, the line charging at double-quick across an old field. The ground was in part covered by bushes that marked the course of a dry brook. We dislodged the enemy on the left from cover of this copse and on the right from a hill that commanded the road, and drove him out of range of the road into the woods beyond the field. Captain O'Donnell at one time ordered the right of the line to fall back, but subsequently advanced it again. We held our advanced position until the train passed and we were ordered to return and move on to Tupelo. The enemy had entirely withdrawn from our front before we returned to road. The regiment and the service sustained a heavy loss in the death of Surg. Lucius B. Smith, who was instantly killed by the first volley from the enemy. We lost 14 men wounded in this affair.

On the morning of the 14th, when the battle opened at Harrisburg, my regiment, except two companies, was placed in the second line, in the edge of the woods on the west front of our camp or army position. My right two companies (Captain Banks and Lieutenant Hoag) were placed in the first line, on the left of Twelfth Iowa, the left of both lines resting on the Pontotoc and Tupelo road, the right joining the Thirty-third Missouri and Thirty-fifth Iowa (which lay at right angles fronting north-northwest). With the Twelfth Iowa Captain Banks' and Lieutenant Hoag's companies were advanced to the fence, on rise of ground a few rods in front of original position, and engaged the enemy, who in heavy force and with terrible fire was advancing upon us. These companies fought throughout the day with the gallant Twelfth Iowa. When the ammunition of the first line was exhausted my eight companies (the second line) advanced and relieved them. Many of the noble boys of the Twelfth Iowa remained on the line, whose fire, added to my full line, swelled the volume of musketry on our side. Within fifteen minutes after my line opened fire that of the enemy perceptibly slackened, but did not for a moment intermit during the full hour that we fought them. My men went in with forty rounds of ammunition. When this began to fail I got up a fresh supply. The miserable quality of the powder caused the guns to foul, so that many became unserviceable, the balls sticking half way down. We had fired fifty to sixty rounds when the Twelfth Iowa and my two right companies in turn relieved us. We retired not over five rods. Soon after we charged forward across the field with the Twelfth Iowa, the latter obliquing to the left,

my line to the right. The enemy's dead were strewn thick on the field before us. His line had fallen back, and after we had advanced a third of a mile, and remained perhaps an hour, we returned. We built a better breast-work, which did us good service the next day, out of the old fence behind which we had fought. Two companies, B and F, were sent out in our front half a mile as a picket. These were relieved at night by Companies D, A, and C. The remaining companies occupied the line of breast-works the remainder of the day and night of the 14th and during the attack of the 15th, constituting the first line of our brigade. When the enemy drove in our cavalry the morning of 15th and advanced upon us we were ordered to fix bayonets and reserve fire until the enemy should get within fifty yards, then to rise up, fire, and charge upon him. The enemy came to the crest of the ridge, 200 yards in front of us, from under cover of which and the woods on our right and the trees bordering the road on our left, for about three-quarters of an hour, he poured a heavy fire upon us. The men lay close to the ground behind our low breast-works and were protected. It became evident that the enemy would not advance farther, and we were ordered, with the entire brigade, to charge out on him. This was done with a shout, but the enemy got out of the way faster than we could pursue. The line halted half a mile out, and Companies E and I of my regiment advanced as skirmishers. Lieutenant Hardy, commanding Company E, a most gallant fellow, was killed in this skirmish line. The enemy had withdrawn, and we were ordered to join the column that had then taken up the line of march on the return. The regiment was not again under fire. The fire of my right companies, E and I, cut down a flag of the enemy that was picked up by the Thirty-third Missouri, the latter first passing over the ground to my right where the flag lay.

I gladly testify to the firmness and courage of every officer and man of the regiment. My acknowledgments are specially due Lieutenant-Colonel Bradley, Major Burt, and Adjutant Trader (the latter disabled by sunstroke in the charge on 14th) for gallant and efficient service on the field. Surgeons Ames and Mattock were active and faithful in performance of their appropriate duties. Regimental Quartermaster Bolcom brought forward ammunition, rendering every necessary service in his line. Chaplain Edwards was diligent in caring for the wounded.

A report of casualties has heretofore been furnished you, viz, 2 officers and 7 men killed, 52 enlisted men wounded (1 since died), and 1 missing in action. On outward march, July 11, 1 man was missing, and on return march, July 20, 1 man severely wounded by accidental discharge of gun, making total casualties on expedition 64.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. R. MARSHALL,
Colonel, Commanding Seventh Minnesota Infantry.

Lieut. H. HOOVER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., First Div., 16th Army Corps.

No. 15.

Report of Lieut. Col. William H. Heath, Thirty-third Missouri Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-THIRD MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS,
La Grange, Tenn., July 21, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Thirty-third Missouri Infantry in the skirmish of the 13th in-

stant and the battles of the 14th and 15th instant, at and near Tupelo, Miss.:

On the morning of the 13th the regiment was ordered to move in rear of Thirty-fifth Iowa, and was followed by the Seventh Minnesota and Twelfth Iowa, the two latter being disposed upon the flank of the general supply train. During the forenoon the train of Third Brigade was ordered to move between the Thirty-fifth Iowa and Thirty-third Missouri, and I received orders to hold my regiment in readiness to repel an attack of the enemy upon the right flank. Shortly afterward an attack was made upon the Thirty-fifth Iowa in front of me, and that regiment charged the enemy at once, driving him from the position he had assumed. Immediately afterward another body of the enemy attacked the Seventh Minnesota and Twelfth Iowa directly in my rear, but not apparently in great force. I immediately ordered Company C, Captain Campbell, out to skirmish the woods upon the right flank, and while arranging to meet an attack on my line, or to move back to support, if necessary, the regiments of the brigade engaged, I received orders from Colonel Woods, commanding brigade, to move forward at once with the train, this order being succeeded directly by an order to move double-quick and get the train as far on as possible. I had moved less than half a mile when orders overtook me to halt by the roadside and allow the train to pass, this order being succeeded by another to move back double-quick to the aid of the brigade. This last order was countermanded before there was time to execute it, and I was again ordered to move forward. Arriving at a line of battle composed of troops of the Second Brigade, I was ordered by General Mower, commanding division, to move into position on the right of Second Brigade. Afterward, when the column again moved forward, I was ordered to report back to Third Brigade. No further attack was made during the march upon my portion of the line. Casualties reported this day: Wounded, 1; missing, 1; total, 2.

On the morning of 14th instant, at about 7 o'clock, I received orders to form the regiment in rear of Seventh Minnesota, at right angles with the line of that regiment, and act as a reserve. At about 8 o'clock the enemy made a general attack upon our lines, moving a strong line to attack a commanding position on my right, held by the Fourth Brigade, evidently designing to turn our right and gain possession of the main road in our rear. My line was at right angles with the line of Fourth Brigade, and completely enfiladed the advancing force of the enemy, which was permitted to come within short range, when I opened fire from cover simultaneously with Fourth Brigade, my men lying flat upon the ground and suffering but slight loss. The enemy was effectually broken by the concentrated fire, and fled in confusion, our fire following them for from 500 to 700 yards. In a very few minutes a new and much stronger line was observed forming in front of the same position, and notwithstanding this line was within short range of our artillery and constantly shelled from the time it was developed, it completed its formation and advanced to the assault in gallant style. As before, our musketry fire was held until the enemy came to within 200 or 300 yards, when several volleys were delivered with excellent effect, followed by a general charge of our entire line. The enemy's last line was destroyed, and he retreated in the greatest confusion, leaving his dead and wounded on the field. In this charge Capt. William J. McKee, commanding Company D, was ordered to deploy his company as skirmishers to cover a gap left between the Twelfth Iowa and Thirty-third Missouri, and came upon a party of the enemy's sharpshooters, whom

he charged and drove from cover, killing and wounding several of them, and capturing a rebel color (supposed to have belonged to the Sixth Mississippi), which the enemy were endeavoring to recover from the hand of their dead color bearer. Casualties of the regiment: Killed, 1; wounded, 18; total, 19.

On the morning of the 15th I received orders to form the same front as on the 14th, but about 100 yards to the left of my previous position, and to reserve fire until the enemy arrived within fifty yards. At about 9.30 a. m. the cavalry, who had been skirmishing in our front, retired to the rear of our lines, followed by the enemy's skirmishers, who took advantageous positions at 75 and 100 yards, and kept up a continual fire upon such of our men as were exposed, their main line advancing to position for a charge under their cover. At this moment a heavy volley from the Fourth Brigade, which occupied the same position to my line as on the previous day, gave warning of our strength and position to the enemy, who immediately commenced to withdraw his main line, at the same time advancing his skirmishers, who opened a hotter fire than before. Perceiving that the main line would not come to within the prescribed distance (fifty yards), I immediately ordered three sharpshooters from each company of the regiment to reply to the enemy's skirmishers (whose fire had already killed and wounded 7 of my men), and thus succeeded in a few moments in silencing and driving them back, killing and wounding more than double the number I had lost. As the enemy's skirmishers retired a general charge of our line was ordered, and the enemy driven from the field in great confusion, after suffering heavy loss. Casualties in the regiment: Killed, 1; wounded, 14; total, 15 (2 wounded since died). Recapitulation: Killed, 2; wounded, 33; missing, 1; total, 36.

I desire especially to commend the indomitable cheerfulness and gallantry of both officers and men during the entire expedition, enduring the hardships of a most fatiguing march, five days of the time upon one-third rations, and making charges upon double-quick for several hundred yards under a broiling midday sun. Their gallantry in battle also deserves especial mention, for they faithfully obeyed every order, not least among which was that to reserve their fire when their comrades were falling among them from the cowardly fire of the enemy's lurking sharpshooters. Every officer present did his whole duty.

In order that credit may fall where it is due, I give the name and command of each: Maj. George W. Van Beek, Adjt. S. Edward Day, Surg. A. T. Bartlett, operating surgeon at division hospital; Asst. Surg. M. Kile, on duty with Thirty-fifth Iowa; Quartermaster L. Armstrong, in charge of train and ammunition; A. J. Campbell, captain Company C, commanding company; William J. McKee, captain Company D, commanding company; George H. Tracy, captain Company I, commanding company; Elias S. Schenck, captain Company K, commanding company; Henry Rose, captain Company H, commanding company; Henry H. Knowlton, first lieutenant Company K, commanding Company B; Henry Cochran, first lieutenant Company H, commanding Company A; Thomas Rutledge, first lieutenant Company G, commanding company; Charles L. Draper, first lieutenant Company E, commanding company; Edgar L. Allen, second lieutenant Company F, commanding company; Isaac S. Coe, first lieutenant Company I, slightly wounded on 14th instant, but rejoined his company before the charge was made; Commissary Sergt. J. William Wells, active in supplying ammunition. Every non-commissioned officer and private present with

the regiment during the battles did good and meritorious service. Several cases of sunstroke occurred during the battles of 14th and 15th, which prostrated the sufferers during the remainder of the march.

For a full list of casualties, I would refer you to the list sent in immediately after the fights.*

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. HEATH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. HENRY HOOVER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brigade, First Division.

No. 16.

Report of Col. Lyman M. Ward, Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry, commanding Fourth Brigade.

HDQRS. FOURTH BRIG., FIRST DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., July 24, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the recent expedition to Tupelo:

The Fourth Brigade, consisting of the Fourteenth and Thirty-third Regiments Wisconsin Infantry, the non-veteran detachment of the Forty-first Illinois Infantry, and Battery M, First Missouri Light Artillery, moved out from Memphis to Moscow, Tenn., on the 22d and 24th of June, the infantry by rail and the artillery by road. June 27, 1864, marched from Moscow to La Grange. July 5 to July 11, inclusive, my brigade with the rest of the division marched from La Grange, Tenn., to Pontotoc, Miss., by way of Ripley.

July 13, 1864, the expedition marched from Pontotoc by the Tupelo road. My brigade having the rear of the First Division, I was directed by Brigadier-General Mower to guard the general supply train with my infantry, the battery to march for that day with the Third Brigade. I divided my command into companies of about twenty-five men each, and distributed it along the right flank of the supply train and the train of my brigade, one company to each six wagons. Just after crossing a little creek, running through a wide bottom about nine miles from Pontotoc, and while Colonel Bouton's brigade of colored troops was engaged with the enemy in the rear, I received an order from General Mower to withdraw the Thirty-third from the flank of the train and march it in rear, taking immediate command myself; also, to cover the flank of the train with the remaining force as far as it would reach, which I did, thus leaving about one-quarter of the train with no flankers from my command. No demonstration was made upon the train until about 2 p. m., while passing a point where a branch of the Okolona road intersects the Tupelo road, about eight miles from Tupelo. Here the flankers from the Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry, Lieut. Col. James W. Polleys commanding, were furiously assaulted by a brigade of the enemy's cavalry, which I subsequently learned was commanded by Colonel Duff, of the Nineteenth [Eighth] Mississippi. The attack was made about a quarter of a mile from the rear of the train. Colonel Polleys assembled his men and held his position gallantly, his line formed parallel with the train facing from the road. I immediately directed Lieut. Col. F. S. Lovell, commanding Thirty-third Wisconsin Infantry, to move his regiment forward at the double-quick and take

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* See table, p. 254.

position under cover of a rail-fence, within short range of the enemy, his line extending at a right angle from the road. The Thirty-third moved up handsomely under fire to the position assigned it, and opened a murderous fire upon the left flank of the enemy, who was engaging the Fourteenth. I then directed Colonel Polleys to make a charge with his regiment, which he did in fine style, the enemy retreating in haste, leaving his dead on the field and the battle-flag of the Nineteenth [Eighth] Mississippi Cavalry, which was captured and brought off by Capt. C. M. G. Mansfield, of the Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry. In this affair 5 enlisted men of the Fourteenth were wounded, and 6 or 7 of the Thirty-third. None of my command were killed. Several mules were killed, and some wagons were upset or broken by teams which became unmanageable. The little damage done was repaired as best it could be, and the column moved on, my command keeping the same relative position to the train that it held before the action. Encamped at 8 p. m., with balance of the division, about two miles from Tupelo.

July 14, in the disposition of our forces to meet the expected attack of the enemy, my command was assigned a position facing toward Pontotoc, on a high elevation of ground just to the right of the Tupelo road. My brigade was disposed as follows: The Thirty-third Wisconsin Infantry, Lieut. Col. F. S. Lovell commanding, on the crest of the hill, the left of the regiment resting at a log-house on the Tupelo road; the Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry, Lieut. Col. J. W. Polleys commanding, and the detachment of the Forty-first Illinois Infantry, Lieutenant Wilson commanding, in reserve a few paces in rear of the Thirty-third, and Battery M, First Missouri Light Artillery, Captain Mueller commanding, in position immediately on right of the Thirty-third. This disposition was maintained until the advance was ordered, with the exception of the battery, which changed its position during the action by direction of the chief of artillery of the First Division. The country for about a mile directly in my front was undulating and perfectly free from timber, the highest elevations being where my brigade was posted and in the edge of the timber on the opposite side of the clearing. My skirmishers were posted about one hundred rods in advance of the line, where they remained until the enemy advanced to the assault, which was about 9 a. m. The enemy was unsuccessful in every effort to carry our position, meeting with a disastrous repulse at each advance. At 10.30 o'clock I was directed to make a charge with my brigade, which I accordingly did in connection with other troops on my right and left, advancing nearly half a mile and driving the enemy in confusion to the timber. My brigade remained where it was halted until about 1 p. m. I was then directed to move my command back to its former position, where it remained until the army commenced its march to La Grange on the 15th.

July 15, skirmishing commenced about 8 a. m. My command was under heavy artillery and musketry fire at different times during the forenoon, but no assault was made by the enemy and my casualties were comparatively few. At 12 o'clock received orders to march, and moved out with the division. At 4 o'clock, while going into camp near Town Creek, seven miles from Tupelo, the enemy, who had followed our forces, opened with artillery upon the train, which was parked near the creek. My brigade was ordered back with the First Brigade to drive him from his position, which was done, with a loss to my command of only 5 or 6 men wounded. From this time until the return of the army to La Grange, on the 21st instant, the operations of my command were identical with those of the First Division.

The total loss to the Fourth Brigade during the expedition was—killed, 7; wounded, 48; missing, 1.

In conclusion I cannot speak too highly of the gallant conduct of my command, both officers and men. When each did his whole duty it would be invidious to particularize.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. M. WARD,
Colonel Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. J. B. SAMPLE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

No. 17.

Report of Lieut. Orrin W. Cram, commanding detachment Battery E, First Illinois Light Artillery.

HDQRS. DETACH. CO. E, FIRST ILLINOIS ARTILLERY,
In the Field, La Grange, Tenn., July 21, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with order from headquarters First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, of this date, I have the honor to submit the following detailed report of the part taken by detachment Company E, First Illinois Light Artillery (one section of two light 12-pounder guns), under my command in late expedition to Tupelo, Miss., under Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith:

The detachment left La Grange, Tenn., with the advancing army, on the morning of July 5, 1864, and met with nothing outside the ordinary routine of daily march until July 13. On the afternoon of that day, soon after passing an angle on the Pontotoc and Tupelo wagon road, and within six miles of the latter place, the enemy unexpectedly announced his presence by opening a very heavy fire of musketry from ambush, not over twenty-five yards distant from my guns. I immediately ordered the battery forward at double-quick, the infantry support moving to my front. Proceeding a short distance, I ordered my pieces in battery and opened a rapid fire on the enemy with canister from one of them. My other gun was rendered temporarily useless by the falling of one of the wheel horses and the impossibility of managing the others so as to get the gun in position for immediate use. While getting in battery one of the caissons was upset and four of the horses attached to it instantly killed. Soon after opening with canister I was ordered to the front by Col. William L. McMillen, commanding brigade, and again opened on the enemy successively with canister, shell, and shrapnel. After being thus engaged for half an hour, and the enemy having been driven back by the infantry, I was ordered to cease firing and get the battery in shape to move with the advancing column, which I did as speedily as possible.

The detachment was not in action on the 14th of July, being held in reserve.

On the morning of the 15th of July the two guns were ordered and went into battery, to assist in covering retreat of the army, which had commenced moving. The enemy occasionally exhibiting himself in my front, by permission of Colonel McMillen I fired a few rounds of shell in hopes of developing his strength in that locality. Soon after I was ordered to "limber up" and move in the position previously assigned me

with the brigade. The column advanced some seven miles, without any apparent difficulty, until after crossing Tishomingo Creek, on the Tupelo and New Albany road, when rapid reports of musketry furnished indubitable evidence that the cavalry in the rear were being engaged with the enemy. Soon after the enemy opened on us with his cannon. I was ordered into position in a corn-field, near the road, and commenced replying to their artillery with shell and shrapnel. My practice in this position was so accurate that I had the gratification of dismounting one of the enemy's guns and killing and wounding several of his men and horses. Remaining in this position until the infantry had succeeded in driving the enemy back, I was ordered to limber up and recross the creek in rear of infantry. Having obtained an eligible position in the road, I went into battery with the two guns and engaged the enemy with solid shot, shrapnel, and shell. Remaining in this position but a short time, I was ordered to abandon it for one in a large corn-field to my right, where I again went into action. The enemy ceasing to return my fire and the infantry having returned from following them, I was ordered to remove the pieces to the rear and take my former position in the column.

I have to report the following casualties in my command during the expedition: Say, seriously wounded, 1; slightly wounded, 1; total, 2. In addition to the above I had 6 horses killed and 7 wounded.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. W. CRAM,
Second Lieutenant, Commanding Detachment Company E.

Capt. J. B. SAMPLE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

No. 18.

Report of Col. David Moore, Twenty-first Missouri Infantry, commanding Third Division.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., July 30, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report of the action, marches, and part taken by the troops of the Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, in the late expedition to Tupelo, Miss.:

In compliance with orders from the general commanding Right Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, as fast as the troops of the division were paid, I moved them by rail to Moscow, Tenn., and encamped near the river. On the 27th of June the command was marched to La Grange, Tenn., a distance of eleven miles, and agreeable to orders encamped near Wolf River, at which place we remained till the evening of 5th of July, when the command was marched to Davis' Mills, a distance of six miles, starting early on the morning of the 6th instant, preceded by the First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, for Pontotoc, Miss. While there the command was almost constantly kept under arms on account of the enemy firing upon the pickets. Left Pontotoc, Miss., for Tupelo on the 13th instant. Upon arriving at Tupelo, Miss., First and Third Brigades, commanded, respectively, by Col. C. D. Murray, of the Eighty-ninth Indiana

Infantry Volunteers, and Col. E. H. Wolfe, of the Fifty-second Indiana Infantry, were encamped in line of battle on the left of the Tupelo road, the Second Brigade, commanded by Col. James I. Gilbert, of the Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry Volunteers, being encamped in the rear and on the left flank of the supply train as guard for the train.

On the morning of the 14th of July, heavy firing having been heard on the picket-posts, I ordered a line of skirmishers to be formed in front of my command. At 7 a. m., after drawing in our skirmishers, the enemy appeared in considerable force in front of the First Brigade, Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, commanded by Col. C. D. Murray, of the Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry Volunteers, with the unmistakable intention of capturing the batteries and driving our line of battle in perfect disorder. The enemy were permitted to advance in solid columns upon our line through an open field. Our lines being concealed from their view by the brow of the hill, we were not discovered until the enemy had reached a point about twenty paces distant, when the troops of the First Brigade, Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps (composed of the One hundred and twenty-second Illinois Infantry Volunteers, commanded by Col. J. I. Rinaker; the Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry Volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Craven; the Fifty-eighth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, commanded by Captain Heelan; the Twenty-first Missouri Infantry Volunteers, commanded by Lieut. Col. Edwin Moore; the One hundred and nineteenth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, commanded by Col. Thomas J. Kinney), sprang to their feet, and, with a yell like that of demons, rushed forward, pouring into the ranks of the advancing foe a desperate volley of musketry, causing them to flee in the utmost disorder, exclaiming, "My God! my God!" The Third Indiana Battery, commanded by Lieutenant Burns, which was posted on the right of the First Brigade, and Battery G, Second Illinois Light Artillery, together with the Fifty-second Indiana Infantry Volunteers, and the One hundred and seventy-eighth New York Infantry Volunteers, commanded by Col. E. H. Wolfe, of the Fifty-second Indiana Infantry Volunteers, did admirable execution by the right and left oblique firing, causing the enemy to beat a hasty retreat in the utmost confusion. For about three hours the enemy kept shelling my lines, but was vigorously replied to by the batteries above mentioned, and with the effect of silencing one of his batteries, and compelling another to move out of range, which rendered their fire comparatively harmless. After pursuing the retreating enemy to the foot of the hill in front of our position, my lines halted, and for a few moments continued firing upon the scattered fugitives. They were then, after all resistance had ceased on the part of the enemy, ordered to march back to their original position in line of battle, which they did in good order. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Col. J. I. Rinaker and the officers and men of the One hundred and twenty-second Illinois Infantry Volunteers for the gallant manner in which they met the fire of the advancing foe. The above-named regiment being posted on the right of the First Brigade, Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and immediately on the left of the First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, by cross-firing on the columns advancing in front of the First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, dealt a deadly and murderous fire. For the balance of the day the enemy left us undisturbed until 10 p. m., when, after driving in our pickets, a considerable force of the enemy came charging in on the left of the Third Brigade, evidently with the design of driving us from our eminence. The One hundred and

seventeenth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, commanded by Col. R. M. Moore, of the Third Brigade, by order of Col. E. H. Wolfe, commanding brigade, moved by the left oblique, and in this attack bore a most important part, and to them due credit should be awarded for the prompt manner in which they met and repulsed the enemy on that occasion. The Second Brigade, commanded by Col. James I. Gilbert (composed of the Fourteenth Iowa Infantry Volunteers, commanded by Capt. William J. Campbell; the Twenty-fourth Missouri Infantry Volunteers, commanded by Maj. R. W. Fyan; the Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry, commanded by Capt. Amos Haslip; and the Thirty-second Iowa Infantry Volunteers, commanded by Maj. Jonathan Hutchison), being held in reserve, were not engaged until about 10 p. m., when heavy skirmishing was heard on the left of the Third Brigade. The brigade was pushed forward in quick time, and deployed under a severe fire of the enemy, driving them and occupying the original position, said position being held for the remainder of the night.

On the 15th instant, at 10 a. m., I was ordered to abandon my position and move my command on the Tupelo road in the direction of Ellistown. In the afternoon, while halting west of Old Town Creek, the enemy appeared, and taking possession of a commanding position, commenced shelling our train. I immediately ordered Col. James I. Gilbert with his brigade to recross the creek, which order was promptly obeyed. The line scaled a fence, waded a stream, nearly waist deep, of water and mud, through the thick brush and timber; waded a second stream, as deep as the first, to the edge of a large field of growing corn, where they came in full sight of the rebel line, which, with its battle-flags waving in the sunlight, was boldly and firmly advancing, pouring in a destructive fire. The day being very hot, many of the men dropped by sunstroke, but by vigorous exertions of the gallant brigade commander, James I. Gilbert, the enemy was driven from his position with a loss of many killed and wounded. The Third Brigade, commanded by Col. E. H. Wolfe, of the Fifty-second Indiana Infantry Volunteers, was ordered across the creek to the support of the Second Brigade, where it took position on a ridge and on the right of the Second Brigade, where it remained until 6 o'clock next morning. The enemy not reappearing, I was ordered to withdraw my command and take my position in the column en route for Ellistown.

On the 17th instant left camp near Ellistown for La Grange, arriving there on the 21st instant, passing through New Albany and Salem. On the 22d instant I was ordered to proceed to Collierville, where my command took the cars for Memphis, Tenn., arriving the same day, distance marched by the command being 276 miles.

To all officers and men of the command I desire to return my heartfelt thanks for the able manner and soldierly conduct exhibited during this expedition. To Col. C. D. Murray, commanding First Brigade; Col. James I. Gilbert, commanding Second Brigade; and Col. E. H. Wolfe, commanding Third Brigade, I have to express my warmest thanks and admiration for the gallantry displayed on the field and on the march. To Lieut. James B. Comstock, acting assistant adjutant-general of the Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, specially I would say he has my heartfelt thanks for the heroic manner in which he conducted himself; ever present in the thickest of the fight, rendering all the assistance in his power to effect the object of the day. To Lieut. Charles H. Sweeney, Lieut. Henry C. Raymond, and Lieutenant Dustin, of my personal staff, I tender my sincere thanks for the able manner in which they discharged their duties.

A list of the casualties of my command has been furnished to the major-general commanding.*

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. MOORE,

Colonel Twenty-first Missouri Infty. Vols., Commanding Division.

Maj. JOHN HOUGH,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Right Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps.

No. 19.

Report of Col. Charles D. Murray, Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., RIGHT WING, 16TH A. C.,
Memphis, Tenn., July 25, 1864.

GENERAL: In accordance with the order of the colonel commanding the division, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the action with the enemy at Tupelo, Miss., on the 14th instant:

The Third Division being in the advance on the 13th on our march from Pontotoc, Miss., en route for Tupelo, we had arrived within a mile of the town of Tupelo when very heavy firing in the rear indicated a heavy attack on our train, and notice also having been received from General Mower, commanding First Division, having in charge our train, we were halted and line of battle formed. The First Brigade was formed in line of battle, the right resting on the Tupelo and Pontotoc road, in the following order: One hundred and twenty-second Illinois, Colonel Rinaker commanding, on the right; Eighty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Craven commanding; Fifty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, Captain Heelan; Twenty-first Missouri Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Edwin Moore commanding, and One hundred and nineteenth Illinois Volunteers, Col. Thomas J. Kinney, on the left, the line extending nearly south from the Pontotoc road. In this position the line bivouacked for the night.

Early on the morning of the 14th the line was advanced some 300 yards toward Pontotoc to a more advantageous position, preserving the same order in line. At this point, immediately on my right, two pieces of artillery were put in position (who commanded and what artillery it was I did not learn). Immediately on the left of the One hundred and twenty-second Illinois three pieces of the Third Indiana Battery were placed in position on an elevated ridge, having fair command of the enemy's anticipated position; one gun so placed as to bear toward the point of the left of my line, and two others to the front and right oblique. The whole line of infantry was placed so as to be concealed from the view of the enemy by the nature of the ground, growing corn, and bushes. At about the hour of 9 a. m. the enemy, having driven in the cavalry and our line of infantry skirmishers, advanced in line of battle to the attack, their right extending nearly to the extreme left of my position, in our front being an extensive and open, cleared field, giving us a view of the approaching line. When the enemy had approached within perhaps 100 yards the line was ordered to rise up and advance, which they did with the greatest gallantry and courage, meeting on the crest of the hill the advancing and confident enemy with such a line of fire as to compel them, without scarcely firing a gun, to about face and retreat in the utmost disorder. Our line continued to follow them up, pouring deadly volleys into their rapidly thinning ranks.

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* See table, p. 255.

After pursuing them to the foot of the hill in front of our position, my line halted and for a few minutes continued to fire upon the scattered fugitives. They were then, after all resistance had ceased on the part of the enemy, ordered to fall back to their original position in line, which they did in good order. At the time of the advance of the left of the line just referred to, the right (the One hundred and twenty-second Illinois) also advanced through the corn to the fence in their front, where they halted and for over two hours continued to pour into the enemy's ranks a deadly fire of musketry. The right of my line was directly fronting the church and other buildings in the deserted village of Harrisburg, where the enemy attempted repeatedly to force and hold a position, but the fire from the One hundred and twenty-second Illinois and the battery compelled them to abandon any serious effort in that direction, and their fire after that was a straggling one from sharpshooters concealed in and about the church and other hiding places. At the commencement of the general attack the enemy attempted and did form several lines in a wooded field on the right of the Pontotoc road, directly in front of the position of General Mower's left brigade, which had its left resting on the Pontotoc road. The entire artillery of my line, with the One hundred and twenty-second Illinois occupying my right, opened up and continued most of the time of the action a murderous cross-fire on the enemy in that wooded field, and contributed very much to the glorious results of the day in driving back and repulsing the enemy from their position. The result was a glorious triumph to our arms and a disastrous defeat to a foe who had conceived the idea of an easy triumph.

My casualties in the action were comparatively very trifling (a list of which I transmit herewith*), amounting to about 80 killed and wounded, the heaviest portion falling on the One hundred and twenty-second Illinois, who were longest in action and exposed to a more deadly fire of artillery and musketry. A considerable portion of the wounds were of the slightest character; several of the cases were doing duty in the ranks.

In the charge on the left of my line the enemy left about 60 killed and a much larger number of wounded on the field. The wounded who were too seriously injured to get away were afterward gathered up and sent to the hospital. We also took some 35 prisoners.

If I should attempt to name the officers and men of my command who did their duty nobly on that day I should be compelled to furnish you with complete rosters and muster-rolls of the command. All did their duty nobly and well.

To the officers of my staff, Lieut. Samuel D. Sawyer, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. H. McLean, acting assistant inspector-general; Lieutenant Russell, acting aide-de-camp; Lieut. John J. Chubb, acting ordnance officer, I was much indebted for their gallantry and promptness in discharging their duty.

In the night attack on the left of our main line my command was not involved. To Col. E. H. Wolfe, commanding Third Brigade, we were much indebted for the active use of his Rodman guns on the advancing line in our front. They were used very effectively and contributed to unsettle the enemy in his steady advance.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. D. MURRAY,

Colonel Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry Vols., Comdg. Brigade.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS, *Adjutant-General U. S. Army.*

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*Embodied in table, p. 255.

No. 20.

Report of Col. Thomas J. Kinney, One hundred and nineteenth Illinois Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 119TH ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLS.,
Memphis, Tenn., July 28, 1864.

SIR: I would respectfully present the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the late battle of Tupelo, Miss., on the 14th instant, to wit:

The line was formed about 6 a. m., the right of our brigade resting on the Pontotoc road, as follows: One hundred and twenty-second Illinois next from right to left, the Third Indiana Battery, Eighty-ninth Indiana, Fifty-eighth Illinois, Twenty-first Missouri, and the One hundred and nineteenth Illinois on the left of the line. At about 7 o'clock the cavalry were driven in. We then advanced a strong line of skirmishers covering my front, which was driven in about 9 o'clock. My men were sheltered by an elevation of ground in front, completely concealing us from the view of the rebels, who steadily advanced until within some fifty yards of our line, when I gave the order to rise up, fire, and charge them. The first volley given by my line caused them to halt, turn back at double-quick, while we followed, pouring in a murderous fire as we advanced, and covering the ground with dead and wounded in our front. After advancing our line some 300 or 400 yards into the field we halted for a short time, then moved back to the position originally occupied by us, taking with us many prisoners, and leaving the rebel wounded on the field. After falling back I advanced two companies as skirmishers in our front, and then went out in person to look after the wounded. While engaged in the humane act of administering to the wounded rebels on the field, we were fired upon by the enemy from the woods, some 300 yards distant. This caused us to cease our acts of kindness for a time, but after a time we resumed the efforts, and succeeded in carrying from the field all the wounded, who were duly cared for by our surgeons. This ended the engagement in our front, and we only remained under arms during the rest of the day and following night.

The Twenty-first Missouri Infantry Volunteers was formed on my right and charged with us, they, too, capturing many prisoners. I think I can say with safety that this regiment and my own captured nearly all the prisoners taken in the fight of that day. I am unable to say how many were taken by either of the regiments, as no count was kept of the number. This much I can say, that the rebels were badly punished, and would not like to renew the attack with anything like equal numbers.

It is proper here to call the attention of the ordnance department to the inefficiency of our ammunition, both in quality and quantity. The rebels have a decided advantage over us in that particular, their cartridges containing one-third more powder and of a much better quality than ours. They fire with greater effect a distance of 800 yards than we do at 600 yards. I am fully satisfied that there is a great injustice being done the Government, by the failure of contractors or officers in charge of arsenals, in the manner of preparing our ammunition, and think it should be attended to at once.

The officers and men under my command all did their duty bravely and well, for which I tender my thanks.

THOMAS J. KINNEY,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. SAMUEL D. SAWYER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 3d Div., 16th Army Corps.

No. 21.

Report of Lieut. Col. Edwin Moore, Twenty-first Missouri Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIRST MISSOURI INFANTRY VOLS.,
Memphis, Tenn., July 31, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the part taken by the Twenty-first Missouri Infantry Volunteers at the battle of Tupelo, on the 14th of July, 1864:

About 6 a. m. we were formed in line of battle with the brigade, the One hundred and nineteenth Illinois being on our left, and the Fifty-eighth Illinois on our right. About 7.30 a. m. the enemy opened on us with artillery, which continued until about 9 a. m., when they advanced their infantry in line of battle, driving in our skirmishers precipitately. They came within thirty paces of our line, when I gave the order to fire, and immediately afterward to advance. The fire was well directed and took the enemy by surprise, who fled in great disorder, with the regiment in close pursuit, and for fifteen or twenty minutes a continuous and deadly fire was poured in upon them. Its effect was visible on the field. There being no enemy in sight, after advancing about 450 yards we retired to our former position, and were not attacked again during the day, although frequently subjected to a heavy artillery fire.

The officers and men of the command behaved with the utmost gallantry, obeying every order with that promptness which insures success.

Our loss was 1 killed and 15 wounded, a report of which has already been forwarded.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, yours, respectfully,
EDWIN MOORE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. S. D. SAWYER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 3d Div., 16th Army Corps.

No. 22.

Reports of Col. James I. Gilbert, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., July 24, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Second Brigade in the late battle with the enemy, on the 14th instant, near Tupelo, Miss.:

About 6 o'clock on the morning of the 14th I was notified by the general commanding that the infantry of my brigade, consisting of the Fourteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Capt. William J. Campbell; the Twenty-fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Maj. Robert W. Fyan; the Twenty-seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Capt. Amos M. Haslip; and the Thirty-second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Maj. Jonathan Hutchison, would be held in reserve, and upon it would devolve the duty of protecting the train parked on the left of the Pontotoc and Tupelo road. The Third Indiana Battery, Lieut. R. Burns commanding, had been already ordered into position in the front. My line was formed upon the left flank of the train, in the following order, from right to left: Twenty-fourth Missouri, Twenty-seventh, Fourteenth,

and Thirty-second Iowa. I immediately ordered the regiment on the left to change front to the rear, cautioning the others to be prepared for the same movement, and threw out a heavy line of skirmishers, extending from the flank entirely to the rear of my line and the train. About 7 a. m. I was ordered by Colonel Moore, commanding Third Division, to send forward two regiments of my command to support the right of his division, then heavily pressed by the enemy. I immediately sent forward the Twenty-fourth Missouri and Twenty-seventh Iowa, under command of Major Fyan of the Twenty-fourth Missouri. About 8 a. m. I was ordered by General Smith to move the residue of my command across the Tupelo road and form line upon the right flank of the Eleventh Missouri, which was promptly executed under quite a severe artillery fire from the enemy. This position was held until 12 m., when I was ordered to move across the field and hold my command in support of the left of the front line. At 5.30 p. m. a column of the enemy was reported advancing upon our left, and I was ordered to deploy my brigade upon the extreme left of the front line. I immediately executed this order, occupying an excellent position just behind the crest of a high hill, which commanded the whole field; I threw out a line of skirmishers upon the next hill in advance. Just after sunset, no enemy appearing, I was ordered to leave a heavy picket and withdraw the main line into camp half a mile to the rear. About 9 o'clock in the evening my pickets commenced skirmishing with the enemy. Without awaiting orders, I immediately ordered the command under arms, and rode out to ascertain the strength of the attack. Finding the pickets were driven in and that a heavy column of the enemy were advancing to force our position on the line, I ordered up my command in quick time, deployed under a severe musketry fire from the enemy, marched rapidly forward, driving the enemy, and occupied our original position upon the left of the advanced line. This position was held during the night without further attack.

On the morning of the 15th my command was withdrawn and ordered to take up the line of march on the Ripley road.

The officers and men throughout the entire command conducted themselves in a highly creditable manner. I desire especially to mention the excellent service of the Third Indiana Battery. Lieutenant Burns with his command, consisting of four guns (two 12-pounder Napoleons and two 6-pounder James rifled), was posted in front of the First Brigade, Third Division. About 6 o'clock in the morning, when the enemy first appeared in heavy force, the battery shelled them with much effect. Soon afterward one gun, a 6-pounder James rifled, under charge of Lieut. Philip McPherson, was ordered into position upon the right of the First Brigade. The enemy now advanced in strong force and charged our lines in that part of the field, when all four pieces from the battery opened upon them with great rapidity, and, as the field proves, with telling effect. Lieutenant McPherson was seriously wounded whilst performing his duty at his post. Lieutenant Burns, commanding the battery, cannot receive too much praise for his good conduct on the field.

Appended is the list of casualties.*

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES I. GILBERT,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. JAMES B. COMSTOCK,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

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*Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 killed and 29 wounded.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, near La Grange, Tenn., July 22, 1864.

SIR: In relation to the part taken by the Second Brigade in the late engagement at Old Town Creek, Miss., on the 15th instant, I have the honor to make the following report:

We had camped on the north side of Old Town Creek, when, about 5 p. m., the enemy attacked the rear of the column, and from a high hill, some three-quarters of a mile upon the opposite side of the creek, commenced shelling our camp. I received orders to move out the infantry of my command, consisting of the Fourteenth Iowa, Capt. William J. Campbell commanding; Twenty-seventh Iowa, Capt. Amos M. Haslip commanding; Thirty-second Iowa, Maj. Jonathan Hutchison commanding; and Twenty-fourth Missouri, Maj. R. W. Fyan commanding, to meet him. I immediately marched out upon the road leading back toward the creek, and was ordered to deploy my command upon the right of the Thirty-third Regiment Wisconsin Infantry, in a field of growing corn upon the right of the Tupelo road. I had hardly deployed the Fourteenth and Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry, when I received orders to move forward in line in double-quick time. Sending a staff officer to bring forward the other two regiments, I threw out a line of skirmishers in front, and obeyed the order with all possible promptitude. The line scaled the fence, waded a stream nearly waist deep in water and mud, through the thick brush and timber; waded the second stream, as deep as the first, and on through the belt of timber to the edge of a large field of growing corn, where it came in full sight of the rebel line, which, with its battle-flags waving in the sunlight, was boldly and firmly advancing, pouring in a destructive fire. I at once withdrew the skirmishers to the main line, and ordered it to fire and advance. The whole line poured in a volley, raised a shout, scaled the fence, and pressed steadily forward in the open field, firing as they advanced. The ground was rough and ascending; the day was very hot. By the time the line had reached the center of the field many had dropped on the ground from heat and exhaustion, unable to rise; not a few had been borne back wounded. The ranks had been somewhat thinned, and the rebel line in front, in excellent position, yet held firm and kept up a continuous and severe fire. Perceiving that I might be easily flanked upon the right should my line be much farther advanced, I sent a staff officer to find out where and why the other two regiments of my command had been detained, and to bring them forward on the right with all possible dispatch. By this time the enemy began to waver and fall back, when our men raised another cheer and pushed onward up the hill, firing rapidly, and, the field proved, as we advanced over it, with excellent effect. The enemy failed to reform his line, but kept up quite a sharp fire until driven over the hill. My line steadily advanced to the farther side of the field, over another fence, up through the broken timber to the crest of the hill, when the firing ceased, and I ordered the line to halt. Skirmishers were thrown out, and the exhausted but triumphant line permitted to sit down and rest. The other two regiments now came up, who were deployed upon the right, breaking somewhat to the rear. The enemy were driven beyond sight and no more firing occurred, except a few desultory shots from the pickets. I held this position until sundown, when I was ordered to move to the left and some 500 yards to the rear, where I lay all night, the left of my line resting across the Tupelo road. About sunrise next morning it was reported that the enemy was moving in upon the left, when I moved again to the left and formed line about 200 yards from and nearly parallel to the

Tupelo road. No enemy, however, appeared, except a few pickets, and about 6.30 a. m. I was ordered to move my command across the creek and take up the line of march upon the Tupelo road. The enemy left 17 dead bodies upon that part of the field over which my two regiments passed.

I have to express my warmest thanks and admiration to both officers and men of the Fourteenth and Twenty-seventh Iowa for the gallantry which they displayed throughout the long charge up hill, under a severe fire, driving the enemy with heavy loss nearly three-quarters of a mile from a strong covered position; and to Lieutenant Donnan, of my staff, especially, I would say he has my heartfelt thanks for the heroic manner in which he conducted himself, ever present in the thickest of the fight, rendering all the assistance in his power to effect the grand object which was so well achieved.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES I. GILBERT,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. JAMES B. COMSTOCK,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, 16th Army Corps.

No. 23.

Reports of Surg. John E. Sanborn, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry, Senior Surgeon Second Brigade, of casualties July 14–15.

Report of killed and wounded of Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, at battle of Tupelo, Miss., July 14, 1864.

Command.	Killed.	Died since.	Severely wounded.	Slightly wounded.
24th Regiment Missouri Infantry				5
14th Regiment Iowa Infantry	1		2	1
27th Regiment Iowa Infantry			1	2
32d Regiment Iowa Infantry			2	2
3d Indiana Battery			2	
Total	1		7	10

J. E. SANBORN,
Surgeon Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry and Senior Surg. Brigade.

Report of killed and wounded of Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, at the battle of [Old] Town Creek, Miss., July 15, 1864.

Command.	Killed on field.	Died since.	Severely wounded.	Slightly wounded.
24th Regiment Missouri Infantry				
14th Regiment Iowa Infantry	1	1	3	8
27th Regiment Iowa Infantry	1	1	6	8
32d Regiment Iowa Infantry				
3d Indiana Battery				
Total	2	2	9	16

Summary of both battles.—Killed, 3; died since, 2; severely wounded, 16; slightly wounded, 26; total, 47.*

J. E. SANBORN,
Surgeon Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry and Senior Surg. Brigade.

* But see tabulation from nominal list, p. 255.

No. 24.

Report of Capt. William J. Campbell, Fourteenth Iowa Infantry.

HDQRS. FOURTEENTH IOWA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Camp near Memphis, Tenn., July 30, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the part taken by the Fourteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry in the battles of Tupelo and [Old] Town Creek, Miss., on the 14th and 15th days of July, 1864, with a list of casualties which occurred during the two engagements.

At the battle of Tupelo, on the 14th instant, my regiment being with the brigade which had been assigned to duty as train guard, therefore, was not in the engagement during the day, but being in range of the rebel guns my loss was 1 man killed and 2 wounded. At dark we had gone into camp in the edge of a swamp near where we had been stationed during the day. In a few minutes after the rebels made an advance, my regiment was ordered out with the rest of the brigade to help drive them off, which was soon done. During this advance my loss was 1 man wounded. We formed line where part of our troops had been stationed during the day, and remained until morning without further annoyance.

On the 15th instant we marched from the battle-field at Tupelo to [Old] Town Creek, eight or ten miles distant, and were about going into camp when the rebels made a rush forward, driving our rear guard of cavalry into the camp of infantry, then planted a battery and at once commenced shelling our camp. In a few minutes I received orders to have my regiment formed for immediate action. This being done, the brigade was moved out and formed into line of battle in a swamp, and then advanced, wading [Old] Town Creek, which was about two feet deep. After passing through the swamp and creek we reached a corn-field, and there met the enemy. Our boys moved forward with a yell, which gave the rebels such a shock that their lines were at once broken, and their men so terrified that their officers could not rally them to make a stand, although trying it several times. The rebels were driven off in about half an hour, and the field left in our possession. During this engagement many of my men, who were already much fatigued by the march of the day and the excessive hot sun, were overcome with heat and dropped out of ranks, the charge being over three-quarters of a mile in length and through a corn-field, but nearly all came up and joined their respective companies as soon as circumstances would permit.

In this engagement the regiment lost 2 killed and 15 wounded, making a total loss in the two days' battle of 3 killed and 18 wounded.

The officers and men of this regiment who were in each engagement have my warmest thanks for the manner in which they conducted themselves during the battles and on the march during the whole expedition. It is hard to compliment without doing injustice to some where every one is trying to do his duty.

The following is a list of casualties.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. J. CAMPBELL,
Captain, Commanding Fourteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry.

Col. JAMES I. GILBERT,
Comdg. Second Brigade, Third Division, 16th Army Corps.

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*Nominal list (omitted) shows 3 enlisted men killed and 18 wounded. Another list shows 1 killed and 16 wounded; see table, p. 255.

No. 25.

Reports of Capt. Amos M. Haslip, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SEVENTH REGT. IOWA VOL. INFANTRY,
In the Field, near La Grange, Tenn., July 21, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the part taken by the Twenty-seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry in the engagement at Tupelo, Miss., July 14, 1864.

At 7 a. m. the regiment was ordered to the front to report to Major Fyan, Twenty-fourth Missouri Infantry. I had moved up, reported, and taken position in line of battle immediately in the rear of the advance line, when I was ordered by Colonel Moore, commanding division, to move by the right flank to support the right. I immediately complied with the order. We remained in this position a half hour, when I was ordered by General Smith to move to the rear to support the left. I moved to comply with the order, and when back a quarter of a mile was met by an officer of Colonel Moore's staff, who halted my command and ordered me to move to the right of the wagon train. About 1 p. m. I moved with the brigade to the left of the wagon train, where we remained until 4 p. m., when I was ordered by Colonel Gilbert, commanding brigade, to move to the support of the left of the advance line. In this new position we remained until sunset, when I moved again to the left of the train and camped in line of battle. At 9 p. m. I moved in the right center of the brigade to our former position, left advance line, where we remained during the night of the 14th. The men made the fight bravely and well.

The following is a list of casualties.*

A. M. HASLIP,
Captain Company A, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. W. G. DONNAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SEVENTH REGT. IOWA VOL. INFANTRY,
In the Field, La Grange, Tenn., July 21, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Twenty-seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry in the engagement at Old Town Creek, Miss., July 15, 1864:

We had encamped for the night after a fatiguing march from Tupelo, Miss. The enemy approached on the Tupelo road, following and skirmishing with the main column. When near Old Town Creek they (the enemy) commenced shelling our camp. We were ordered out and formed in line of battle. We waded the waist-deep creek and on the double-quick crossed a corn-field, driving the enemy in stronger force and from a good position, under a scorching sun, for over a mile. Reaching the hill from which he had shelled our camp we were halted and soon received re-enforcement of two regiments on our right. My position during the engagement was the extreme right of the Second Brigade, commanded by Col. James I. Gilbert.

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 10 men wounded.

I cannot too highly speak of the courage and discipline of both officers and men, who after having hardly any rest the night before and marching all day still showed that discipline when called upon which is so essential to the good of the service.

I append the following list of casualties.*

AMOS M. HASLIP,
Captain Company A, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. W. G. DONNAN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 16th Army Corps.

No. 26.

Reports of Maj. Jonathan Hutchison, Thirty-second Iowa Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-SECOND IOWA INFANTRY,
La Grange, Tenn., July 21, 1864.

SIR: In relation to the part taken by my command in the action of the 14th instant, at Tupelo, Miss., I have the honor to report that at 6 a. m. I formed my command in line of battle, on the left of the Fourteenth Iowa Infantry. Shortly after I received orders to change front, faced to the rear, throwing a line of skirmishers about 100 yards in advance, covering the right and front of my line. The enemy having pressed our line in front (the Twenty-seventh Iowa and Twenty-fourth Missouri Infantry), we moved forward to its support, leaving the Fourteenth and Thirty-second Iowa Infantry on the line where first stationed, the enemy shelling us very severely. At 7.30 a. m., the enemy threatening our left, I received orders to move by the left flank across the Tupelo road, and form on the right of the Eleventh Missouri Infantry, the Fourteenth Iowa Infantry forming on my right. This order was executed under a heavy fire of artillery. At 8.30 a. m. I was ordered to rejoin my brigade, which was stationed on the extreme right of the original line occupied by my command. At 5 p. m. I was ordered to the front, taking position on the extreme left of our line, and on the left of the Fourteenth Iowa Infantry. Skirmishers were thrown out, covering the front of my regiment. Considerable skirmishing was kept up along our line until dusk, when our main line was withdrawn to the rear. At 8 p. m. the skirmishers were partially driven from their position by an advancing line of the enemy, when my regiment was ordered to form on its original position, occupied previously at 5 p. m., on the left of the Fourteenth Iowa Infantry, which it did under a galling fire of musketry, driving the enemy from his position in front of our line. We continued to hold the position until the morning of the 15th instant, when we were withdrawn, preparatory to marching.

The officers and men conducted themselves in a creditable manner.

I herewith inclose a list of casualties.†

JONATHAN HUTCHISON,
Major, Commanding Thirty-second Iowa Infantry.

Lieut. WILLIAM G. DONNAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

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*Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 enlisted man killed and 15 wounded.

† Nominal list (omitted) shows 3 men wounded.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-SECOND IOWA INFANTRY,
La Grange, Tenn., July 21, 1864.

SIR: In relation to the part sustained by my command in the engagement at Old Town Creek on the 15th instant, I have the honor to report that during the march between Tupelo and Old Town Creek my command was put in charge of part of the train, moving with them and going into camp at 4 p. m. on Old Town Creek. At 5 p. m., the First Division having passed in advance, the enemy obtained possession of a position that commanded our camp. They planted a battery and immediately commenced shelling us, the shells striking with accuracy and precision. I was ordered to move out by the right flank, crossing Old Town Creek, formed in line of battle and moved forward, taking position on the right of the Fourteenth Iowa Infantry, who, in connection with the Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry, had charged the battery and had taken position on the ridge, which position was held till the morning of the 16th instant, when we moved forward with the command.

The officers and men conducted themselves with characteristic courage.

JONATHAN HUTCHISON,
Major, Commanding Thirty-second Regiment Iowa Infantry.

Lieut. W. G. DONNAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 27.

Reports of Maj. Robert W. Fyan, Twenty-fourth Missouri Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FOURTH MISSOURI VOL. INFANTRY,
La Grange., Tenn, July 21, 1864.

In obedience to orders received this date, I beg leave to submit the following report of the part taken by the Twenty-fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry in the battle of the 14th instant:

On the morning of the 14th instant, at about 7.15 o'clock, I was notified the Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, would be held in reserve. In half an hour after that time I was ordered by Colonel Gilbert, commanding brigade, to move forward my regiment to such place as would be designated by Lieutenant Raymond, division quartermaster. I obeyed the order, reporting to Colonel Moore, division commander. He placed us in position about sixty yards in rear of the Third Indiana Battery. Our position was well sheltered; otherwise we might have suffered severely, as we were in direct range of the rebel battery. In this position we remained until about 10.30 a. m., when I received an order from Major-General Smith ordering me to report my regiment to Colonel Wolfe, commanding Third Brigade, Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. This order being obeyed, Colonel Wolfe placed us on the right of his brigade and immediately between the First and Third Brigades. Here we remained until relieved by order of Colonel Gilbert, commanding Second Brigade, who withdrew us, and we rejoined our own brigade, moving with it to the front on the Ole-lona road, our regiment being on the right of the brigade. Here we remained until near dusk, when, leaving Company A on picket, the regiment withdrew, with brigade, and stacked arms preparatory to

getting supper. A little after dark we were ordered out to drive back the rebels, who had attacked the pickets in force. In obeying the order the regiment formed under a heavy fire of musketry and moved upon the enemy on the right of the brigade firing as we advanced. The rebels gave back from the strong position they had secured. Arriving at the original position occupied by the brigade, we remained under arms all night. During the day we had several men wounded, as follows:*

The regiment conducted itself gallantly during the day. Whilst it was detached from the brigade, the only complaint I heard was that we were kept from coming to close quarters with the rebels. As regards its behavior in the night engagement, we were under the immediate observation of the brigade commander, who can speak as to our deportment.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. FYAN,

Major, Commanding Twenty-fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry.

Lieut. WILLIAM G. DONNAN,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 16th Army Corps.

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HDQRS. TWENTY-FOURTH MISSOURI VOL. INFANTRY,

La Grange, Tenn., July 21, 1864.

In compliance with orders received this date, I beg leave to hand you the following report of the part taken by the Twenty-fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry in the battle of the 15th instant:

On the afternoon of the 15th instant, when encamped about seven miles north of Tupelo, the enemy threw into our camp, unexpectedly, shells. By order of Colonel Gilbert, our brigade commander, my regiment was immediately formed in line and marched toward the enemy, but was held with the Thirty-second Iowa in reserve and formed in the rear of the advanced line of the brigade at the base of a hill perpendicular to the road. We remained in this position a short time, when we were ordered to advance by Colonel Gilbert. I moved my regiment by the right flank to the road, marched along the road in direction of the enemy, and were formed in line of battle about three-quarters of a mile in advance of our former position. At this point we remained, having had no engagement with the enemy, except an occasional shot by our skirmishers, until sundown, when we fell back by order of Colonel Gilbert, brigade commander, one-quarter of a mile and remained in line of battle during the night.

During the above engagement our casualties were none.

No complaint was heard through my regiment, but a desire to meet on the morrow the already vanquished foe.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. FYAN,

Major, Commanding Twenty-fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry.

Lieut. WILLIAM G. DONNAN,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 16th Army Corps.

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 7 enlisted men wounded.

No. 28.

Report of Lieut. Richard Burns, Third Indiana Battery.

CAMP THIRD INDIANA BATTERY,
Near La Grange, Tenn., July 21, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with your order, I have the honor to report as follows, concerning the part taken by my command in the late engagements with the enemy on the 14th, 15th, and 16th instant, near Tupelo, Miss., viz:

On the morning of the 14th instant I was ordered to report with my command, consisting of four guns of the Third Indiana Battery, to Colonel Murray, commanding a brigade of the Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. This I did, and was stationed by him in front of his command, near the road leading from Pontotoc, Miss., to Tupelo, Miss. About 6 a. m. of the same day the enemy showed themselves in considerable force in different parts of the country immediately before us, when I began to throw shell at them, principally from two James rifled pieces. This was kept up but a short time, when the enemy in considerable numbers made a charge against our forces in that part of the field. Three of my guns (two 12-pounder smooth-bores and one 6-pounder James rifle) were at this time brought to bear on the columns of the enemy, as they advanced, with as much activity and accuracy as the nature of the ground and other circumstances would permit, and I have reason to believe did good execution against the same and contributed materially toward victory on our side in that part of the field. Immediately before the charge above mentioned, I was ordered to send one gun to the right of Colonel Murray's brigade. Lieut. Philip McPherson took charge of the same, and stationed his piece (a 6-pounder James rifle) on the road leading from Tupelo to Pontotoc, and used it against the enemy in all possible directions and with creditable effect for about one hour and a half, when his ammunition gave out and he himself was wounded. After the first heavy charge of the enemy, my other guns were used steadily against them wherever there was a chance of doing service until about 9 a. m., when the firing at all points had pretty much ceased. Casualties in the action were: Lieut. Philip McPherson and 2 privates seriously, and 1 corporal and 1 private slightly, wounded, 2 artillery horses killed, and 1 gun (a 6-pounder James rifle) dismounted by a shot from the enemy's gun.

The part taken in action against the enemy by my command on the 15th instant consisted in firing a few shots from a 12-pounder gun at the enemy, by order of brigade commander, Colonel Gilbert, on the road a few miles out from Tupelo.

Late in the afternoon of the 16th, and just before going into camp, the enemy attacked our forces on the march, in the rear, pretty sharply, when I was ordered with one gun to assist the cavalry in holding the enemy in check. With a 12-pounder smooth-bore I shelled the woods in the rear of the camps of the Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, from a commanding position for about one-half hour, but with what effect is not known.

During the engagements mentioned my battery fired near 500 rounds of ammunition.

My command deserves especial praise for attention to their duties at all times when called upon.

RICHARD BURNS,
First Lieutenant, Third Indiana Battery, Comdg. Company.

Lieut. W. G. DONNAN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 16th Army Corps.

No. 29.

Report of Col. Edward H. Wolfe, Fifty-second Indiana Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, including attack on train near La Fayette, Tenn., June 23.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., July 29, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with orders from headquarters Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, July 28, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command during the late expedition to Tupelo, Miss.:

In obedience to Special Orders, No. 63, paragraph VI, headquarters Right Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, Memphis, Tenn., June 23, 1864, my command, after having been paid off, proceeded by train to Moscow, on the 23d. When near La Fayette a party of guerrillas fired into the train, killing and wounding several. Some of the men who jumped or fell off the cars were captured and afterward murdered. Their bodies were recovered by a party of the Second Iowa Cavalry and recognized by Lieutenant McDonald, One hundred and seventy-eighth New York Volunteers. At Moscow the brigade remained until the 27th, when it took up the line of march for La Grange, which was reached the same day.

On July 5, at 4 p. m., left La Grange for Pontotoc; arrived there July 11. While there my command was almost constantly kept under arms on account of the enemy firing at intervals into the pickets. Left Pontotoc for Tupelo on 13th. Upon arriving there on the same day the command went into camp, with the exception of the One hundred and seventeenth Illinois, which was placed in position on a high and commanding ridge on the extreme left of the Third Division.

At daybreak on the morning of the 14th, when our pickets were attacked, my command was ordered to take position in order of battle on the ridge above referred to, to connect on my right with the First Brigade, Third Division, and on my left with a brigade of colored troops. At 7 a. m., after driving in our skirmishers, the enemy appeared in considerable force in front of the First Brigade, with the unmistakable intention of carrying the batteries. A well-directed fire from the right oblique by part of my command (Fifty-second Indiana and One hundred and seventy-eighth New York Volunteers), and a terrible cross-fire of shell, case, and canister by Battery G, Second Illinois Artillery, must have contributed considerably in throwing the enemy into confusion and compelling him to beat a hasty retreat. For about three hours the enemy kept shelling my lines, but was vigorously replied to by Battery G, Second Illinois Artillery, with the effect of silencing one of his batteries (smooth-bores) and compelling another one (rifled guns) to move out of our range, which rendered their fire comparatively harmless. For the balance of the day the enemy left us undisturbed until 10 p. m., when, driving in the pickets, a considerable force came charging in on my left, evidently with the design of driving us from our eminence, the key to the whole battle-field. The brigade of colored troops and the Second Brigade, Third Division (on left of colored troops), having left their positions in the evening my command was first to meet the enemy, whose fire for fifteen or twenty minutes was very determined, but meeting with still more determination he soon gave way. In this night attack the One hundred and seventeenth Illinois bore the most

conspicuous part, and I accord to this regiment all credit for the prompt manner in which they met and repulsed the enemy on that occasion.

On the 15th, at 10 a. m., I was ordered to abandon my position and move my command to the Tupelo road, from where it marched toward Ellistown, escorting the train. In the afternoon, while halting west of Old Town Creek, the enemy appeared unexpectedly, and, taking possession of a commanding position, commenced shelling our train. At 5 p. m. my command was ordered to recross Old Town Creek and take position on a ridge on the right of the Second Brigade, Third Division, where it remained until next morning at 6 a. m., when, the enemy not reappearing, I was ordered to withdraw and take my place in the column en route for Ellistown. In the evening of the same day, while in camp near Ellistown, the enemy attacked our cavalry pickets, and a section of Battery G, Second Illinois Artillery, being ordered out by Col. David Moore, commanding Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, fired a few rounds at the enemy, with what effect is unknown. On the 17th left camp near Ellistown for La Grange, arriving there on the 21st, having passed through New Albany and Salem. On the 22d I was ordered to proceed to Collierville, where my command arrived and took the cars on the 23d, leaving for and reaching Memphis same day. Distance marched from Moscow to Tupelo and back to Collierville, 276 miles.

The casualties on Memphis and Charleston Railroad on June 23, 1864, when the train was fired into near La Fayette, Tenn., are as follows: Killed, 5; wounded, 2.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. WOLFE,
Colonel, Commanding Third Brigade.

Lieut. JAMES B. COMSTOCK,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, 16th Army Corps.

No. 30.

Report of Col. Risdon M. Moore, One hundred and seventeenth Illinois Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 117TH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
La Grange, Tenn., July 21, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with orders I have the honor to report the part taken in the battle near Tupelo, Miss., on the 14th instant, by my command, the One hundred and seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry:

By order of Col. E. H. Wolfe, commanding the Third Brigade, I placed the One hundred and seventeenth in position on the evening of the 13th on the extreme left of the Third Division, on a high and commanding ridge.

Early in the morning of the 14th the Second Illinois Battery† was placed on my right, and I received orders to support it in case of an attack. The regiment kept that position, with slight changes, during the entire action. The regiment was well protected by the ridge, otherwise it would have suffered severely from shell that were thrown at the Sec-

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*Nominal list of casualties in the engagement near Tupelo shows for this brigade a loss of 1 killed and 6 wounded.

†Battery G, Second Illinois Artillery.

ond Illinois Battery from two different positions with great accuracy and rapidity. As the fire from the Second Illinois Battery was very galling, the rebels seemed determined to drive our forces from our well-selected position. Failing in this a force undertook to surprise and drive us away by a night attack. The brigade of colored infantry, and the Second Brigade, of the Third Division, had left their positions in the evening, and a considerable force came in on our left, driving in the pickets of those brigades, and were rapidly moving down on our position, evidently with the design of driving us from our eminence, the key to the whole battlefield. By Colonel Wolfe's order I moved the One hundred and seventeenth rapidly up to meet them. We soon became hotly engaged. The enemy's fire for fifteen or twenty minutes was very determined, but we were more determined, and they soon gave way.

Owing to the nature of the ground the regiment sustained no loss. Quite a number of the men were struck by pieces of shells, but only three sustained injuries to disable them for any length of time. Capt. John R. Thomas, Company I, severely bruised on right arm by shell; Private J. G. Sandbach, Company D, wounded in mouth and left hand by shell; L. B. Gwyn, Company B, wounded in neck by ball; Private A. E. Geer, Company C, missing since July 13; Private John G. Morler, Company G, missing since July 12. Both of the above missing are supposed to be captured.

I would here say that all my officers and every man, with but very few exceptions, discharged their whole duties.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. M. MOORE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. S. H. DENEEN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brigade, Third Division.

No. 31.

Report of Lieut. Col. Zalmon S. Main, Fifty-second Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTY-SECOND REGT. VETERAN VOLS.,
THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near La Grange, Tenn., July 21, 1864.

ADJUTANT: In obedience to instructions from brigade headquarters I have the honor to report the part taken by the Fifty-second Indiana Volunteers in the late engagement with Forrest's command near Tupelo, Miss., on the 14th instant:

The regiment arrived and encamped at the above-named place on the evening of the 13th instant, after having marched a distance of some twenty miles, and formed in line of battle early on the following morning, occupying the right center of the brigade across a large uncultivated field, facing westward, with a dense strip of woods some 600 yards in front. Some thirty minutes after the regiment had been formed in line a rebel brigade was seen making a charge through an open field some distance to the right of the regiment and about 500 yards off, when the colonel commanding the brigade gave the command to fire. After firing a few rounds, the enemy gave away, when an advance was made, the regiment keeping well in line. After advancing some 600 yards the command was halted and marched to its former position, where the regiment remained in line of battle until about 10

o'clock at night, when the left of the brigade was attacked, which the regiment assisted in repelling. After the attack was repulsed I was ordered with my command to occupy its former position, where I remained until the regiment was ordered to take up its line of march for this place.

The following is a list of casualties: Killed, First Lieut. W. H. Herron, commanding Company E; missing during the expedition, Asst. Surg. James L. F. Garrison.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. S. MAIN,

Lieut. Col. 52d Regiment Indiana Infantry Vols., Comdg. Regt.

Lieut. S. H. DENEEN,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 32.

Report of Capt. George F. Young, One hundred and seventy-eighth New York Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 178TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,

Camp near La Grange, Tenn., July 21, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report in regard to the part taken by my command in the action at Tupelo, Miss., on the 14th instant:

At daybreak on the morning of that day the regiment was marched into the open field in front of the night's encampment, and placed in position in order of battle. The enemy commenced the attack by a vigorous shelling, which was replied to by our batteries, at about 6.30 a. m. Shortly after that musketry fire was heard on our right, and the enemy appeared in considerable force in front of the brigade posted to the right of the regiment, with the unmistakable intention of carrying the batteries on the hill in our rear. A well-directed fire from the right oblique was poured into the enemy, and must have contributed considerably in throwing the same in confusion and forcing him to retreat precipitately and with great loss. The enemy seemed to be contented with the bloody repulse, and firing ceased along the line at about 9.30 a. m. Toward dark the rebels again appeared in our front and brisk skirmishing ensued, lasting for nearly an hour and ending in the repulse of the enemy.

The men under my command behaved extremely well during the short but decisive action, and at one time could not be restrained from advancing and charging the enemy.

The loss during the engagement amounted to the wounding of 1 enlisted man, Private Peter Leppler, Company K, slightly in hand. This was greatly owing to the high and inaccurate firing of the enemy.

The spirit displayed by my command on this occasion was most admirable.

I have the honor to remain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. F. YOUNG,

Captain, 178th New York Volunteers, Commanding.

Lieut. S. H. DENEEN,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 3d Div., 16th Army Corps.

No. 33.

Report of Lieut. John W. Lowell, Battery G, Second Illinois Light Artillery.

HDQRS. BATTY. G, 2D ILLINOIS LIGHT ARTY., VET. VOLS.,
La Grange, Tenn., July 21, 1864.

SIR: I would respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by my battery in the battle of Tupelo, on the 14th instant:

I was ordered to place my battery in a commanding position in the front of the Third Brigade, which I accomplished just before the commencement of the action, but seeing immediately that the first attack of the enemy would be made farther to our right I changed my battery front so as to command the ground in front of the First Brigade. As soon as the enemy showed his line preparatory to making the charge on the battery to our right, I opened a destructive cross-fire upon his lines with shell, and in the charge which immediately followed I produced the most terrible destruction in their ranks, pouring in a deadly cross-fire of shell, case, and canister until their shattered fragments entirely disappeared from sight. From the advantageous position of my battery, I believe my guns did this brigade of the enemy more damage than all the other fire combined. My shells were bursting every instant in their ranks, and beyond a doubt it was one of my shells that caused the death of General Faulkner and his splendid charger. I had just ceased firing when, by order of General Smith, one section was placed in position farther to the left, and by a few well-directed shots broke the line the enemy was forming directly in the front of our brigade. By permission of Colonel Wolfe, commanding brigade, I then moved up the other section to the same position and attacked the two batteries of the enemy which had opened upon my battery. I soon silenced the battery of smooth-bores, but the rifled guns, which were at a great distance from my position and entirely out of view, kept up their fire but did no damage. While thus employed the enemy brought a regiment of cavalry up under cover of the woods a little to the left of our front, dismounted them, and advanced into the woods to within about 600 yards of my battery, apparently with the intention of attacking the battery. I immediately sent word to the colonel commanding the brigade, and trained my guns upon them. As the woods were thick I could only guess at the effects by the explosion of my shells and the crashing among the timber; but an officer of the One hundred and seventeenth Illinois, who commanded the skirmishers in front of my battery, tells me that before we had fired ten shots the rebels broke and ran in the wildest confusion to the farther line of timber. He also says my shells killed a horse and his rider, and an orderly of Colonel Moore's, I think, showed me letters which he took from the person of this rebel officer, which showed him to be Colonel Crossland, of the Seventh Kentucky (rebel) Regiment, and who was commanding a brigade. As my guns were by this time much heated and my men much exhausted, and there appearing to be no necessity for continuing firing, I ceased for half an hour, at the expiration of which time General Smith, observing the enemy to be forming a line still farther to the left, ordered me to bring up one gun and open on them. The first shell burst right in their midst, opening their line for thirty yards. When six shots had been fired not one of the enemy was to be seen. As they did not again show themselves during the day we did no further firing.

During the early part of the action Private Thomas McCauley had his thigh broken by a shell; his leg was amputated. Although the enemy threw a great amount of shell at us, by screening my battery as much as possible the enemy did us no damage except the above mentioned. I have no men missing, and have had no absentees during the expedition.

In conclusion, let me say that my officers and men behaved to my satisfaction, and I think I have cause to be proud of their conduct.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. LOWELL,
First Lieutenant, Commanding.

Lieutenant DENEEN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 3d Div., 16th Army Corps.

No. 34.

Report of Col. Edward Bouton, Fifty-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry, commanding First Brigade, U. S. Colored Troops.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
Memphis, Tenn., July 25, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the late expedition to Tupelo, Miss., under command of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith:

On the 18th day of June, 1864, I moved from Memphis with the Sixty-first and Sixty-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, and Battery I, Second U. S. Colored Artillery (Light), by military railroad to a point four miles west of La Fayette, Tenn., where the troops were disembarked and marched to La Fayette Station, at which point my command was disposed of so as to guard the railroad bridges, &c., four miles west and one mile east, and camped at this place until June 28, 1864.

On June 27, 1864, I brought out from Memphis the Fifty-ninth Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry via railroad to Moscow, Tenn.

I moved with my command to La Grange, Tenn., June 28 and 29, a part being transported by railroad and the remainder marching. My brigade, as here organized, consisted of the Fifty-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry, Maj. James C. Foster commanding; Sixty-first U. S. Colored Infantry, Col. F. A. Kendrick commanding; Sixty-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, Col. J. B. Jones commanding; Battery I, Second U. S. Colored Artillery (Light), Capt. Louis B. Smith commanding. Total strength, 1,835 enlisted men and 64 commissioned officers; total aggregate, exclusive of brigade staff, 1,899; the men in light marching order, with rubber blankets only, and supplied with forty rounds of ammunition in boxes.

On the 3d day of July I received my transportation via rail from Memphis, which enabled me to make a supply train for my brigade of twenty-six wagons, which I loaded with 100 rounds per man reserved ammunition, nine days' rations, and nine days' grain and forage for stock. In compliance with orders, I moved with my brigade at 4 p. m., July 5, to Davis' Mills, Miss., six miles distant, where we went into camp at dark.

July 6, moved at 4 a. m., marching in rear of column, guarding general supply train, in which order, with very little changes, we marched to Pontotoc, Miss., which point we reached by easy marches July 11, 1864, passing through Ripley and New Albany.

On the 12th day of July was in camp at Pontotoc, south of town, near the Okolona road. About 2 p. m. ten or fifteen bushwhackers approached my camp and fired on some men picking berries, wounding a private belonging to Fifty-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry. Sent company C, Fifty-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry, commanded by Capt. H. Fox, and drove them off without casualties.

On July 13 the column moved at 4 a. m., going eastward on Tupelo road. At about 6 o'clock, in compliance with orders from Captain Hough, I threw forward the Sixty-first U. S. Colored Infantry to occupy the ridge south of Pontotoc, occupying ground vacated by the Third Division in moving out, and guarding the approach on Okolona road. A few moments after 7 the advance of the enemy's column came up on this road, and became engaged with the advanced guard of the Sixty-first Regiment, consisting of Company A, Captain Jean commanding, but were soon repulsed with loss of 2 men. The entire column, including supply train, having now gotten under way, I moved out with my brigade, Colonel Herrick with a portion of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry being in rear as rear guard to column. My column was only well out of town before the cavalry in rear were attacked, apparently in strong force. The rear of my column was about two miles out from Pontotoc, when Colonel Herrick sent me word that they were coming too fast for him, and he must have help. Company A, Sixty-first U. S. Colored Infantry, had at this time been back with the cavalry, skirmishing with the enemy's advance for nearly a mile. Seeing a desirable location close at hand, I ordered Colonel Kendrick, commanding Sixty-first U. S. Colored Infantry, to ambush them with two companies, which was done with perfect success, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Foley, of that regiment. The enemy's column coming within twelve paces of this ambush received a well-directed volley, which emptied 15 or 20 saddles and threw his column back in confusion. About a mile farther on I ambushed them again with partial, but not so complete success. About five miles from Pontotoc, as the rear of my column had passed down a hill and forded a small stream, he came forward suddenly in heavy force, and driving the cavalry forward on my flank, planted a battery on the hill and commenced shelling my column furiously, doing, however, but little damage. I moved forward under this fire until I gained the ridge on opposite side of bottom, where I put my battery in position and answered them at about 800 yards range. I threw the Fifty-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry in line on right of the battery and the Sixty-first on the left, holding the Sixty-eighth in reserve. The enemy approached this time very slowly, and only engaged it at long range. As the train was moving on so as to open quite a gap, I sent forward the Sixty-eighth to close on the train, soon followed by the Sixty-first Regiment and one section of battery, finally withdrawing the other section of the battery and one wing of the Fifty-ninth Regiment, having the other wing concealed by thick brush to ambush them as they advanced. The enemy quickly approached this line by moving forward in heavy force through a corn-field, feeling their way with scattering shots until within fifteen yards, when they were met by a deadly volley, quickly followed by others, which seemed to tell on them with terrible effect, throwing them back in confusion. This line was now withdrawn. In retiring it was fired upon from both flanks, which fire was promptly returned. At this point I discovered a heavy column of the enemy moving rapidly forward on my right flank, showing three battle-flags, which information I immediately sent forward by an orderly

to General Mower. About one mile from this ridge I again formed line, but the enemy not coming to engage me for some time I withdrew all but seven companies of Sixty-first Regiment, which were advantageously posted, and soon engaged the enemy closely and successfully. At this point I discovered a column on the left flank. The column on the right also developed greater strength than before, which information I immediately sent forward to General Mower by my adjutant, stating that if the train was not moved quickly forward it would be attacked. This message had scarcely reached General Mower when the attack on train was made. From this point I continued forming lines and holding the enemy in check, and ambushing him at every favorable point, using the Fifty-ninth and Sixty-first Regiments, holding the Sixty-eighth in reserve on account of its being a new regiment and inexperienced in field service, until just dark, when within about four miles of Tupelo, the Fifty-ninth and Sixty-first had become so fatigued and completely worn out that I was compelled to put two companies in ambush of Sixty-eighth, relieving them at a little distance with two more companies. These four companies reserved their fire until the enemy were close on them, and delivered it with good effect and retired in good order. At this point I was relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel Burgh, with one battalion of Ninth Illinois Cavalry and one battalion of Second Iowa Cavalry, who held the enemy in check, so as to allow my column to move on to camp unmolested except by a few shells at long range. The rear of my column reached camp about 9 p. m., and went into camp in open field near supply train. Our casualties, as far as could be ascertained, this day were 1 killed, 7 wounded, and 9 missing. As my men fell back several times through thickets, deployed as skirmishers under pretty severe fire, I presume most of the missing were killed, and their fate not known to their comrades. Fighting in the manner I did, with my men concealed and under cover, I was able to punish the enemy pretty severely and suffer comparatively no loss. The cavalry in our rear, under Colonel Herrick, fought with bravery and determination, but was unable to hold the enemy in check when he came on with such impetuosity and such superiority of numbers.

On July 14, soon after daylight, in compliance with orders from Captain Hough, I formed my brigade in line on ridge, about 1,200 yards from old field, where supply train was corraled, my right connecting with the left of Colonel Wolfe's brigade and fronting in a southerly direction. During the main engagements this day only the extreme right of my main line, consisting of Sixty-first Regiment, was engaged. My skirmishers' line was vigorously engaged full half the day. My line was continually under fire from the enemy's artillery during the main engagement, and suffered considerably from the effect of shells, especially the Sixty-first on the right. Twice in the afternoon I took forward a portion of Battery I, Second U. S. Colored Artillery (Light), and shelled the enemy's cavalry and sharpshooters out of the timber in our fronts, where they were lodged in considerable force. At about 7 p. m. I withdrew my line to a ridge some 700 yards to our rear, skirting a strip of timber, leaving a heavy skirmish line on the ridge, where my line had been formed during the day. This line became engaged soon after dark, and at about 9.30 p. m. was advanced upon by the enemy in force and driven back nearly to the ridge on which my brigade lay. I immediately threw my brigade forward and charged up the hill, firing, with fixed bayonets, repulsing the enemy and driving them from our front, and occupied our former line at about 10 p. m. I should

judge the enemy suffered considerable loss from this repulse, as they were carrying off their killed and wounded with ambulances nearly all night.

On July 15, at about 9 a. m., in compliance with orders, I withdrew to the old field in bottom where the supply train had been corraled, the line I left being held by cavalry. My brigade was to follow the Third Division and guard supply train. My train, Battery I, and Fifty-ninth Regiment had moved out and Sixty-first was just moving when the cavalry was driven from their position and forced back to the timber. I received orders to bring back the Sixty-first and hold them and the Sixty-eighth in readiness to meet any movements of the enemy. The enemy still advancing and driving in the cavalry, I formed Sixty-first and Sixty-eighth Regiments in line next to timber, and advancing through it in line of battle some 300 to 400 yards, found the enemy occupying ridge where my line had rested previous to its being attacked the night before. I immediately charged, firing, with fixed bayonets, forcing the enemy from this ridge and driving them back 800 or 900 yards and beyond my old line, punishing them severely. This charge was made in splendid style by Sixty-first and four companies of Sixty-eighth. After occupying this position a short time, I withdrew to ridge near the timber. After about an hour, as the enemy did not again show themselves in force, I moved out, in compliance with orders, on Ellistown road and camped on Old Town Creek, some five miles from the battlefield.

On July 16 marched at 5 a. m. in center of column, guarding ambulance and supply train, in which general order of march we moved to La Grange, Tenn., which point we reached about 6 p. m. July 20, passing near Ellistown, through New Albany and Salem, Miss. Sending my wagon train and artillery horses by State Line road, and transporting troops by railroad, my brigade arrived in Memphis on the night of 22d and morning of 23d of July.

I think the officers and men of my command are deserving of credit for the manner in which they discharged their duties during the entire expedition. Though not heavily engaged during the main battle of the 14th they faithfully executed every order, and met whatever force opposed them with a will and determination highly commendable.

I think the work done by my brigade in rear of column, on the 13th, was a severe test of the soldierly qualities and power of endurance of my men. We moved at 4 a. m., marched about twenty miles, went into camp at 9 p. m.; were seventeen hours under arms without rest. Some of my command was under fire over half the time and was in line of battle an average of over ten times. During the day my column was full three hours under fire of artillery in rear or on flanks, and moved steadily with men closed in ranks without wavering.

Our casualties were as follows.*

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. BOUTON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. CHARLES P. BROWN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., U. S. Colored Troops.

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* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 man killed and 8 men wounded of the Fifty-ninth; 1 officer and 5 men killed, and 4 officers and 36 men wounded of the Sixty-first; and 1 man killed, and 3 officers and 3 men wounded of the Sixty-eighth; total, 62. See also tabulation from corps list, p. 255.

No. 35.

Report of Brig. Gen. Benjamin H. Grierson, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., July 25, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that in pursuance of the orders of Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn, commanding District of West Tennessee, dated June 18, 1864, I concentrated the effective portion of my command, numbering about 3,200 men, on the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, in the vicinity of La Grange, Tenn., about June 28, 1864, subject to the orders of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith, commanding Right Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps.

On the 5th instant, leaving one regiment to guard La Grange till troops should come for that purpose from Memphis, I moved southeasterly toward Ripley, Miss., my advance guard repeatedly skirmishing with small parties of rebel cavalry.

I arrived at a point three miles northeast of Ripley on the afternoon of the 7th, when I was rejoined by the regiment which had been left as guard at La Grange on the 5th. At that point I found one brigade of the enemy, which was driven from our front in one hour's fighting by one regiment without loss; the enemy left 4 dead in our hands.

Marching on the next day, the 8th, wherever it was practicable I moved the main portion of my command upon the left flank of the infantry and was constantly skirmishing with the enemy.

Reaching Pontotoc on the morning of the 11th, we found McCulloch's rebel brigade occupying the town, with at least a brigade in reserve upon a hill south of the town. While the enemy were engaging the Seventh Kansas, which formed the advance guard of the infantry, I moved in upon the east side of town and compelled the enemy to evacuate precipitately and in some confusion, leaving several dead and wounded in our hands.

The next day we remained at Pontotoc, and I sent the Third Iowa Cavalry, Colonel Noble, and the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Burgh, upon a reconnaissance, the Third upon the Houston road and the Ninth upon the Okolona road. Soon after passing the pickets the Ninth became briskly engaged with Lyon's (rebel) brigade, and drove it about two miles. Our loss in this engagement was 1 killed and 7 wounded.

On the morning of the 13th we resumed the march toward Tupelo, reaching that point about noon, having skirmished with and drove the enemy almost the entire distance. During this day they left 7 dead in our hands.

On the 14th, during the engagement at Tupelo, my command was disposed on the right and left, one brigade being occupied in picketing, demonstrating, and skirmishing on each flank. Detachments were employed at times as dismounted skirmishers in front and center, and the different portions of my command, especially the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, were several times very sharply engaged by the enemy.

On the 15th, on the march toward Ellistown, while my command was much divided and employed as advance, flank, and rear guard, the last, composed of parts of three regiments, was very vigorously attacked near [Old] Town Creek by Buford's division of the enemy. I was with the rear guard in person, and was following the main column, gradually falling back from one position to another, when I suddenly discovered,

at 5 p. m., that I was closed up upon the wagon train, which was in park with the command in camp, directly in my front. As I had received no notification of this halt, the enemy was unfortunately allowed to approach to a good position within easy artillery range of the train. The rear guard was obliged to fight without room for maneuvering, and a number of shot and shell were thrown by the enemy directly into the wagon park. To add to the difficulties of the situation, these troops had previously expended the most of their ammunition during the constant skirmishing of that day. After nearly a half hour's delay, however, during which they held their position, they were re-enforced by infantry, when the enemy was driven back with heavy loss. From this point to La Grange, which was reached on the 20th, the march was without remarkable incident.

During the whole expedition my command was employed in picketing for the infantry, artillery, and train, in front, flanks, and rear, in addition to its regular patrolling and picket duty. My men are much exhausted, but owing to the slow rate of march the horses are in fair condition. Ten miles of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad was very thoroughly destroyed between Verona and Saltillo, a number of heavy bridges and trestle-work being cut away and burned.

My loss in officers is 1 killed and 2 wounded; in enlisted men, 7 killed, 55 wounded, and 4 missing.

For more minute details I respectfully refer to the reports of my subordinate officers, herewith inclosed.

Twenty-seven of my loss are in the Ninth Illinois Cavalry.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. J. HOUGH,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Right Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps.

No. 36.

Report of Col. Edward F. Winslow, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., CAV. DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., July 23, 1864.

CAPTAIN: Detachments from each regiment of this command, 1,325 men, moved at 9 a. m. on the 24th of June, reaching the ponds near Collierville the same day, having in charge train of wagons belonging to the army.

The command arrived at Moscow on the evening of next day, and remained in bivouac near Wolf River until the evening of the 26th, when it moved eastward, the Third Iowa remaining one day longer at Moscow and rejoining command at Saulsbury, which point was reached on the morning of the 28th.

Remained in bivouac at Saulsbury, nine miles in advance of the army, until 6 p. m. of July 5, when, by direction of the general commanding division, we moved on the Ripley road seven miles south of Saulsbury, where we halted until noon of the following day.

Reported to General Grierson with the brigade on the evening of the 6th instant, on the La Grange and Ripley road; and following the Third Brigade, encamped on night of the 7th three miles from Ripley.

Taking the advance we passed through Ripley early next morning, and encamped at sundown one mile south of Orizaba, having had some skirmishing with a small force of the enemy. The Third Iowa, Lieutenant-Colonel Noble commanding, made a reconnaissance toward Kelly's Ford, finding some force of the enemy near that point. Followed the Third Brigade during the next day, and encamped at New Albany until the morning of the 10th, when the command taking the advance of the cavalry (Fourth Iowa, Lieutenant-Colonel Peters commanding) in front marched to Cherry Creek, driving before us some force of the enemy's cavalry. On the morning of the 11th moved into and encamped at Pontotoc, Third Brigade in front. At daybreak on the 13th instant, taking the advance of the army, and driving steadily the enemy's cavalry before us, we marched to Tupelo, Third Iowa having the lead. While balance of command halted to feed, Major Williams with his regiment, Tenth Missouri, and two companies of Third Iowa, entered the town at noon, finding no enemy. The several regiments were immediately employed in picketing the position and in destroying the railroad north and south of town. About 4 p. m. a detachment of the Fourth Iowa, under Lieutenant-Colonel Peters, went to the rear of the army to aid in repelling attacks of the enemy's cavalry on our trains, and were severely engaged for some hours; encamped at Tupelo.

During the battle on the 14th the brigade was assigned position on the right flank and rear, and performed picket duty for the army. Just before dark Major Duffield, Third Iowa, with four companies of his regiment and four companies of the Fourth Iowa, made a reconnaissance to the front and found the enemy in force, strongly posted behind temporary breast-works.

On the morning of the 15th the army commenced moving toward Ellistown, and my command was sent to reconnoiter in front of Harrisburg. The enemy was found in large force, and after a brisk skirmish lasting two hours, by order of general commanding division, I retired to the infantry line, about one-half mile in my rear. I was then ordered to guard the left flank and rear while the infantry engaged the enemy, who had advanced upon our lines in front. When the infantry retired my brigade was ordered to take the rear of the army. On reaching [Old] Town Creek my rear was fiercely and very suddenly assaulted by a strong body of the enemy. Our position was held until re-enforced by the infantry, when the two arms uniting charged upon and drove the enemy entirely off the ground. We bivouacked on the north side of [Old] Town Creek. On the morning of the 16th we moved at daylight in rear of Third Brigade, and encamped that night two miles north of Ellistown. On the 17th we had the advance of the army, and, passing through New Albany, encamped on the Holly Springs road, four miles northwest of first-named place. No firing during the day. On the 18th we moved to Vaughn's Ford, on Tippah River, and encamped. On the 19th we marched to and encamped at Salem, and on the following day reached La Grange about noon. The command arrived at Memphis on the 23d, having in charge the army wagon train and artillery.

Although not permitted to take part in the heaviest fighting during the expedition, my command was constantly on duty of an arduous nature, which was always performed with cheerfulness and alacrity.

While officers and men all did their duty, I would mention Lieutenant-Colonel Noble, Lieutenant-Colonel Peters, and Major Williams, commanding regiments; Captains Brown and Abraham, commanding batteries; Lieutenant Gilpin and Sergeant-Major Kanada, as deserving special notice for the promptness and efficiency with which they performed the duties devolving upon them during the expedition.

The command marched a distance of 350 miles, a great part of the way being over a very broken and barren country affording but little forage or water. With great difficulty the animals were supplied with about three-quarters rations of forage, consisting principally of wheat and oats in sheaf. For the more minute details of the expedition I refer you to the accompanying reports of my regimental commanders.

Your attention is respectfully called to the following tabular statement of casualties and losses:

Regiments.	Men.			Horses.			Ordnance and ordnance stores lost.				Ammunition expended.			Miles marched.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Abandoned.	Carbines.	Pistols.	Sabers.	Saddles.	Carbines.	Pistols.	Artillery.	
3d Iowa Cavalry	1	17	1	18	18	11	8	4	10	6	35,000	.....	....	400
4th Iowa Cavalry	1	15	1	....	10	19	2	4	....	2	21,494	1,700	..	375
10th Missouri Cavalry	....	....	1	1	4	10	2	4	1	1	8,000	.....	20	360
Total	2	32	3	19	32	40	12	12	11	9	64,494	1,700	20	.....

List of killed, wounded, and missing.*

I desire the general commanding division to give much credit to Lieutenant-Colonel Noble and Major Duffield, Third Iowa Cavalry; Major Pierce, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, and Lieut. A. Hodge, acting assistant adjutant-general, for their coolness and courage under fire, and for valuable aid rendered me on several occasions.

Respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

E. F. WINSLOW,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. S. L. WOODWARD,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

No. 37.

Report of Col. John W. Noble, Third Iowa Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD IOWA CAVALRY,
Memphis, Tenn., July 24, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In pursuance of orders I have the honor to report as to the part taken and losses incurred by this regiment in the late expedition under Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith: That it left this camp on the 24th of June, consisting of 374 men and 21 officers, and having four 6-mule teams loaded with forage, ammunition, and baggage.

On the 25th we reached Moscow, Tenn., and remained there until the 28th, receiving pay, procuring rations, &c.

On the 28th we moved to Saulsbury, Tenn., at which point we remained until July 5, 1864, without further incident worthy of note than an attack of the enemy upon our picket on the Ripley road, comprised of Companies D and E of this regiment, then under command of Lieutenants Niblack and Duffield. The enemy attacked with a force of over 100, and although the companies resisting did not number over fifty men, they advanced upon the aggressive party and compelled him to leave the field with a loss of 5 killed and wounded. Our loss, 1

*Nominal list (omitted) shows 2 killed, 32 wounded, and 3 missing.

wounded. Although this skirmish was of very minor importance in the presence of so large an army, yet I am highly gratified with the conduct of the officers and men, who, on a small picket post, learned the rebels from the first that on this expedition it was our intention neither to stop nor to retire, but to advance always.

At Saulsbury, on the 4th of July, I was joined by a detachment of the regiment, numbering 102 men and 5 officers, making my strength 476 enlisted men and 26 officers.

On the 6th and 7th we advanced on toward Ripley, reaching within four miles of that place on the latter day, when the enemy was met and driven by the troops of the Third Cavalry Brigade.

On the 8th, advancing through Ripley, this regiment was, under the orders of the general commanding the division, sent on a reconnoitering expedition toward Kelly's Mill, the main column marching to Orizaba. I proceeded with a heavy advance guard about four miles in the direction required, meeting within half a mile of the point of departure a very considerable breast-work on the brow of a hill, very difficult of approach, but which the enemy vacated on the approach of two flanking companies, thrown out on either hand, they being also intimidated no doubt by the appearance of our other troops on the main road. The road to Kelly's Mill was much traveled by cavalry, as were the many cross-roads which intersected it frequently. Having become satisfied that the rebel force was in good position at Kelly's Ford, to the number of at least 1,000, and that more were upon my flanks, as instructed I returned leisurely to camp, although as soon as we began to retire we were assailed upon the flank by a party of the enemy. We killed 1, wounded 1, and took 1 prisoner, receiving no loss in return. I am gratified to state that on reporting to the general, that my action on this duty met his full approval.

On the 9th we reached New Albany, crossing the Tallahatchie.

On the 10th our column advanced on the road toward Pontotoc, the Fourth Iowa Cavalry having the advance of the column. The Fourth having met the enemy in some force and driven him from a hill, to ascend which, dismounted, was most exhausting on that very warm day, my command was ordered to their relief, thereby taking the advance. The enemy still showed resistance, but was constantly driven by the advance guard, consisting of Companies I and M, under Captain Johnson of Company M, until we reached the intersection of the Ripley and Pontotoc road with that which we were upon, when the infantry came up and we encamped. The horse of Thomas Brown, private, Company M, and who himself afterward fell at Old Town (or Tishomingo) Creek, was killed while driving the enemy on this day.

On the 11th of July we marched to Pontotoc.

On the 12th, under the instructions of General Grierson, with my command I advanced on the Houston road, while the Ninth Illinois Cavalry proceeded on the road to Okolona, the enemy, as it was supposed, being in position at a short distance from our pickets. My column was fired upon as soon as it proceeded beyond the picket-post from a force posted on a high hill beyond a creek running at its base. Dismounting a battalion and putting them on the right of the road, I pushed forward the main column and succeeded in getting possession of the hill without loss, but with great physical labor to the dismounted men on account of the heat of the weather and the roughness of the ground. General Grierson came up at this time, and under his direction a picket was posted, securing this hill, a battalion strong, under the immediate command of Capt. John Brown. Remaining at this point something

over an hour, under the direction of the general I now advanced on a cross-road from the Houston to the Okolona road. It was soon evident that the enemy was in position on the Okolona road at the intersection of the road upon which I then was, the Ninth Illinois Cavalry having driven him back from some of his first positions, but not dislodging him from this. I continued to advance until my advance guard came under the volleys of the intrenchments, when dismounting my entire command and learning the enemy was preparing to advance, I had already begun to move forward to meet him, when, by the general commanding, I was ordered to cross to the Okolona road by my left flank. I did this in safety, although at some risk, and thence proceeded to camp. During this day Sergeant Delay, while laying down the fence for his squadron, was accidentally wounded in the leg.

On the morning of the 13th, with two battalions of my regiment, I was given the advance of the army, which proceeded toward Tupelo. The other battalion, which was on picket as heretofore mentioned, was instructed to keep its post until the rear of the army had passed through Pontotoc. On account of the distance of this post from the town of Pontotoc, and the fact that the picket on the Okolona road did not act in harmony with my companies, but retired sooner, the enemy were enabled to get between the main army (retiring) and Captain Brown. Seeing the line of the enemy, some 300 strong, in his rear, this officer, with his usual coolness, determined to charge through them and break through to the army. Forming his battalion in column on the brow of the hill and calling upon every man who could keep his saddle to follow him, he led the charge. Our men, cheering, firing, and thundering down the hill with so much audacity, surprised the rebels, who at once broke and fled in apparent amazement. The battalion (composed of Companies A, I, K, and L) met with no loss, but the situation was one of a more difficult nature than it should have been thrown into, as I submit it was, unnecessarily. The battalions in advance had constant skirmishes with the enemy in considerable force from Pontotoc to the road leading from the Pontotoc and Tupelo road to the road to Okolona, at which point the enemy disappeared from our front, leaving the advance to Tupelo uninterrupted. To this place two of the squadrons proceeded, under the immediate command of Captain Crail, with other troops under the command of Major Williams. The rest of the command, reaching Tupelo, rested until night-fall, when an attack on the train occurring they were moved toward the rear, but again returned and encamped on Younger's plantation, the enemy having retired. During the advance on Tupelo the enemy lost by this regiment 6 killed and 1 mortally wounded. Our loss, nothing.

On the morning of the 14th the enemy commenced the advance upon our picket, placed on the Pontotoc road beyond Harrisburg. This picket was composed of Companies E, F, and H, of the Third Iowa Cavalry, and L, M, and ———, of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry, under the command of Captain Crail, of this regiment. They held the skirmish line of the enemy for some time in check, and, although under a heavy fire, closely observed and reported the movements of the enemy, falling back only when our line of battle had been formed and orders so to do had been received from the general commanding. Two of the enemy were killed by this picket. The loss in the regiment was 2 men wounded in Company H. While the battle was going on at the front with the Tenth Missouri Cavalry, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, and Seventh Kansas Cavalry this regiment was in position to guard the right flank, maintaining two picket-posts, and patrolling every hour to the Ellistown road, a distance of one mile

and a quarter. This important duty, although it removed us from the scene of immediate conflict, was one felt to be of great responsibility, as it certainly was of constant labor, and requiring untiring vigilance. On the afternoon of this day four companies of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry, with Companies D, H, K, L, and M, of this regiment, under command of Major Duffield of this regiment, were ordered to the front to reconnoiter the enemy's position. This duty occupied this detachment during the day, developing a heavy force of the enemy still in position. The maneuvering of this force lasted until after dark, the enemy showing himself in line and opening with artillery. The loss of this regiment was 4 wounded, 2 desperately, Sullivan, of Company M, losing an arm from a cannon-ball, and Bard, of Company M, being pierced through the breast; 6 horses also were wounded. The companies of the Third Iowa maintained the rear as the reconnoitering party retired, and Companies D, L, and M were left on picket in the face of the enemy. In this fight this regiment had seven companies on picket and patrol.

On the morning of July 15 our brigade made a second reconnaissance of the enemy's lines in front, under the immediate direction of Colonel Winslow, and in regard to which, it having been under his own eyes, I do not deem necessary to report further than that this command advanced to the lines of the enemy, who were still in force and in position, skirmishing with them successfully until orders were received to retire, which they did in good order, and as it is deemed having fully performed the arduous duty assigned them. It was apparent that the enemy's intention was to draw the cavalry into a general engagement, far enough from the main line of the army to enable them to flank on our left with a superior force, which was openly being moved for that purpose, and which, with the enemy's forces in our front, became engaged with the infantry lines and artillery on the withdrawal of our brigade. After the reconnaissance this regiment first formed in line of battle on the left flanks of the infantry line, and afterward formed in line to guard the rear and support the left flank near Tupelo, which position was held until the army moved out on the Ellistown road, the Fourth Iowa Cavalry having the extreme rear. The regiment met with a loss on this morning of several wounded men and some horses, stated in the accompanying report. Advancing on the Ellistown road, G and F were detached to guard this road until the Fourth Iowa Cavalry came up, when they united with the latter command in resisting the advance of the enemy, who now began to follow our column closely and in force. These companies did not join me again until we had arrived at Old Town (or Tishomingo) Creek, at which point, the train having been placed in corral beyond the creek and the infantry having been also passed over, I was ordered to take my command to the rear and form it on the edge of the woods to support the Fourth Iowa Cavalry. I was given to understand that I would have time to water my command at the creek, and I think it was not expected by my commanding officer that the enemy would approach for at least an hour. I proceeded to the rear, however, at once, attempting to water but a small part of my regiment, and had only time to dismount my men and get them into battalion lines on either side of the road and beneath a commanding hill, when the enemy opened upon them with shell and canister, and a heavy musketry fire. One battalion of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry was also in position, partly in advance of me, and with them and my regiment the enemy was held in check, although the circumstances made the assault of the rebels very much like a surprise. Our brigade commander was present in the midst of the fire, and by his brave and skillful con-

duct advanced our lines up the hill and held the ground we were required to, until an infantry support coming the rebel position was charged with cheers, their battery silenced by our guns across the creek, and the enemy for the third time in two days signally defeated. Endeavoring to do my duty with my whole command, who were under a fierce fire and bravely contesting their ground with a superior force of the rebels, I wish to express my high admiration of the colonel who commanded me, and of Colonel McMillen, who with his noble infantry came to our support. Although my men charged with the infantry until exhausted and after many were out of ammunition, I feel at liberty, without boasting, to say that few charges during the war could have exceeded this in firmness, spirit, and brilliancy. It was a triumphant vindication of the valor of these regiments from the stigma of defeat on the 10th of June, and must have forever crushed from those rebels' hearts the hope of another victory. Major Duffield, Captain Crail, and Captain Brown, commanding battalions, and Captain McCrary and Captain Johnson, deserve particular mention by me for their services at all times during this expedition and particularly on this field. Our loss in this engagement was 1 killed—Thomas Brown, Company M—and 5 wounded.

Camping beyond the creek for the night, the next day (the 16th) we marched to Ellistown, where Company A was ordered to the rear for picket duty and arrived at its post just in time to meet the last general advance of the enemy. The company maintained its post against superior numbers bravely until supported by the Seventh Kansas Cavalry and a brigade of infantry, when the enemy having finally retired, it rejoined the regiment with the loss of 1 horse killed. Moving thence by New Albany and Salem, we arrived at La Grange without further incident or loss, save 1 horse in Company M killed by guerrillas.

My command arrived at this camp on the evening of the 23d, having with the rest of the brigade conducted the train and some batteries from La Grange to this place. It is estimated that the command has traveled from 350 to 400 miles on this expedition.

Until after we left Saulsbury on the 5th of July our rations of forage supplied by railroad were fair, but from that time until our return to La Grange on the 20th it became necessary to subsist on the country. This was found very difficult, and for much of the time the command was in whole or in part poorly fed. Wheat in the sheaf was often the only support of the horses for days. Again, an abundance of sheaf oats or old corn could be found for one feed, hardly ever more than enough for two feeds in succession, while during the 13th, 14th, and 15th a large part of the horses may be said to have been scarcely fed at all. These facts, considered in connection with the intense heat of the weather, the dustiness of the roads, and the severe labor required of us, will account for the great deterioration of my horses. It is hoped, however, that proper rest and food will soon restore most of the animals to service.

By the expedition the spirit of my regiment has been elevated, and it is hoped that the satisfaction felt by the soldiers of the entire brigade may be still further enhanced by the approval of its esteemed commanders. I transmit a tabular statement of losses as required.*

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. A. HODGE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., Cav. Div., Memphis, Tenn.

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* Embodied in table, p. 307.

No. 38.

Report of Lieut. Col. John H. Peters, Fourth Iowa Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH IOWA CAVALRY,
Near Memphis, Tenn., July 23, 1864.

COLONEL: Agreeable to your order of the 20th instant, I have the honor to submit the following report:

The Fourth Iowa Cavalry left their encampment near Memphis on the 24th day of June ultimo, numbering 625 enlisted men and 23 officers. The regiment continued their march on the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, reaching Saulsbury on the evening of the 28th. The regiment remained at this point, doing picket duty, until the morning of the 5th instant, when they marched in the direction of Ripley, near which place, on the 7th instant, they supported the Second Iowa in a brisk skirmish for about two hours.

On the 8th the regiment moved at daylight and made Orizaba.

On the 9th we marched to New Albany.

On the 10th we left New Albany at daylight, in the advance, and marched to within seven miles of Pontotoc. During the day we had a brisk skirmish for about three hours, in which we killed 1 and wounded 3 of the enemy, captured 1 horse and equipment and 10 stand of small-arms.

On the 11th we reached Pontotoc about noon and remained there until the morning of the 13th, when we marched at daylight and reached Tupelo about 3.30 p. m., and immediately went to work to destroy the railroad in that vicinity. In about an hour I received an order to move back on the Pontotoc road and assist the infantry then being engaged with a strong force of the enemy. The Second and Third Battalions having been sent down the railroad to destroy the same, I immediately marched with the First Battalion, and on arriving upon the battle-field was assigned a position on the left flank, where we received the compliments of the rebels in the shape of shells from one of their batteries for about an hour without the loss of a single man. After the battle was over I was ordered to hold the rear of the column back to Tupelo. On the march back the enemy pressed us heavily at times, and on one occasion brought their artillery to bear upon us. We reached our bivouac about 11 o'clock in the evening with the loss of 1 man wounded.

During the night of the 13th four companies of the regiment were ordered to the front as pickets, and in the morning took part in the general engagement of that day, sustaining a loss of 6 men wounded. The remainder of the day the regiment was engaged in guarding and supporting positions on the right and left flank and rear. In these movements we lost 1 man killed and 4 or 5 wounded.

On the morning of the 15th the regiment moved out in rear of the brigade on the Pontotoc road, and took part in the engagement that followed, with a loss of 2 men wounded. Later in the day we were ordered to take the rear of the army on the line of march toward Saltillo. During the afternoon the enemy were frequent and obstinate in these attacks, and followed our column closely until they were repulsed and driven back at the battle of [Old] Town Creek. In this last engagement a portion of the regiment was warmly engaged and inflicted a severe punishment upon the enemy, firing from twenty-five to forty rounds to the man in the short space of time the battle lasted. This was the last engagement of the expedition.

The regiment reached La Grange on the 20th instant, and their camp near Memphis on the 23d, making thirty days on the expedition, and marching a little over 300 miles. During most of the time we were able to procure about two-thirds rations of forage for our horses, mostly sheaf oats, wheat, and rye, with an occasional feed of corn. Our total loss in men has been 1 killed and 15 wounded. Loss of horses, killed and abandoned, 16.

In closing this report, I desire to express my many obligations to Maj. A. R. Pierce, for his promptness, energy, and good judgment, and to all the officers and men of the regiment for their cheerful acquiescence and ready obedience to orders, their prompt response to all orders when at times it seemed that their physical energies had been taxed to their utmost tension.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. PETERS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Fourth Iowa Cavalry.

Col. E. F. WINSLOW,
Commanding Second Brigade, Cavalry Division.

No. 39.

Report of Maj. Martin H. Williams, Tenth Missouri Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH MISSOURI CAVALRY,
Memphis, July 24, 1864.

COLONEL: In compliance with your order of the 21st instant, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Tenth Missouri Cavalry on late expedition under Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith:

The detachment of the effective men of the regiment, composed of 7 commissioned officers and 222 men, left camp at Memphis on the 24th of June, and joining with the brigade marched, via La Fayette, Moscow, and La Grange, to Saulsbury, where it arrived on the 28th of June and remained in camp until the 5th of July, when the march was continued with the brigade on the Ripley road.

On the 7th instant, while the Third Brigade was engaged with the enemy near Ripley, the regiment was put into position, but, the enemy retiring, was not engaged.

On the 8th instant marched in advance of brigade, occupying Ripley without opposition, thence moved out on the Baldwyn road to the Ellistown road and down Ellistown road to Orizaba. From the time of leaving Ripley had light skirmishing with the enemy, losing 2 horses; enemy's loss unknown.

On the 9th instant marched to New Albany.

On the 10th marched with the brigade on the Pontotoc road. About noon received orders to take my regiment and follow a party of the enemy, about 600 strong, which had left our front, and pass on to the Tuscumbia and Pontotoc road. On reaching that road I discovered a large force of the enemy going toward Pontotoc; had passed only a short time before, which fact I reported on rejoining the column.

On the 11th marched to Pontotoc, where encamped until the 12th instant, when marched with the brigade on the Tupelo road. When about five miles from Tupelo, the command being at a halt, I was ordered

to take my regiment with two companies of the Third Iowa Cavalry, under Captain Crail, and proceed to Tupelo. Taking possession of that place without opposition, picketed the town, and placed obstructions on the railroad track, and, when joined by brigade, assisted in destroying the track.

On the 13th instant was stationed on the right flank of the army, and picketed and patrolled the roads leading to Ellistown road until relieved by the Third Iowa Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Noble.

On the 14th instant marched with the brigade on the Pontotoc road. On passing the picket my regiment was deployed as skirmishers on the right flank, my left resting on the road. Moved forward with brisk skirmishing until reaching a main road leading across the road on which our men were advancing, when I received orders to halt, and shortly afterward to retire slowly; when I had no sooner commenced retiring than the enemy advanced in force. My men displayed great steadiness, falling back regularly. On reaching the infantry lines received orders to proceed to Tupelo and picket the roads leading south. Shortly after taking position my pickets on the Verona road were suddenly charged by the enemy and driven in, but the men were soon rallied by Lieutenant Studdard and reoccupied their post. About 3 o'clock moved with the brigade in rear of the army. On reaching [Old] Town Creek the enemy made a heavy attack on our rear. The road being occupied by led horses my regiment did not get to the rear in time to figure in the chase. Camped on the creek.

On the 15th marched with the brigade to Ellistown, and on the 16th to New Albany. Arriving at New Albany I was ordered to picket the roads leading north and south. Remained in position until the rear guard came up, when I was relieved by the Second Iowa Cavalry and joined the command in camp on the Salem road.

On the 17th marched as advance guard and camped on the Tippah River.

At 3 a. m. of the 18th I received orders from the general commanding to move with dispatch to La Grange to have provisions forwarded to the army and to cover all roads leading south from La Grange, so as to intercept any train that may have started for the army. On arriving at Salem I divided my command, sending one company on the Ripley road to proceed to the Ripley and Saulsbury road, one company to go north on the Spring Hill road, and with the remainder of the command I proceeded by the Meridian road, all to concentrate at Davis' Mills. I struck the rear of a train about three miles south from Davis' Mills; communicated my orders to the major commanding escort to train and then proceeded to La Grange.

Remained at La Grange until the 21st, when marched with brigade as an escort to train and artillery to Memphis, arriving at 9 a. m. on the 24th instant.

The regiment on expedition marched 360 miles.

From the time of leaving the railroad until the return to La Grange, we had only about two-thirds rations for our horses, the principal forage being wheat and rye, with about one feed a day of old corn or oats.

Loss of men on the expedition was 1 missing; loss of horses—killed, wounded, and abandoned—was 15.

I desire to return thanks to the officers and men under my command for prompt discharge of duty and fortitude in bearing hardships and privations.

Captains Neet and McGlasson are particularly noteworthy for prompt assistance rendered at all times.

I desire particularly to recommend Sergt. E. Bates Kanada, acting adjutant of detachment, for efficient discharge of duty.

Attached you will find statement of losses of men, horses, arms, &c.*

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

M. H. WILLIAMS,
Major, Commanding.

Col. E. F. WINSLOW,
Comdg. Second Brig., Cavalry Div., Sixteenth Army Corps.

No. 40.

Report of Col. Datus E. Coon, Second Iowa Cavalry, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., CAVALRY DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., July 24, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that in accordance with orders from division headquarters, a detachment of Third Brigade, consisting of the Second Iowa Cavalry, left La Grange, Tenn., 5th of July, 1864, and marched southeast, camping four miles and a half from La Grange, near Woodson's plantation.

July 6, detachment marched on Ripley road, skirmishing lightly all day, camping for the night fourteen miles and a half from Ripley.

July 7, continued on Ripley road, skirmishing to within three miles and a half of Ripley, at which place Lieutenant-Colonel Hyams, of Bell's brigade of rebels, was posted with 500 men in strong position on the side of a hill, their place of concealment being hidden by trees and underbrush. In this position they were attacked by six companies of the Second Iowa Cavalry dismounted, who charged them in a splendid manner across an open field and drove them from their position, killing 11 and wounding 25, and losing none. The officers and soldiers engaged in this skirmish deserve great praise for the alacrity with which they charged the enemy in this position and for the firm manner in which they held their lines under repeated volleys from the enemy's guns. At this place the Ninth Illinois Cavalry joined the command, which camped for the night.

July 8, marched through Ripley, skirmishing on Pontotoc road; camped for the night eight miles from Ripley.

July 9, continued on Ripley road, crossing Tallahatchie River at Williamson's Mill, camping for the night at New Albany.

July 10, marched toward Pontotoc and camped seven miles from town.

July 11, marched into Pontotoc, skirmishing, killed and wounded several of the enemy; camped for the night, one battalion of Second Iowa, commanded by Major Moore, picketing in line of skirmishers in front of division of infantry.

July 12, remained in Pontotoc all day, patrolling roads in different directions. The Ninth Illinois Cavalry, commanded by Lieut. Col. H. B. Burgh, being sent out on the Okolona road on a reconnaissance, found the enemy in force, and fought them in a splendid manner for several hours, when they fell back in good order, having discovered what was desired and punished the enemy severely; night camped at Pontotoc.

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*Embodied in table, p. 307.

July 13, marched to Tupelo and camped, picketing roads east and south of town and having destroyed from six to ten miles railroad track on Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

[July 14], brigade, except detachments on picket duty, placed in position on left flank of line of battle, skirmished some during the day without important results. Night left detachments of Second Iowa and Ninth Illinois on picket duty, and camped as on the previous night.

July 15, Second Iowa and Ninth Illinois Cavalry skirmished with the enemy on left flank without discovering any large force. Second Iowa sent to extreme flank, Ninth Illinois Cavalry to hold the old line on hill southeast from Harrisburg, skirmished until about 12 o'clock noon, at which time they were relieved by a negro brigade and sent to the front of General Mower's division, at which place four companies (one company having no sabers) charged the enemy down a narrow road from one-half to three-quarters of a mile, driving the enemy in a most gallant manner, and losing First Lieutenant McMahon, who had the advance (Company H) and several men, after which the brigade moved out on Ellistown road, camping five miles from Tupelo.

July 16, brigade marched to Ellistown and camped.

July 17, brigade ordered to act as rear guard, skirmished with the enemy in the morning, who fell back and made no further demonstration during the day. Night camped at New Albany.

July 18, marched on right flank of column all day and camped on Tippah Creek, seven miles from Salem.

July 19, marched to Salem and camped for night.

20th, marched to La Grange and camped.

21st, marched to Collierville and camped.

22d, marched to Memphis to old camp.

A detachment of the Third Illinois Cavalry, which accompanied the brigade, did good service as flankers, &c., and were for several days rear guard for the entire command.

During the scout the brigade has been out of camp twenty-eight days, has marched 325 miles, killed and wounded an unknown number of the enemy, and lost in killed, wounded, and missing as follows.*

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DATUS E. COON,
Colonel Second Iowa Cav., Comdg. Third Brig., Cavalry Div.

Capt. S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 41.

Report of Lieut. Col. Henry B. Burgh, Ninth Illinois Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY,
Memphis, Tenn., July 24, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to orders on the 22d of June, 1864, I moved with my regiment as escort to a large supply train to Moscow, Tenn., where I arrived on the 25th; bivouacked until the 27th, when I took the advance of the expedition and moved to La Grange, where I remained until the 6th of July. During my stay at La Grange the companies of my regiment were constantly on duty, patrolling and picketing. Lieu-

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 commissioned officer and 3 enlisted men killed, 2 commissioned officers and 20 enlisted men wounded, and 2 enlisted men prisoners; total, 28. See also tabulation from corps list, p. 256.

tenant McMahon, with one company, while on patrol on the 3d of July, met a superior force of the enemy and was forced to retire, and did so in good order, inflicting a loss to the enemy of 4 wounded.

Having been ordered at La Grange to bring up the rear, which had moved out in a southerly direction, on the 6th of July, at 6 p. m., I moved out to Davis' Mills.

The next day, the 7th, joined the main force near Ripley, and moved in column with it until we reached the Camargo road, when Captain Ellsworth made a reconnaissance toward the Tuscumbia road, and ascertained that a large force of the enemy had moved out on that road toward Pontotoc. On his return had some skirmishing. Captured 1 prisoner from the enemy. Reached Pontotoc on the 11th of July.

Morning of the 12th made a demonstration on the Okolona road, met Lyon's rebel brigade and drove them about three miles, with a loss to us of 1 killed and 1 taken prisoner and several wounded; the enemy's loss not known.

Returned to Pontotoc and remained until the morning of the 13th, then moved on to Tupelo, where we arrived at about 1 p. m. One battalion was ordered to Stanislaus Depot, four miles below Tupelo, to destroy the railroad and trestle-work, which was done most effectually. With the balance of my regiment (two battalions) I was ordered to the rear of the expedition, then moving into town. I was then ordered to escort the train into camp. I sent one battalion well out on the left to picket all the main roads; the other battalion moved on the flank of the train into camp. The battalion having returned from Stanislaus Depot, I bivouacked for the night, leaving one battalion on picket on the Okolona road.

At daylight the 16th [14th] I was ordered to take position on the left of negro brigade, and in support of Smith's battery. I threw up temporary works, advanced one battalion as skirmishers and vedettes; had constant skirmishing during the day, driving the enemy back at every attempt they made to turn our flank. My loss in the several skirmishes during the day was 1 killed, 8 wounded. During all the fighting my men were dismounted, fighting on foot, the horses in rear under cover of hills. At night, after considerable maneuvering, I returned to camp, leaving one battalion deployed in front of the infantry as vedettes.

Early on the morning of the 15th I was ordered to resume my position on the left. Reconnoitering, I found that the enemy were advancing on the left. I immediately formed in line, dismounted and drove them back in some confusion; but in a short time the enemy, receiving re-enforcements, advanced in force, and compelled me to fall back. I formed a new line about 100 yards in rear of my old position, when the negro brigade came to my support. I held the left until receiving orders, I reported to General Mower, then in the rear. He ordered me to take position on the left of his line, connecting with the colored troops. I had not taken position before I was ordered to make a charge down the road in rear. Companies A, H, K being the only saber companies I had I ordered them to make the charge; at the same time I brought one battalion of riflemen to their support. Having driven the enemy under cover of their artillery and a heavy line of battle I retired, with a loss of officer, 1 enlisted man killed, and 6 men wounded. General Mower having moved his force off I occupied his old position, and held the enemy over an hour in a most exposed position, with their artillery in good range, and playing on us constantly. My loss at this point was 1 officer and 4 enlisted men wounded. Receiving orders to fall back I did so in good order, skirmishing continually until relieved;

I then moved on with the column until we reached Old Town Creek. I sent two battalions to the rear (dismounted), where they formed on the right of the infantry, which charged the enemy with them, with a loss of 5 men wounded. I then bivouacked in the swamp. The next morning moved out; returned to Memphis after an absence of just thirty days.

My loss during the entire expedition—3 killed, 30 wounded, 1 prisoner.

I have endeavored to be as brief as possible. As you know our marches and countermarches I think it unnecessary for me to mention them.

Very respectfully,

H. B. BURGH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

[Col. D. E. COON,
Commanding Third Brigade.]

No. 42.

Report of Maj. Charles C. Horton, Second Iowa Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND IOWA CAVALRY,
Collierville, Tenn., July 31, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that in accordance with orders from brigade headquarters I left camp at Memphis, Tenn., with the effective force of the regiment, on the 23d of June, 1864.

Marched to Grand Junction, Tenn., where I remained until the 5th of July, when I joined the brigade and moved southward toward Pontotoc, via Ripley, Miss., to join expedition under General A. J. Smith. Encountered the enemy near Ripley on the 7th of July, under Lieutenant-Colonel Forrest (First Mississippi [Sixteenth Tennessee] Cavalry), posted in a strong position on a hill covered with thick underbrush. Being in the advance I was ordered to dislodge them. The regiment was dismounted and moved to the front. After a few minutes' sharp firing I ordered the charge. This was made across an open field and up a steep hill-side. The position was carried and the enemy driven in confusion from the field, leaving 10 dead but carrying off the wounded. Our loss 4 men slightly wounded.

Both officers and men displayed great gallantry and vied with each other to be foremost in the charge. Captain Stiles, commanding Second Battalion, and Lieutenant Watson, Company I, were a host in themselves and deserve special mention. At Pontotoc, Miss., on the 11th of July, after slight skirmishing, Captain Bandy, with two companies (K and M), charged and drove the enemy from the town.

During the battle of Tupelo, Miss., July 14 and 15, the regiment was engaged in watching the flanks, with but slight skirmishing.

Returned to Memphis on the 22d of July. Distance marched, 350 miles.

The superiority of the Spencer carbine as a cavalry arm was clearly demonstrated.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. C. HORTON,
Major Second Iowa Cavalry, Commanding Regiment.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

No. 43.

Report of Col. Thomas P. Herrick, Seventh Kansas Cavalry (unattached).

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH KANSAS CAVALRY,
Memphis, Tenn., July 25, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, in connection with the recent expedition into Mississippi, under the command of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith:

My regiment left Memphis June 17, and was on duty during the remainder of that month along the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, scouting and covering the operations of the force detailed to repair the railroad.

On the march of the expedition from La Grange to Pontotoc my command moved as the advance guard of the infantry column, and skirmished most of the time with a force of the enemy, which fell back before us.

On the flank march from Pontotoc to Tupelo, July 13, I was placed in rear of the entire column, and as the force of the enemy in rear, stated by prisoners to be Chalmers' brigade, was relatively very large, the whole of my regiment was constantly required to cover the rear and flanks of the column. On this march the enemy received severe punishment from ambuscades, which I was obliged to arrange in the defiles and ravines of that hilly and heavily wooded country.

During the battle of Tupelo, July 14, my regiment constituted a portion of the cavalry force which held the extreme right of our lines, but was not engaged, except with the enemy's pickets; on the same day a detachment of my command, under Maj. F. M. Malone, proceeded north from Tupelo to Saltillo, thoroughly destroying the bridges and water-tanks on the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

On the 15th my command was in advance in the movement from Tupelo to [Old] Town Creek, skirmishing with the enemy and capturing a few prisoners.

On the 16th we were in rear of the column, and were engaged the entire day with McCulloch's (rebel) brigade, which followed the column as far as Ellistown.

On the 17th my command moved upon the left flank of the infantry column, without meeting the enemy. At Salem I was detailed to escort the train of sick and wounded to La Grange, where we arrived on the 19th instant.

On several occasions during the expedition my regiment was engaged with the enemy, and severely punished him, without corresponding loss to ourselves. In the whole of my experience I have never known the enemy's firing to be so much at random and so far above range, as in the several engagements during the late expedition.

The total loss in my regiment was 2 killed, 2 wounded, and 6 horses shot.

The conduct of both officers and men was in the highest degree praiseworthy. I believe there was not a man straggling from the ranks at any time when my regiment was in the presence of the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS P. HERRICK,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 44.

Report of Lieut. Gen. Stephen D. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana.

OKOLONA, *July 14, 1864.*

GENERAL: We attacked column of enemy under Smith, yesterday, on march from Pontotoc to Tupelo, causing him to burn many wagons. Attacked him in position at Tupelo this morning. Could not force his position. The battle was a drawn one, and lasted three hours. We are in a strong position, and can repulse an attack.

S. D. LEE,
Lieutenant-General.

General B. BRAGG.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully submitted to General S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General, for his information.

No. 45.

Report of Maj. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Okolona, August 1, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report of the action of my troops in the engagements commencing at Pontotoc on the 13th and ending near Harrisburg, Miss., on the 15th of July:

My scouts reported the enemy in strong force at La Grange, Tenn., on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and kept me constantly advised of his movements.

On the 5th he was reported advancing upon Ripley.

On the 6th I was advised that he was moving toward Tupelo by Ellistown. I immediately ordered General Buford to send Colonel Bell's brigade to Ellistown to guard the approach of the enemy in that direction.

On the morning of the 9th I ordered General Buford to move from Tupelo and to join Colonel Bell at Ellistown. At the same time I ordered Colonel Mabry, commanding a brigade of Mississippians, to move from Saltillo and report to General Buford at Ellistown. The enemy after reaching Ellis' Mills turned abruptly down the road toward New Albany and Pontotoc. I ordered General Buford to pursue him, to hang upon his flanks, and to develop his strength, but to avoid a general engagement by gradually falling back toward Okolona if the enemy pressed him.

On the evening of the 10th I ordered General Chalmers to send one of his brigades to Pontotoc, and if possible to reach there before the enemy arrived, and to move with his other brigade to the infantry camps at the crossing of the Tupelo and Pontotoc with the Chestervillo and Okolona roads.

On the night of the 10th I gave General Chalmers full instructions, and ordered General Buford to report to him. The enemy was reported slowly and cautiously advancing. I ordered General Chalmers to hold

him in check until I was prepared to give him battle at or near Okolona, where the necessary arrangements were being vigorously made. The enemy was easily held in check, but reached Pontotoc on the evening of the 11th, but made no further effort to advance during the day. General Chalmers advised me of the disposition he had made of the troops, which was most satisfactory. As all the approaches south were strongly guarded I made no change except to order Colonel Barteau's regiment to the rear of the enemy.

On the 12th the enemy made an early advance on the Pontotoc and Okolona road, but was promptly met by General Lyon's brigade and easily driven back. He also attempted an advance on the road leading from Pontotoc to Houston, but here he was met by a part of Colonel McCulloch's brigade and forced to make a hasty retreat. Simultaneous with his other movement he threw out a force on the Pontotoc and Tupelo road, but after advancing five miles was met by a part of Rucker's brigade, under the command of Colonel Duff, and driven back. Everything being in readiness to receive the enemy, I ordered General Chalmers to send Rucker's brigade to his rear, and to offer no further resistance if he desired to advance toward Okolona. The delay of the enemy at Pontotoc produced the impression that he designed to fall back toward Memphis, and after a short consultation it was determined to accept battle wherever he offered it and to attack him if he attempted a retreat. Lieutenant-General Lee therefore ordered me to move everything to the front. I immediately dispatched one of my staff officers to General Chalmers, ordering him to resume his former position if he had retired, and to hold it at all hazards until I arrived with the artillery and infantry re-enforcements. I reached the front about 9 o'clock, and found the troops in the position they had occupied during the day.

On the morning of the 13th the enemy was reported retiring from Pontotoc in the direction of Tupelo. Lieutenant-General Lee ordered me, with Mabry's brigade, my escort, and Forrest's old regiment, to attack and press upon the rear of the enemy. At the same time Lieutenant-General Lee moved forward, with Chalmers' and Buford's two divisions on the right, with the view of attacking the enemy's flanks at every vulnerable point. Accordingly, I advanced upon the enemy and found his rear one mile from Pontotoc, on the Okolona road. I threw forward my escort and Forrest's old regiment, and after a short skirmish he was rapidly driven into town and out on the Tupelo road, along which the main column was retreating. I made a vigorous assault upon the enemy's rear for ten miles. He took advantage of every favorable position, and my artillery was kept almost in constant action. Ten miles from Pontotoc he made a formidable stand, as if to contest my farther advance. After a short engagement he was driven from his position and made a rapid retreat across an extended field, while my artillery poured upon him a concentrated fire. I had now driven the enemy ten miles, and as his flanks had not yet been attacked I was fearful that he was driven too rapidly. I therefore halted my command and awaited the attack upon his flanks. After resting about one hour our guns opened upon him about three miles ahead. I resumed the march and hurriedly pressed forward, and on reaching the ground I found General Chalmers had dashed into the road, surprised the enemy, and took possession of his wagon train. The enemy, however, threw back a large force upon General Chalmers and forced him to retire, but not until he had killed and wounded many men and horses, which forced the enemy to burn and abandon several wagons, caissons, and ambulances. About this time heavy firing was heard still farther up

the road in the direction of Tupelo, which admonished me that General Buford was also attacking the enemy's flank. As night approached the enemy became more obstinate in his resistance, but I attacked his rear with renewed energy until 9 o'clock, when I reached a point two miles from Harrisburg, where I was joined by my entire command, which halted for the night. Being anxious to learn the exact position of the enemy, I moved Mabry's brigade forward and opened upon the enemy with four pieces of artillery. At a late hour in the night, accompanied by one of my staff officers, I approached Harrisburg and discovered the enemy strongly posted and prepared to give battle the next day. Colonel Mabry's brigade having been on duty for twenty-four hours, I ordered General Buford to send the Kentucky brigade to its relief.

On the morning of the 14th Lieutenant-General Lee ordered the attack to be made, and the troops were disposed for that purpose. The enemy had selected a strong position on a ridge fronting an open field, gradually sloping toward our approach. During the night he had constructed fortifications, and his position being naturally strong it was now almost impregnable. The entire command was dismounted. General Roddey's troops were placed on the extreme right, Colonel Mabry's brigade on the left, and the Kentucky brigade, commanded by Colonel Crossland, in the center. Bell's brigade was formed in the rear of Colonel Mabry's brigade as a support, but was subsequently moved forward and formed between Mabry's and Crossland's brigades. General Chalmers' division of cavalry and General Lyon, who had been placed in command of about 700 infantry, were formed in the rear to be held as a reserve to support the entire front line. Lieutenant-General Lee gave the order to advance, and directed me to swing the right around upon the enemy's left. I immediately repaired to General Roddey's right with all possible speed, which was nearly a mile distant, and after giving him the necessary orders in person I dashed across the field in a gallop for the purpose of selecting a position in which to place his troops, but on reaching the front I found the Kentucky brigade had been rashly precipitated forward, and were retiring under the murderous fire concentrated upon them. I seized their colors, and after a short appeal ordered them to form a new line, when they held their position. The terrific fire poured upon the gallant Kentucky brigade showed that the enemy were supported by overwhelming numbers in an impregnable position, and wishing to save my troops from the unprofitable slaughter I knew would follow any attempt to charge his works, I did not push forward General Roddey's command when it arrived, knowing it would receive the same concentrated fire which had repulsed the Kentucky brigade. I ordered forward four pieces of artillery and formed a new line on the Tupelo and Verona road. Mean time the troops on my left were hotly engaged. Mabry's, Bell's, and Rucker's brigades were steadily advancing. They drove a heavy line of skirmishers back to their fortifications, from which point the enemy opened a furious cannonade and terrific fire of small-arms. Mabry's brigade advanced to within sixty yards of the enemy's fortifications, but the weather was so oppressive that hundreds of men fell fainting with exhaustion, and so deadly was the concentrated fire of small-arms and artillery upon the advancing column that it was compelled to fall back. The troops thus engaged, having exhausted their ammunition, were relieved by McCulloch's brigade, which moved forward and covered their retreat. The enemy still remained behind his works and made no effort to pursue. About 1 o'clock Lieutenant-General Lee ordered me to fall back to the residence of Mrs. Sample, and to form a new line fronting a large open field. The position selected was a strong one. There being no timber in front, it commanded every approach for

several hundred yards. I ordered immediate construction of temporary fortifications, and in a short time the men along my entire line were protected behind strong works erected out of the rails, logs, and cotton-bales which the premises of Mrs. Sample so abundantly furnished. The approach of the enemy was anxiously awaited, but he still remained behind his fortifications. About night he commenced burning the houses in Harrisburg. General Chalmers advanced with one piece of artillery, and McCulloch's brigade, which was still in front, and did good execution by throwing shells among the enemy, who could be plainly seen by the light of the burning houses. At the approach of darkness I ordered Rucker's brigade to report to me mounted. With it I moved to the right and cautiously approached the enemy's left, with a view of ascertaining his position and strength in that direction. By meandering through the woods I approached very near his camps before he discovered my presence. I ordered my men to open fire upon him, when the first line fell back to the main body and opened upon me one of the heaviest fires I have heard during the war. The enemy's whole force seemed to be concentrated at this point. There was unceasing roar of small-arms, and his whole line was lighted up by a continuous stream of fire. Not a man was, however, killed, as the enemy overshot us, but he is reported as having suffered much from the fire of my men, and still more from their own men, who fired into each other in the darkness of the night. On returning to camp I ordered General Buford to move to the right with his division, to occupy the road between the enemy and Verona, and to oppose any advance in that direction.

On the morning of the 15th, finding the enemy could not be driven from his fortifications, General Buford was ordered to move up the Verona road and attack his left flank. General Buford pushed forward his troops and drove the enemy back about one mile, where he was protected by his main line. But few men were killed or wounded in this engagement, but I found the road strewn with men fainting under the oppressive heat, hard labor, and want of water. General Chalmers, who had been ordered to the left in the morning, reported the enemy retreating on the Ellistown road. I immediately proceeded to Harrisburg with General Roddey's command and attacked the enemy's rear guard, which, after a short engagement with Colonel Warren's regiment, retired. I ordered General Buford to press forward in the direction of Tupelo and engage the enemy there, if he still occupied the place. On reaching Harrisburg Lieutenant-General Lee ordered me to take command of the troops and to pursue the enemy. I ordered Mabry's brigade on the Chesterville road, and General Chalmers and Buford to pursue the enemy retreating on the Harrisburg and Ellistown road, and to make a vigorous assault upon his rear as soon as it could be overtaken, while I moved with Lieutenant-General Lee to Tupelo for the purpose of consulting and receiving orders. Having learned General Lee's desires I started from Tupelo to join my command. Three miles from Tupelo I heard heavy artillery firing, and as I farther advanced I could also hear the firing of small-arms. On arriving at Old Town Creek I found General Chalmer and General Buford hotly engaged. The enemy had selected a strong position on the crest of a hill, but was driven to the creek bottom by Bell's and Crossland's brigades, where he was heavily re-enforced, which enabled him not only to hold his position, but to press back these two brigades. I ordered General Chalmers to move up with McCulloch's brigade, and Rice's battery to be placed in position, which for a time held the enemy in check. While riding across the field and endeavoring to press for-

ward my left I received a painful wound, which incapacitated me from further service. I sent one of my staff officers back to Tupelo to advise General Lee of my wound. I ordered General Chalmers to assume command and the withdrawal of the troops.

The next morning the enemy renewed his retreat and was for two days [pursued] by General Chalmers with Rucker's and Roddey's brigades. The enemy was thus driven back to the point from which he started and many a home saved from spoliation, and the country preserved from the desolation and ruin which everywhere marks the invader's tracks. But this achievement cost the best blood of the South.

My forces during these engagements did not exceed 5,000; that of the enemy was 18,000 or 20,000. He fought behind fortifications and in positions of his own selection. Notwithstanding the advantages of the enemy, my troops moved forward with a gallantry which has never been excelled on any field.

The long list of killed and wounded is a sad but truthful tribute to their valor. Three of my brigade commanders (Rucker, McCulloch, and Crossland) were severely wounded. Colonels were either killed or wounded. Two hundred and ten were killed and 1,116 wounded. The enemy's loss was equal to my own.

The battle of Harrisburg will furnish the historian a bloody record, but it will also stamp with immortality the gallant dead and the living heroes it has made. Prominent among the former the names of Col. Isham Harrison and Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Nelson, of the Sixth Mississippi; Lieut. Col. John B. Cage, commanding Fourteenth Confederate; Lieutenant-Colonel Sherrill, of the Seventh Kentucky, and Maj. Robert C. McCay, of the Thirty-eighth Mississippi, will shine in fadeless splendor. They were lion-hearted officers and courteous officers. It was a sad blow that struck down these gallant spirits. In unselfish devotion to the cause and high courage they leave no superiors behind among men. Their noble natures and ardent patriotism, it is hoped, will find in the soldier's grave that peace for which their country has thus far struggled in vain, and for the achievement of which they have sacrificed their lives. Future generations will never weary in hanging garlands upon their graves.

My staff on this occasion acted with their accustomed gallantry and promptitude in obeying orders, for which they have my thanks.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

Maj. P. ELLIS, *Assistant Adjutant-General, Selma, Ala.*

No. 46.

Report of Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers, C. S. Army, commanding First Division, Forrest's Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Oakland Church, July 23, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the action of the troops under my command during the late engagements with the enemy near Pontotoc and Tupelo:

About 11 o'clock at night on the 9th of July I received a telegraphic order to send one of my brigades to Pontotoc, to precede the enemy there, and to move the other to a point four miles west of Tupelo, known as the infantry camp, at the crossing of the Tupelo and Pontotoc with the Chesterville and Okolona roads. I had not been connected with the

front in any way up to this time and knew nothing of the strength, position, or movements of the enemy. I ordered McCulloch's brigade to Pontotoc and moved with Rucker's brigade to the infantry camp and sent Major Crump, of my staff, to Tupelo to ask for instructions, as I had received none, except to communicate with the major-general at Gorman's Mills, to which place all of our troops had been ordered. Major Crump returned at daylight with instructions for me to join General Buford, who was in front with his division and Mabry's brigade, assume command of the whole force, skirmish with the enemy, and make him develop his strength, but not to bring on a general engagement. I had some difficulty in finding General Buford, but at length came up with him on the evening of the 10th near Pontotoc, and then made my dispositions to carry out the instructions I had received. General Buford, acting under instructions from General Forrest, had sent to Okolona one of his brigades and a section of artillery. I wrote at once to the major-general that the enemy was moving very slowly, and usually with a line of battle and skirmishers about one mile in length, and that I could not without artillery make him develop his strength without endangering a general engagement, which I was instructed to avoid. He replied declining to send me artillery, but directing me to hold the enemy in check two days longer, if possible, until he could prepare to receive him near Okolona. This order was received on the night of the 11th instant. We had been skirmishing with him since the evening of the 10th, and held him in check very easily. Colonel McCulloch had skirmished with him on the morning of the 11th from a point two miles north to one four miles south of Pontotoc, losing 1 man killed and 1 wounded. Here he was relieved by General Lyon's brigade, which was dismounted and well posted in a strong position on Pinson's Hill.

The enemy's main force reached Pontotoc about 9 a. m. on the 11th, but did not attempt to move out farther than our picket on that day. Being instructed to prevent his moving in any direction without my knowledge, I placed Barteau's regiment on the Tupelo road, and Rucker's brigade on the Cotton-Gin road with orders to watch the Tupelo road and to re-enforce Colonel Barteau if necessary without awaiting further orders. General Lyon's and Colonel Mabry's brigades, under General Buford, were placed on the Okolona stage road, and McCulloch's brigade was stationed on the Houston road, and all these dispositions were communicated to Major-General Forrest. On the night of the 11th instant, under orders from Forrest, Barteau's regiment was sent to the rear.

On the morning of the 12th a brigade of the enemy's cavalry made an attack on General Lyon's position, but were easily repulsed. They also moved out three miles on the Houston road and were checked by Willis' battalion, of McCulloch's brigade, and five miles on the Tupelo road, where they were driven back by a portion of Rucker's brigade, under Colonel Duff. About this time (9 a. m. on the 12th) I received orders from the major-general to send one of my brigades immediately to the rear, and to let the enemy come on if he would, as everything was ready to receive him. Under this order I started Rucker's brigade to the rear, and all the wagon and ordnance trains six miles back on the Okolona road, and about 6 o'clock in the evening was withdrawing the whole command, when Colonel Galloway, of General Forrest's staff, came up and ordered me to remain where I was, stating that Generals Lee and Forrest would be up that night with all the force, to give battle there, and that he had ordered Rucker's brigade and the wagon trains back. This sudden change of orders, being made at night, produced some confusion.

Colonels Barteau and Rucker having both been withdrawn from my right flank the Tupelo road was left open, and although Colonel Rucker moved back to his old position that night, he did not feel authorized to act upon his old orders. The result was the enemy moved the next morning (13th) on the Tupelo road, and his advance was ten miles from Pontotoc before any orders were received as to what movement should be made. I supposed that we would fall back to the place selected for battle near Egypt Station, and that the enemy was attempting to get there before us. I therefore took Roddey's and Rucker's brigades and moved at once to the fords on Chauappa Creek, with a view of preceding the enemy and holding him in check until our forces could get into position and receive him. While moving, however, I received orders from General Lee to attack the enemy vigorously in flank, and did so with Rucker's brigade, leaving General Roddey to take possession of the fords, which I considered important. We came upon the enemy at Bartram's Shop, eight miles west of Tupelo, and attacked him at once. We took him by surprise, and got possession of his train at first, and killed the mules, so that he was forced to abandon and burn 7 wagons, 1 caisson, and 2 ambulances, but his infantry rallied, and by superior numbers forced us to retire. Not long after this General Forrest, who was in the rear with two brigades, came up, and we went with him to the infantry camp, four miles west of Tupelo, where we remained during the night.

Next morning (the 14th) I was ordered to move up my division dismounted, and did so, marching the men about two miles, and as there was some change in the orders about our position after we came upon the field, there was consequently marching and countermarching, which proved very exhausting to men unaccustomed to marching on foot. We were placed in reserve, and soon after we had obtained our position the line in front advanced to the attack. General Buford's division was in the center, General Roddey's brigade was on the right, and Colonel Mabry's brigade on the left. As soon as they became well engaged I was ordered to advance, and while moving received three different orders. From General Forrest I received an order to move to the right and support General Roddey; from General Lee to move to the left and support Colonel Mabry, and from General Buford an order stating that I should move, by direction of General Lee, to relieve him on the center. Major-General Forrest being my immediate superior, I obeyed his order and moved to the right, but before I had reached the desired position another order from General Lee in person divided my command, leaving McCulloch's brigade in reserve and moving Rucker's brigade to the left to charge at a double-quick and with a shout. I moved in person on the left of Rucker's brigade, Colonel Rucker being on the right, and we passed over plowed ground and through a corn-field, in full view of the enemy, for 2,000 yards, under fire of three pieces of artillery and small-arms from the enemy, strongly posted on an elevated and wooded ridge to the left and rear of Harrisburg. Before we reached the position to charge many of the men fainted from exhaustion and the remainder were unable to drive the enemy from his position. After an ineffectual effort to gain the hill we fell back to a position in a lane which afforded some little shelter. Colonel Rucker, with his little brigade, behaved with as much gallantry as men could under similar circumstances, as the heavy list of killed and wounded will prove; yet they were unable to accomplish anything. Colonel Mabry's and Colonel Bell's brigades, on our immediate right, having exhausted their ammunition, were ordered back. Colonel Rucker was then withdrawn. Colonel McCul-

loch's brigade, being well posted in reserve, covered the retreat and the enemy did not pursue.

On the evening of the 14th the enemy commenced to burn the houses in Harrisburg, and I advanced with McCulloch's brigade, some skirmishers from the First Mississippi Infantry, and one piece of artillery to feel for their position, and found it strongly taken at Harrisburg. The artillery obtained a good position and did much execution, throwing shell into the fires which the enemy had kindled, and by the light of which he could be seen moving about. After some skirmishing, in which we lost 6 men wounded, we retired after dark to our old position. About this time Major-General Forrest, with Rucker's brigade, mounted, moved on the enemy's left and approached very near to his camps. His (the enemy's) first line fell back upon the main body, and at once opened the heaviest fire of small-arms which was heard during the engagement. We suffered but little, however. The enemy is reported to have suffered very severely. It is supposed that their own men fired into each other in the darkness of the night.

On the morning of the 15th we awaited an attack from the enemy until about 11 o'clock, when, finding he could not be drawn out from his chosen ground, I was ordered forward with McCulloch's brigade (mounted) to ascertain where he was and what he was doing. After skirmishing about an hour I got in sight of the Ellistown road, and found him retreating, and at once reported the fact to Lieutenant-General Lee. As soon as we could get ready our entire line was advanced on Harrisburg, the enemy's rear fell back, and the pursuit began. General Buford's division led our advance, and I followed with McCulloch's brigade. When we reached [Old] Town Creek, four miles from Tupelo, the enemy's whole force was found encamped and waiting for the assault. General Buford's pursuing column was met by a vigorous attack from the enemy, who was in position, and he was soon driven back in confusion. Three very emphatic orders were sent me to hurry forward McCulloch's brigade into the fight, and they were put into it by regiments before I could have the brigade formed; consequently the advanced regiments were driven back in confusion before the rear could be engaged. I was ordered to send one regiment, mounted, to the corn-field on the left, and taking Forrest's regiment (Lieutenant-Colonel Kelley), I went with it myself until I received a notification from one of my staff that the enemy was 100 yards in my rear and on my right, but I could not see them, nor they me, because of the corn and slight ridge separating us. At the same time that I received this information I received orders from General Forrest to assume command and withdraw the troops, as he was wounded. I returned at once to the rear and found our men falling back and the enemy pressing up to the position on which I had left my brigade, and Col. R. McCulloch severely wounded. I sent orders to General Buford at once to form his men, and received an answer that he could not form. On repeating my order I was told he had formed three companies. I drew McCulloch's brigade back about 400 yards in rear of the position from which we had been driven, and formed them in line, mounted. We waited about one hour to see if the enemy would advance. As he did not, I ordered the brigade back to its camp in accordance with instructions I had received to withdraw the troops, and went in person in search of Lieutenant-General Lee. I found him striving to rally General Buford's division, and determined not to withdraw. General Buford was ordered to picket the position which we then held, and I was ordered to relieve him at 3 o'clock next morning; but as General Buford could not collect men enough from his division to hold the

position McCulloch's brigade was ordered back, and held it during the night.

The enemy commenced his retreat next morning, and I pursued him two days with Rucker's and Roddey's brigades, and skirmished with them slightly as directed, losing 5 men wounded. The enemy returned by way of New Albany instead of moving straight forward from Ellistown to Kelly's Mill, as scouts reported they were moving, and thus foiled an attack on his flank which General Roddey had prepared to make near Kelly's Mill. The enemy was superior to us in numbers, and awaited us in strongly-selected and fortified positions, acting always on the defensive; consequently we were repulsed with heavy loss in every engagement, yet our men exhibited the most desperate courage, and sustained themselves as well as men could in so unequal a contest.

My brigade commanders (Cols. Robert McCulloch and Edmund W. Rucker) displayed their proverbial gallantry and were conspicuous in the fight, and I regret to report both severely wounded in the front lines of their respective brigades. Col. W. L. Duff was wounded in the arm while charging with his usual impetuosity, and Lieutenant-Colonel Chalmers had his horse killed in the fight; but where all fought with a stubborn valor, which struck terror to the hearts of superior numbers and made them stand closely to their fortified positions, it is needless to name individuals.

Our loss was severe and much to be lamented. The Seventh Tennessee mourns the loss of Captains Statler and Charlie Claiborne; the Eighteenth Mississippi, Captain Middleton; the Second Missouri, Lieutenant Murray; all noble and daring young men, and who gave undoubted promise that with life spared they would have filled high places in the army of the Confederacy.

To my own staff—Capt. W. A. Goodman, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. B. S. Crump and Maj. A. G. Mills; Capts. L. T. Lindsey and Ed. Daley; Lieut. G. T. Banks and Lieut H. Ginder, of the Engineer Corps—I must return my acknowledgments. Their bearing throughout was in the highest degree commendable. At the same time it is just that I particularize Captain Goodman for rare coolness, activity, and daring.

The loss of my command is in killed 57, in wounded 255, as will be seen by reference to list,* marked A, in appendix herewith forwarded.

For a more particular and detailed account of the part taken by this command in these several engagements I refer you to the reports * of my subordinate officers, herewith forwarded, marked B.

I cannot close this report without mentioning the robbery and desolation which attended the march of the invading army. Every species of vandalism was committed. Not only were non combatant citizens maltreated, their houses rifled of clothing, money, and other valuables, besides the theft of every pound of bacon and every ounce of meal, but the same course of rapine and cruelty was shown toward unprotected widows and orphans, who were stripped of their all, and in many cases turned out of doors, with nothing left them save the wearing apparel upon their persons. Cows and calves were killed from mere wantonness, and left in private yards and on the public thoroughfares.

Although our loss in killed and wounded was severe, we nevertheless succeeded in driving the enemy back. He may have destroyed much valuable property and produced great suffering and hardship in the immediate line of his march, yet the great, grand, and leading object of his raid—the destruction of these rich valleys and prairies, with their

* Not found.

untold agricultural wealth—was signally defeated, and this region is again, comparatively, saved. In short, with our heavy losses, we yet can claim to have won for our country another decided triumph.

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding First Division.

Maj. C. W. ANDERSON, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 47.

Report of Brig. Gen. Abraham Buford, C. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Egypt, Miss., July 22, 1864.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my division during the late engagement in and around Tupelo:

My division was composed of Lyon's brigade, comprising the Third, Seventh, Eighth, and Faulkner's Kentucky Regiments, 900 strong; Bell's brigade, comprising the Second, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth, and Newsom's Tennessee Regiments, 1,300 strong, and Mabry's brigade, temporarily attached to the division, comprising the Sixth and Thirty-eighth Mississippi, Fourth Mississippi and Fourteenth Confederate Regiments, 1,000 strong; in all, 3,200 effective men.

On the 7th of July I was ordered to send Bell's brigade to Ellistown. He accordingly moved at 5 o'clock the morning of the 8th for that point, and guarded the approach from Ripley via Ellistown to Tupelo.

On the morning of the 9th, by order of Major-General Forrest, I moved from Tupelo to Ellistown with the Kentucky brigade, Brigadier-General Lyon commanding. At this point I was joined by Col. H. P. Mabry with his brigade of Mississippians, who had moved from Saltillo. Learning from scouts that the enemy were not advancing on the Ripley and Ellistown road, but on the road from Ripley via New Albany to Pontotoc, I moved my division to the latter place, marching all night, halting about daylight two miles from Pontotoc. I received during the day several orders directing me to develop the enemy's strength, not to bring on a general engagement, but keep in the enemy's front and on his flanks and gradually fall back to Okolona. I accordingly made dispositions to carry out these orders. I sent a regiment of Mabry's brigade, Colonel Isham Harrison commanding, accompanied by a staff officer, toward Plentytude, on the Plentytude and Chesterville road. I ordered Colonel Bell to send the Second Tennessee, Colonel Barteau commanding, in the direction of New Albany. I had hardly made these dispositions, and was preparing to make others, when, at 7.30 a. m. on the 10th of July, I received an order from Major-General Forrest to get on the Chesterville road, if I could, and join the command at Okolona, and to send a squadron of 100 good men in rear of the enemy to cut off his communications, &c. I immediately detached 100 picked men, under Captain Tyler, Company A, Faulkner's (Kentucky) regiment, to proceed to rear of the enemy and carry out the instructions I had received. For the operations of this squadron I refer to the report of Captain Tyler, herewith forwarded. About 9 a. m. I was joined at Pontotoc by McCulloch's brigade, of Chalmers' division.

I left Pontotoc about 1 a. m. Sunday, 10th of July, and marched to a strong position on a creek five or six miles from the town, leaving McCulloch's brigade at Pontotoc and Barteau's regiment (Second Tennessee) on the Pontotoc and New Albany road to skirmish with the enemy and gradually fall back. During the day I received orders to report to

Brigadier-General Chalmers, who had been fully instructed by the major-general commanding, and to co-operate with him. I did so.

The enemy made his appearance Monday morning, 11th instant, in Pontotoc. His force consisted of 13,000 infantry (including one brigade of negroes), 2,500 cavalry, and 24 pieces of artillery, under command of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith. This force was admirably equipped, commanded by an officer of experience and skill, and moved with great caution, always prepared. Colonel McCulloch's brigade and Colonel Barteau's regiment were gradually driven, and fell back three miles on the Pontotoc and Okolona road. Dispositions were made to hold the enemy in check.

On Tuesday morning the enemy advanced and Lyon's brigade met them. The enemy's cavalry dismounted and moved against the position taken in the road by this brigade, but were handsomely repulsed. Tuesday night Generals Lee and Forrest arrived on the field, bringing with them the entire force of infantry and dismounted cavalry. I reported to them all the information in my knowledge, and the fact that up to that time I had discovered no evidence of the demoralized condition of the enemy, but had found him ever ready for action.

On Wednesday it was discovered that the enemy had left Pontotoc that morning and was marching on Tupelo. I was immediately ordered to move on his flank on the Pontotoc and Carmargo Ferry road, known as the Chauappa Valley road, leading via Doctor Calhoun's house to Verona. I did so, moving on his right flank, Colonel Bell's brigade in advance. General Lyon was relieved from his brigade and ordered to take command of the division of infantry. The command of the Kentucky brigade then devolved on Colonel Crossland, Seventh Kentucky Regiment. General Forrest, with Mabry's brigade, followed immediately in rear of the enemy. About 5 o'clock Wednesday evening (13th), under the order of Lieutenant-General Lee, with Bell's brigade and a section of artillery from Morton's battery, I attacked the enemy on his right flank during the march. At no time had I found the enemy unprepared. He marched with his column well closed up, his wagon train well protected, and his flanks covered in an admirable manner, evincing at all times a readiness to meet any attack, and showing careful generalship. After fighting him about an hour, suffering considerable loss, the enemy was heavily re-enforced and I was compelled to withdraw the brigade from action. They fell back and reformed across a creek. The Kentucky brigade having by this time arrived at the scene of action, I formed the two brigades to repel any attack that might be made, but the enemy being pushed in the rear moved on to Harrisburg. I followed him to within two miles of that place, when I joined General Forrest at the intersection of the Harrisburg and Verona and the Pontotoc and Tupelo roads. The enemy formed his line at Harrisburg, where he had a strong, natural position, and during the night threw up a line of fortifications and awaited an attack from us. I camped for the night, throwing the Kentucky brigade forward on picket.

During the night I received orders to bring up my division to the cross-roads by daylight next morning, about a mile and a half from Harrisburg. The troops were there formed for the attack—Mabry's brigade on the left of the road from Pontotoc to Tupelo, the Kentucky brigade on the right, and Bell's brigade immediately in rear of Mabry's brigade as a support. Brigadier-General Roddey's division was formed on the right of the Kentucky brigade. Chalmers' division of cavalry and Lyon's division of infantry were held as reserves. About 7 p. m. I was ordered to move forward to the attack, when I modestly expressed the opinion that the attack should not be a direct one, but the majority

of the forces should be thrown on the Verona and Tupelo road, and a vigorous assault made on his left flank; that a direct charge was what the enemy most desired, and for which he was strongly posted both by nature and art. The ground moved over was open timber intersected by hills and ravines. In moving forward the Kentucky brigade obliqued to the right, in order to connect with Roddey's division, Mabry's brigade obliqued to the left. Observing these intervals, I reported the fact to General Lee, who immediately ordered Colonel Bell to move forward and form between Mabry's and Crossland's brigades. The accompanying plan* will show the disposition of my division for the attack. Immediately in front of the enemy's position, which was on elevated ground commanding the entire approach, the country was open, there being no timber in front for a distance of 100 or 200 yards at different points of his line. The enemy's skirmishers were driven in. When the Kentucky brigade arrived at the edge of the timber, discovering the enemy's position, raising a shout they charged his line of works. The enemy reserved his fire until our men were in close range, and poured upon them a galling fire. They continued, however, to advance. The enemy's artillery was fired with great rapidity, charged with canister, upon our advancing columns. Perceiving that the force on our extreme right (Roddey's) did not advance, the enemy turned the fire of his batteries, posted on an elevation in Roddey's front, on the advancing Kentuckians, and they, under a galling fire of musketry and artillery both in front and obliquely from the enemy in Roddey's front, were compelled to fall back. They had advanced, however, to the enemy's intrenchments. Some fell and were taken prisoners within his line, and several within thirty steps of his breast-works. Colonel Faulkner's horse was killed within sixty steps under him. The loss was very severe in this charge, and it was only under a fire that dealt death on every side and decimated their ranks fully one-third that they were forced to fall back. Mabry's and Bell's brigades advanced to within close musket-range and engaged the enemy. Approaching gradually they poured a very destructive fire upon his line. Arriving at the open space and having to cross a cornfield, they slowly advanced, but so deadly was the concentrated fire that, after penetrating some fifty steps, they retired to the cover of timber, where they kept up a heavy and continual fire upon the enemy for three hours, dealing destruction in his ranks. General Chalmers' division was ordered forward to relieve my command, and I was directed to fall back and hold my command immediately in rear of the position where the first line of battle was formed. During the night I was ordered to mount Bell's brigade and station it at Doctor Calhoun's house, to be in readiness to oppose the enemy if an advance was made toward Verona, and the Kentucky brigade to be thrown between the enemy and Doctor Calhoun's house. I was further ordered to send a mounted regiment from Mabry's brigade through Harrisburg, to ascertain what the enemy was doing, while the remainder of that brigade was left in its original position. I made the dispositions required by these orders, and the next morning (Friday, the 15th of July) I was ordered to attack the enemy on his left flank on the Verona road. I moved against him with Bell's and Crossland's brigades, and drove him back about one mile to the cover of timber upon his main line. I then halted, threw out a line of skirmishers to hold the enemy in check, and rested my division, who were exhausted from hard fighting, the excessive heat, and want of water. I had eighty men carried off the field that morning

*See p. 334.

perfectly exhausted, most of whom were insensible. About 2 p. m. I received orders to move up, as the enemy were evidently retreating on the road to Ellistown, and to pursue him vigorously. I marched on the Harrisburg and Ellistown road, Bell's brigade in the advance, and commenced the pursuit. Rice's battery was also ordered to report to me. I overtook the enemy's rear at Old Town Creek, five miles from Tupelo. I ordered Rice's battery immediately in position on elevated ground, which commanded the bottom and the crossing of the creek, and opened on the retiring enemy. I formed Bell's and Crossland's brigades on either side of the road and moved forward. From casualties of action, from exhaustion, and from broken-down horses, my division, now composed of those two brigades (Mabry's having been sent on another road), was reduced to less than a thousand. I drove the enemy's rear before me to the creek bottom, with considerable loss. Rice's battery did good execution. The enemy finding himself pushed in the rear immediately re-enforced his rear guard with two brigades of infantry, whom I fought for thirty minutes. The support I was expecting not arriving, and the force of the enemy being so much superior to my own, I was forced to withdraw. Colonel McCulloch came up soon afterward with his brigade, engaged the enemy, and was driven back. The division was then, by order, withdrawn from the pursuit, and returned to camp near Harrisburg.

Words are inadequate to express the daring action, the imperturbable bravery, the indomitable endurance exhibited by both officers and men. The country has rarely witnessed such boldness of execution as was performed by the troops of the division. They attacked with precision and earnestness, determined not to give up the struggle until the enemy was driven from the field.

The long list of dead and wounded echo the history of their actions. To Colonel Harrison, Lieutenant-Colonels Cage and Nelson, and Major McCay, of Mabry's brigade of Mississippians, who fell in the foremost rank, every meed of praise for bravery, coolness, and gallant bearing on the march, and especially in action, is due. They fill a soldier's grave, deeply lamented, but are a monument of themselves, the reflection of whose lives will add to the determination of their surviving comrades to fight on until the blessings of peace and independence crown our efforts.

The brave and lamented Sherrill, lieutenant-colonel Seventh Kentucky, deserves the most commendable notice for his actions. A modest, retiring officer, he was yet ever found in the thickest of the fight cheering forward his men until the missile of death laid him low.

The long list of field and line officers and men wounded shows the deadly nature of the conflict, and their daring and devotion to duty.

I take the highest pleasure in mentioning as worthy of the notice of their superiors and of the Government the following-named officers: Brig. Gen. T. H. Bell, commanding brigade; Col. Ed. Crossland, commanding brigade, who was severely wounded; Col. H. P. Mabry, commanding brigade (the coolness with which these officers maneuvered their commands under a most galling fire, their ready appreciation of positions and full obedience to all orders, were specially noted); Cols. W. W. Faulkner, Faulkner's (Kentucky) regiment; R. M. Russell, Fifteenth Tennessee; A. N. Wilson, Sixteenth Tennessee; C. R. Barteau, Second Tennessee; J. F. Newsom, Newsom's (Tennessee) regiment (all wounded); G. A. C. Holt, Third Kentucky; Lieutenant-Colonels Stockdale, Fourth Confederate [Fourth Mississippi Cavalry] (wounded); A. R. Shacklett, Eighth Kentucky; Wisdom, Newsom's (Tennessee) regiment (wounded); J. A. Forrest, Sixteenth Tennessee; and Majors Hale, Seventh Ken-

tucky (severely wounded); Parham, Sixteenth Tennessee (wounded), and T. S. Tate, Faulkner's (Kentucky) regiment, all displayed evidences of soldierly qualities, both in action and in the manner of handling their troops, that merit approbation from all superiors. Captain Rice, Rice's battery, should not be forgotten; his battery did fine execution. The gallant list of line officers who fully performed all duties required of them should not be forgotten by their generals. To the privates no flattering words can add to their deeds. If we desire to look for deeds of noble daring, and worthy of imitation, we must go to the ranks.

For particular mention of officers and men I refer to accompanying reports of brigade and regimental commanders.

The loss sustained by my division, including Mabry's brigade, was: Officers—killed, 22; wounded, 104; total, 126. Enlisted men—killed, 131; wounded, 694; total, 825. Grand total, 951. That sustained by the enemy was much heavier, and does not fall short of 2,000. The missing amount to 48, including 3 officers.

In conclusion, I would call attention to the meritorious actions of my staff. They cheerfully, promptly, and with bravery carried every order and performed every duty required of them. I am especially indebted to Chief Surg. Thomas F. Clardy, who, in addition to his professional duties, materially aided me as aide-de-camp. I am also indebted to Lieut. D. A. Given, aide-de-camp, and acting assistant adjutant-general in the absence of Captain Crowder; Capt. F. G. Terry, Eighth Kentucky, acting assistant inspector-general, and to Major Matthews and Captain James, volunteer aides, for their devotion. I was deprived by sickness of the aid of Capt. Thomas M. Crowder, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. H. Nicholson, acting assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. D. E. Myers, aide, who were at hospital.

I would call attention to the energy and promptness displayed by Lieut. John D. Gardner, ordnance officer of the division, who, being the only officer who had his train of ordnance on the field, distributed to the whole army. This officer has always been on the ground, diligent in the discharge of his duties, ready at all times, and merits promotion.

I would mention as performing their whole duty faithfully and fearlessly Capt. William Campbell and eighty men of Morgan's command, who, having escaped through the lines in this direction, volunteered for the fight. Their loss was 5 killed, 19 wounded, and 2 missing.

My escort (Capt. J. Clay Horne, Company M, Third Kentucky Regiment) were ever ready to obey all orders required of them, and gave valuable information of movements and disposition of enemy.

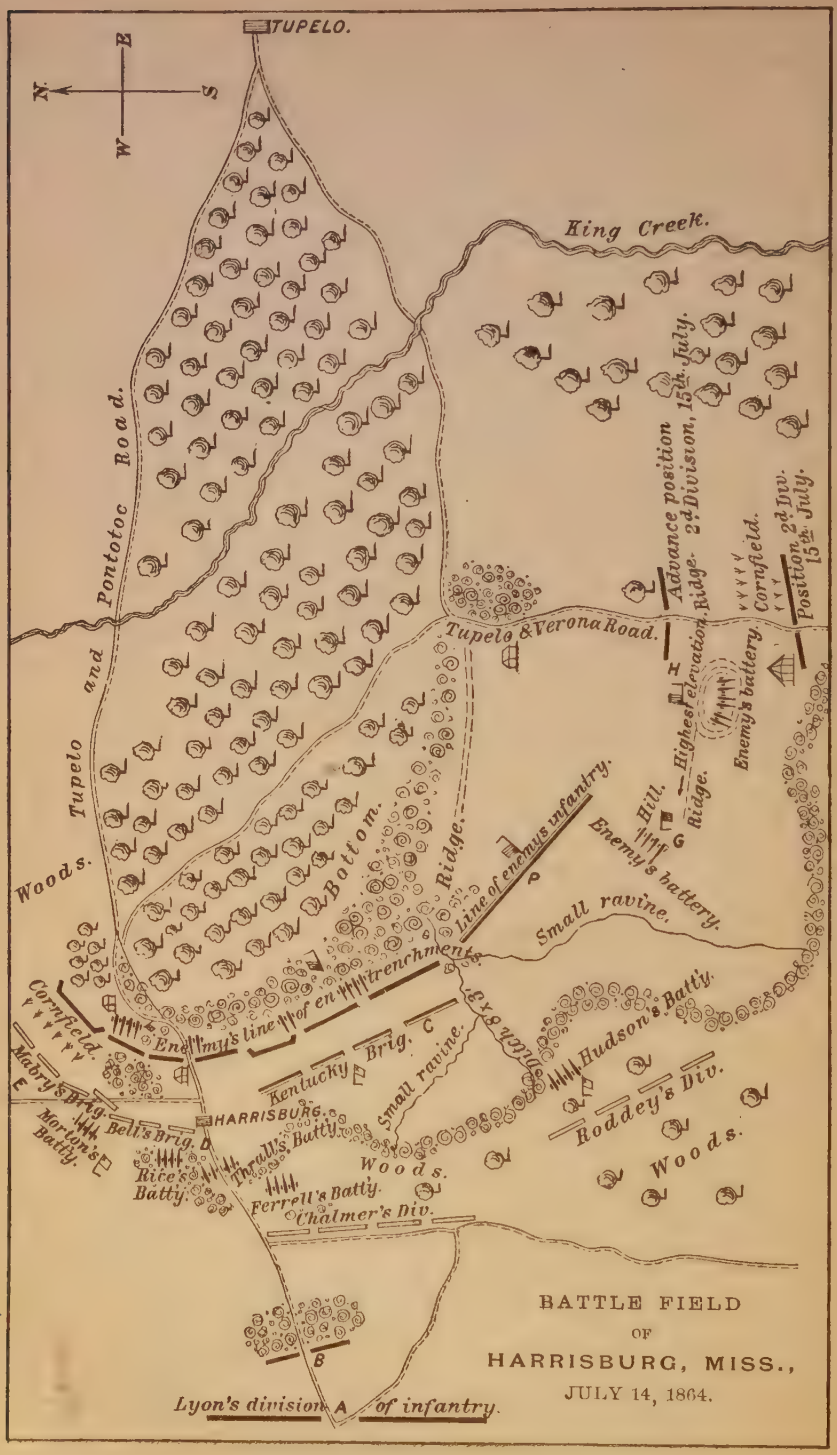
The record of this action shows that the Second Division performed with alacrity and spirit every duty required of them, whether in attacking the enemy in front, on the flank, or on the pursuit, and few troops have ever borne themselves on a field with more distinguished courage, with more patient endurance, or with the loss of so many field officers, there being seven regiments which were deprived of every field officer by the casualties of action.

A list of the killed and wounded is herewith appended.

My command was supplied with forage and provisions through the exertions of my chief quartermaster, Capt. J. L. Lea, and my acting commissary, Maj. J. R. Finch.

A. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Maj. J. P. STRANGE, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*


TUPELO.
N
E
S
W
King Creek.
Tupelo and Pontotoc Road.
Woods.
Bottom.
Ridge.
Tupelo & Verona Road.
Advance position 2d Division, 15th July.
Highest elevation Ridge.
Cornfield.
Position 2d Div. 15th July.
Enemy's battery.
Hill.
Ridge.
Enemy's battery.
Line of enemy's infantry.
Small ravine.
Enemy's line of entrenchments.
Cornfield.
Maory's Batty.
Mortlin's Batty.
Bell's Brig.
HARRISBURG.
Kentucky Brig.
Small ravine.
Thrall's Batty.
Rice's Batty.
Ferrell's Batty.
Chalmer's Div.
Woods.
Green's Brig.
Hudson's Batty.
Roddey's Div.
Woods.
BATTLE FIELD
OF
HARRISBURG, MISS.,
JULY 14, 1864.
Lyon's division of infantry.
A
B
C
D
E
G
H

Return of casualties in the Second Division, Forrest's Cavalry, at the battle of Harrisburg, Miss., July 13–15, 1864.

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Third Brigade.							
3d Kentucky (Holt's regiment)	2	17	5	64	2	17	107
7th Kentucky (Crossland's regiment)	2	8	9	52	.....	2	73
8th Kentucky (Shacklett's regiment)	.....	6	2	19	.....	5	32
12th Kentucky (Faulkner's regiment)	3	13	3	71	.....	4	94
Total	7	44	19	206	2	28	306
Fourth Brigade.							
2d Tennessee (Barteau's regiment)	2	6	15	43	.....	.....	66
15th Tennessee (Russell's regiment)	1	11	9	84	.....	.....	105
16th Tennessee (Wilson's regiment)	2	18	13	101	.....	.....	134
19th Tennessee (Newsom's regiment)	.....	7	17	71	.....	.....	95
Total	5	42	54	299	.....	.....	400
Mabry's Brigade.							
14th Confederate	2	8	10	51	.....	1	72
4th Mississippi	2	11	5	34	.....	.....	52
6th Mississippi	5	8	5	41	1	13	73
38th Mississippi (mounted infantry)	3	15	8	44	.....	4	74
Total	12	42	28	170	1	18	271
Morgan's command (remnants)	.....	1	2	16	.....	.....	19
Grand total	24	129	103	691	3	46	996

OFFICERS KILLED.

14th Confederate: Lieut. Col. John B. Cage (mortally wounded), Capt. J. R. Quin, and Lieut. C. A. Gatlin.

3d Kentucky: Lieuts. H. H. Bynum and J. A. Fuller.

7th Kentucky: Lieut. Col. L. J. Sherrill and Capt. P. D. Watson.

12th Kentucky: Capt. N. F. Davis, Lieut. O. P. O'Brien, and Ensign G. W. Dunn.

4th Mississippi: Capts. William M. Martin and John B. McEwen.

6th Mississippi: Col. Isham Harrison, Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Nelson, Capt. T. G. Fields, and Lieuts. W. D. Carrington and A. D. Clifton.

38th Mississippi: Maj. R. C. McCay, and Lieuts. Jesse W. Ball and T. H. Wade.

2d Tennessee: Capt. J. M. Eastes (mortally wounded), and Lieuts. J. E. Dunning, A. H. French (mortally wounded), and A. W. Lipscomb.

15th Tennessee: Capt. J. M. Fields, Lieut. T. Hawkins (mortally wounded).

16th Tennessee: Lieut. S. C. Kennedy and Ensign Thomas Paine.

19th Tennessee: Capt. W. D. Stratton and Lieuts. W. T. Hollis and J. P. Meeks (mortally wounded).

No. 48.

Report of Col. Edward Crossland, Seventh Kentucky Mounted Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Near Egypt Station, July 21, 1864.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Third Brigade during the actions of the 13th, 14th, and 15th of July:

General Lyon was relieved of the command of this brigade by order of General Lee and assigned to duty as commanding officer of division

of infantry on the 12th instant, and I thereupon assumed command of the brigade. The brigade was then watching the movements of the enemy, who was encamped near Pontotoc.

On the morning of the 13th I received orders to move forward on the Chauappa Valley road on the flanks of the enemy, who were marching to Tupelo. Bell's brigade was in the advance. Late in the evening firing in front gave intimation that an attack had been made, and soon afterward I received orders to move rapidly forward. Faulkner's (Kentucky) regiment was sent at full speed, and I followed as quickly as possible with the Third, Seventh, and Eighth Kentucky Regiments. I found that General Buford had attacked the enemy on his flank near Calhoun's Cross-Roads with Bell's brigade. When I arrived Bell's brigade was falling back in some confusion. I dismounted, formed line, and covered his retreat, and awaited an attack from the enemy. Colonel Bell reformed his brigade on my line. The enemy not attacking us, we were remounted and pursued him to within two miles of Harrisburg. Halting, the brigade was ordered on picket a short distance in advance, and throwing forward a strong line of skirmishers, I rested for the night.

Early in the morning my skirmishers engaged those of the enemy, keeping up a brisk and constant fire. About 7 o'clock my brigade was formed in line on the right of the road, Mabry's brigade being on my left and Roddey's division on my right. I was ordered to move forward to the attack. I drove in the enemy's line of skirmishers, and when within 500 yards discovered the enemy's position. Though ordered to move surely and steadily, it was impossible to restrain the ardor of my men. Believing that they were strongly supported both on the right and left, raising a shout they charged forward on the enemy's line, keeping up a constant and destructive fire. Arriving within 200 yards of the enemy's line, exposed during the whole time in an open field to a most terrific fire of artillery and small-arms from a force greatly superior to their own and strongly intrenched, the enemy suddenly opened an enfilading fire from both flanks. This fire was most destructive to my line. Roddey's division had for some cause not advanced with my brigade. The enemy perceiving this turned his batteries (planted in Roddey's front) upon my advancing line. His infantry also opened a cross-fire. The failure of Roddey's division to advance, and thus draw the fire of the enemy on my right flank, was fatal to my men. The line wavered for a moment, but they seemed endued with fresh vigor, and again charged forward, intent upon carrying the enemy's works and driving him before them; but the fire was too galling. The ranks were decimated; they were literally mowed down. Some of my best officers were either killed or wounded. The brigade was compelled to fall back; not, however, until it had reached the enemy's line. Some of my brave men fell within the enemy's works, some within a few feet of them, and Colonel Faulkner had his horse killed under him in a few yards of the enemy and he himself severely wounded. The troops fell back to the road in confusion, being subjected to the same direct and oblique fire in retreating for a distance of over 500 yards. It was soon rallied, but my men were exhausted; the heat was most intense. For an hour they had been under a terrific fire, and after reforming I was ordered to rest. I soon received an order to move with the brigade on the road leading from Verona to Tupelo, and guard against any advance the enemy might make on the former place. I did so, but no movement was made by the enemy.

On the morning of the 15th I was ordered to move forward toward Tupelo. When within two miles and a half thereof the brigade was dismounted and formed in line, Bell's brigade being on my left and Rucker's on my right. I moved forward against the position of the enemy (his left flank) and drove his skirmishers upon his main line. Still advancing, I soon encountered his main force and fought him over one hour, doing good execution and driving him back into the woods. The firing then ceased on both sides except skirmishing. After a short interval I was ordered to remount and follow Bell's brigade, as the enemy were retreating on the Ellistown road. Rapidly moving, at Old Town Creek I found Bell's brigade engaging the enemy. The Third Brigade was quickly dismounted and placed in position and then moved forward to the attack. Here I was seriously wounded and compelled to retire from the field, the command devolving on Lieut. Col. A. R. Shacklett, Eighth Kentucky Regiment. Here fell the modest and gallant Lieut. Col. L. J. Sherrill, Seventh Kentucky, than whom the country had no braver defender. He fell in the front rank, and fills a Christian soldier's grave. The heroic Major Hale, Seventh Kentucky, was also severely wounded at this place. This regiment was thus deprived of its field officers. Colonel Holt, Third Kentucky, had been prostrated by sunstroke and removed from the field, and the Third Kentucky was without a field officer.

The action on the 14th was the most severe and destructive ever encountered by the troops of this brigade, who are veterans in the service. Their loss was unprecedented. Nobly each man did his duty; none failed to respond to the charge; there was no laggard there, no coward; every one was alive to the interest he had personally in our great contest for freedom and the measure required at his hands.

I would mention as worthy of all commendation for their activity, their bravery, and the manner in which they maneuvered their commands, Col. W. W. Faulkner; Lieut. Col. A. R. Shacklett, Eighth Kentucky; Col. G. A. C. Holt, Third Kentucky; Maj. H. S. Hale, Seventh Kentucky, and Maj. T. S. Tate, Faulkner's Kentucky regiment. This mention is no mere customary adulation. These officers deserve the highest credit for their actions, and should receive the most honorable notice at the hands of their superiors and their Government. A braver, more active, more untiring set of line officers than those of the several regiments of the Third Brigade are not to be found in the army. Where one and all are truly heroes it is invidious to draw distinctions.

My loss was 297 killed and wounded in less than 800. A list* is herewith appended.

To the officers on my staff—Capt. C. L. Randle, Company A, Seventh Kentucky; Lieut. James A. Turk, acting assistant inspector-general; Maj. J. R. Smith, commissary of subsistence, and Lieutenant Galbraith, acting aide-de-camp—my thanks are due for their activity, obedience, and gallantry in conveying all orders.

I would mention the very valuable assistance afforded me during the second day's fight by Major Hale, of the Seventh Kentucky. This officer has few superiors in the service, and is entitled to special mention for his distinguished bravery.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

ED. CROSSLAND,

Colonel Seventh Kentucky, Comdg. Third Brigade.

Capt. THOMAS M. CROWDER *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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*Not found, but see Buford's return, p. 335.

No. 49.

Report of Col. Gustavus A. C. Holt, Third Kentucky Mounted Infantry.

Arriving at the regiment on the night of the 14th instant, resumed command, and, with the brigade, moved on the Verona and Tupelo road to the front on the succeeding morning at early daylight. After advancing nearly three miles the command was dismounted, prepared for action, and thrown into line of battle on the right of the road in the field. Skirmishers were deployed and moved in advance of the line, and after driving the enemy's skirmishers to the timber beyond the field, near three-quarters of a mile from the place where the line began, the advance came in contact with his line of battle in position in the skirts of the woods, and were driven back on our line, with some loss. Our line was then halted to receive the attack. It came, and was easily driven back, leaving his dead on the field. Remaining in the field until 2 p. m., without shade of any kind and but poorly supplied with water, one-fourth of the regiment was compelled to leave the field or be carried off by the Infirmary Corps, through exhaustion and overheat; and when the command was again mounted to pursue the enemy not more than three-fourths of the regiment were able to take the saddle. We then pursued the enemy four or five miles, came up with him, finding him in line on a small creek. The Seventh Kentucky Regiment was dismounted and moved forward, and then the Third Kentucky Regiment to its support. After advancing some 400 yards, over an open field, under a sharp fire, we took position on the slope of a hill and in the woods on the right, and after maintaining a severe contest for near half an hour were repulsed and compelled to retire and take position a little to the left and rear of our former position. Becoming exhausted from labor and overheat, I left the field and was taken to the field hospital, and within half an hour the regiment was remounted and then encamped for the night at a creek a mile or two in the rear.

Accompanying this is a list of the casualties of this regiment.*

Respectfully submitted.

G. A. C. HOLT,
Colonel Third Kentucky Regiment.

Capt. W. D. McKAY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 50.

Report of Capt. S. Paine Ridgway, Third Kentucky Mounted Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD KENTUCKY REGIMENT,
July 19, 1864.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the late engagements with the enemy at and near Harrisburg, Miss.:

On the 9th instant, Colonel Holt having been detached with two companies of the regiment, I assumed command of the eight remaining companies and moved, with the brigade, toward Ripley, Miss. Before reaching this point the direction was changed, and we moved toward Pontotoc, Miss., which point we reached early on the morning of the 10th instant, camping about eight miles southeast of the town.

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* Not found, but see Buford's return, p. 335.

On the 11th instant the enemy appeared in our front, and on the 12th instant the regiment was engaged singly with him, killing and wounding 19 and capturing 1, and losing only 1 wounded. The enemy then disappeared from our immediate front, and on the morning of the 13th instant we started in pursuit. When near Pontotoc we joined the column, then moving down the Verona road, and in the evening of this day came up with the enemy, but this regiment was not in action. Bivouacked at the forks of the Tupelo and Okolona and Pontotoc roads until 11 o'clock at night, when the regiment moved with the brigade and picketed on the Tupelo and Pontotoc road, being in line of battle during the night.

On the morning of the 14th instant the regiment moved forward with the brigade and attacked the enemy in his works at Harrisburg, making a charge across an open field of half a mile in width. Having reached the summit of a small hill immediately in front of and about forty or fifty yards from the enemy's works the command was forced to fall back, being exposed to the fire of three batteries and three lines of infantry in front and on both flanks, and being entirely unsupported on the right. On the evening of the same day the regiment moved with the brigade and picketed one of the Tupelo and Verona roads. The strength of the regiment on the field in the last-named engagement was 145 rank and file, and the loss was 92 killed, wounded, and prisoners.

Colonel Holt returned on the night of the 14th instant and assumed command on the morning of the 15th instant.

Respectfully submitted.

S. P. RIDGWAY,
Captain, Commanding Third Kentucky Regiment.

Capt. W. D. McKAY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 51.

Report of Capt. Joel T. Cochran, Seventh Kentucky Mounted Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTH KENTUCKY REGIMENT CAVALRY,
Gillespie's Farm, Miss., July 20, 1864.

I would respectfully submit the following report of the operations of the Seventh Kentucky Regiment in the late engagements of the 13th, 14th, and 15th instant:

We had been for some days previous to the engagements picketing and skirmishing with the enemy as he advanced. On the morning of the 13th we were ordered from where we bivouacked, about seven miles from Pontotoc, on the Okolona road, to look for the enemy. We moved toward Pontotoc, were dismounted within three miles of the town, formed line of battle, marched across to the Houston and Pontotoc road, when we ascertained that the enemy had left Pontotoc in the direction of Tupelo. We were then ordered to move on the Pontotoc and Verona road—one leading parallel with the one the enemy was traveling. Arrived at the crossing of the Chesterville road about two hours before sundown, near where Bell's brigade was engaged, when the regiment was dismounted and drawn up in line to await the advance of the enemy, but soon learned that he was gone. Moved up the road a short

distance and bivouacked until 8 o'clock, when we were ordered to mount and report to Major-General Forrest, who placed us in position near Harrisburg, where we remained on horseback until daylight the 14th, when we were dismounted and moved forward, driving the enemy's skirmishers and outposts before us. After passing through several fields and skirts of woods the enemy was discovered in position behind breast-works which they had thrown up during the night, upon seeing which the ardor of the men was such that they could not be restrained. They raised a yell and charged them, the enemy holding his fire until we arrived in close range, when they opened upon us terrible volleys of musketry, at the same time playing upon us with artillery, both upon our flanks and front, with such destructive precision that orders were given for the regiment to retire, which it did in tolerable order, though exposed to the fire of the enemy's batteries during the entire retrograde movement. The men were so much exhausted and overcome by the oppressiveness of the heat that they were not again ordered into action, but very soon received orders to move, with the brigade, on the road leading from Verona to Tupelo. Arrived at Verona about 12 o'clock, and immediately moved out one mile and a half toward Tupelo, and remained there guarding the road until the morning of the 15th instant. About 10.30 a. m. received orders to move, with the brigade, toward Tupelo. Advanced to within about two miles and a half of Tupelo, when the regiment was dismounted and moved toward the enemy's position, encountering his skirmishers. They were quickly driven back upon his main line. Still pursuing, his main line was encountered and engaged for one hour, when firing ceased upon both sides, except skirmishing. After a short time we were ordered in pursuit of the enemy, who was ascertained to be retreating in the direction of Ellistown. Followed him on horseback rapidly five miles beyond Tupelo. Here Bell's brigade had brought him to a halt and was fighting him. The regiment was quickly dismounted and placed in position to support Rice's battery, Colonel Crossland, commanding brigade, personally superintending its movements and position. While engaged near us reconnoitering the enemy's position he was wounded and left the field. After our brigade commander was wounded we remained where we were placed by him until the enemy advanced to within fifty yards, when we poured into him a murderous fire that staggered him and sent him back in confusion. He took shelter under the brow of the hill covering our front, where we fought him for half an hour. Here Lieutenant-Colonel Sherrill fell mortally and Major Hale severely wounded. Being the senior officer I immediately assumed command, and finding the regiment flanked both right and left I gave the order to fall back, which was done in good order, after which the regiment was withdrawn and the engagement ceased.

I cannot close without expressing my admiration of the courage, patient endurance, and fortitude of both men and officers.

The loss of the regiment was very severe during these several engagements, carrying into the fights 172 men, 73 of whom were killed and wounded. A list of their names will be found in surgeon's report, already forwarded to division headquarters.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. T. COCHRAN,
Captain, Commanding Seventh Kentucky Regiment.

Capt. W. D. McKAY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 52.

Report of Lieut. Col. A. R. Shacklett, Eighth Kentucky Mounted Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTH KENTUCKY REGIMENT CAVALRY,
Near Pikeville, Miss., July 23, 1864.

The following report of the actions of the Eighth Kentucky Regiment and a detachment of Captains Campbell and Estes, of Morgan's command, in the late engagement is respectfully submitted:

On the 9th instant, hearing that the enemy was moving out in the direction of Ellistown, we moved in that direction, but soon learned that the enemy was moving on Pontotoc. We marched all night to meet him; passed through town and took position on the Pontotoc and Okolona road, where we remained until the 12th instant, when we had a slight skirmish, the enemy driving in our advance and flanking our position, which caused us to fall back two miles, where we remained until the morning of the 13th, when we were joined by Captains Campbell and Estes, with ninety of General Morgan's men, who were cut off from their command while in Kentucky. In the mean time the enemy had moved by the left flank on the Tupelo road. My regiment moved on a parallel road (Camargo), coming upon their right flank late in the evening, pressing forward until 10 p. m. We then halted, dismounted, threw forward skirmishers, and held our horses in line until sunrise. Soon after our advance we engaged the enemy and drove him about half a mile. We were then ordered to move our line forward. After moving half a mile the enemy's batteries opened upon our line, which was formed in single rank. When we had moved within 800 yards of the enemy's works we were ordered to charge through an open field, and when within 100 yards we were met with a terrific shower of bullets from their infantry and an iron hail from their artillery simultaneously. Batteries being placed on both flanks opened with grape and canister upon our shattered line, thinned by exhaustion from the burning sun and our rapid march. Still we pressed forward until within thirty yards of their works, when a terrific fire of musketry compelled us to retire, killing and wounding one-half of my command before we returned beyond the range of the enemy's guns. On the following morning we moved and attacked the enemy's left, flanking his position and causing him to retreat on the Ellistown road, pursuing him vigorously, and were hotly engaged until late in the evening, when we were repulsed and returned to Harrisburg.

The officers and men of my regiment acted with their usual gallantry, and the highest praise is due all for their good behavior. Both officers and men of Morgan's detachment acted with unsurpassed bravery and coolness.

I submit the following list of casualties in my regiment, including General Morgan's detachment: Number of men in engagement, 115. Number of men killed, 8; wounded, 40; missing, 7; total, 55.

Respectfully submitted and forwarded.

A. R. SHACKLETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. W. D. MCKAY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 53.

Report of Maj. Thomas S. Tate, jr., Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry.

HDQRS. FAULKNER'S REGIMENT KENTUCKY CAVALRY,
Camp, Near Pikeville, Miss., July 20, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to herewith forward the following official report of the operations of my command in the late engagements with the enemy:

I moved from Tupelo on the morning of the 9th and halted near Ellistown until night, when in company with the brigade I marched all night, reaching Pontotoc the next morning. Here I detached Captain Tyler, with 100 picked men, to report to Brigadier-General Buford for special service. (See report of Captain Tyler made direct to division headquarters for the operations of the detachment.*) My force by the detachment was reduced to 280 men. We moved toward Okolona and encamped eight miles from town (Pontotoc). The next morning I moved back toward Pontotoc and took my position in line of battle with the brigade, my regiment occupying the second line of breast-works, which had been hastily made of rails, logs, &c. We remained there until night, when we returned to our old camp.

Daylight on the 12th found me in line near my old position of yesterday. I staid there all day, but the enemy made no advance on my position. At night I took my command back to its old camp. Colonel Faulkner arrived then and took command.

We moved at daylight on the 13th to our old breast-works, but very soon after we had taken position we received orders to mount and move in the direction of Pontotoc. This we did, and found the enemy moving to Tupelo. We moved on a road parallel to his line of march and headed him at Calhoun's Cross-Roads. As soon as skirmishing began in front Brigadier-General Buford ordered Colonel Faulkner to the front at full speed. We moved very rapidly for several miles and reported to Brigadier-General Buford. We found that General Bell's brigade was being rapidly driven back and was in great confusion. We dismounted and took position, covering a brigade, with orders to cover the retreat of Bell's brigade. Colonel Faulkner threw out skirmishers, but just as they became engaged with the advance of the enemy Mabry's brigade attacked the enemy in flank and drove him toward Tupelo. We then moved forward several hundred yards until halted by Lieutenant-General Lee. We were then ordered to move with the brigade. This was done, and we took position as right center of the brigade near the town of Harrisburg, throwing out skirmishers and scouts to ascertain the position of the enemy. Everything remained quiet during the night, but at daylight the enemy opened a brisk fire on our skirmishers. This was vigorously returned and kept up for more than an hour, when the enemy retired. We then moved forward with the brigade. Very soon our advance skirmishers became warmly engaged, and the whole brigade moved forward at a double-quick. We moved through a dense thicket, the men cheering at every step. Colonel Faulkner ordered his bugler to sound the charge just as we entered the thicket. The enemy opened a heavy fire of artillery in the direction of the cheering. Nearly every shot fired took effect. On coming out of the woods we found ourselves in full view of the enemy's line, behind breast-works and distant about 800 yards. We commenced charging,

See p. 344.

but by whose orders I know not. After arriving within 200 yards of the works in our front, subject all the time to a most terrific fire of artillery and small-arms from a force greatly superior to our own, the enemy suddenly opened an enfilading fire of artillery and infantry from both flanks. This fire was the most destructive I ever saw, yet not a man wavered, but all went forward, charging to the front, seemingly intent on one of two things—the capture of the works in front or annihilation. At the [this] point Colonel Faulkner's horse was struck by a Parrott shell and instantly killed. He was also severely wounded, but kept on his feet, and I supposed would remain in command; in fact, I did not even know that he was wounded until afterward. I pushed forward the left of the regiment until some of the men were within thirty yards of the works. Private A. P. Hill, of Company E, was killed in twenty steps of the works. He was the nearest man to the works. Ensign G. W. Dunn was also killed very near the rifle-pits while gallantly bearing his colors ahead of the line. He fell as it becomes a brave man, wrapped in the colors he had so gallantly borne. Capt. J. F. Melton snatched them from under his body and carried them through the fight. About this time I heard the men saying that they were falling back on our right, and on looking found that the regiment on my right had fallen back in great confusion. I ordered the left to fall back, as we were without support, and moved to the right to rally the men who were falling back. The whole brigade moved back about the same time. But whoever gave the order never gave it to me; in fact, I did not consider myself in command of the regiment. In moving back we were exposed to the heaviest fire that troops ever were put under. Seemingly not content with the speed that the enemy were slaughtering us, one of our own batteries commenced a heavy and destructive fire on us. This terrified the men more than all that the Yankees could pour into us. I rallied the most of my regiment in the field, but was ordered by Colonel Crossland to move back farther. This I did, and halted about 1,000 yards from the enemy's position. Owing to the rapidity of our retreat and the great number of wounded it was impossible to bring them all off, and some of the severely wounded fell into the hands of the enemy. After getting back I received orders to mount and move down to Calhoun's Cross-Roads and contest the advance of the enemy from Verona. I moved rapidly, took position, but the enemy did not advance. I remained there during the night, picketing the road leading from Verona to Harrisburg.

The next morning we advanced toward Tupelo via Verona. We took position on the right of the road, my regiment on the left of the brigade. We skirmished with the enemy's negro troops for some time, but they would not advance. In this skirmish I lost several of my best men wounded by the sharpshooters. The heat at this position was intolerable, causing a great many men to fall where they stood in line completely exhausted. About 3 o'clock we mounted and moved on through Tupelo on the Ellistown road. About four miles north of Tupelo the brigade halted and dismounted. I was ordered to remain mounted. As soon as the brigade became engaged Lieutenant Turk [came] with an order for me to dismount and move down the road to join the brigade. I went as rapidly as possible and took the position assigned me, but no portion of the brigade was in sight. As I moved into position Bell's brigade came by my right flank, falling back in great disorder, and being heavily pressed by the enemy. I soon encountered the enemy's cavalry advancing to the charge. I opened on them and drove them before me; their loss very heavy. We saw a

great many horses go back riderless. The fighting here was at not more than twenty feet. While I was so intent upon the force in my front, they moved a heavy force on each of my flanks and were in my rear before I saw them. I ordered my men to fall back, and by a dint of hard fighting and running I succeeded in getting out. I then formed and contested their advance until Rice's battery could get to the rear, having exhausted its ammunition. This ended the fighting, and we moved back to camp.

My loss in all the fights has been quite heavy, reaching the enormous figures of 108 out of 280.

For a report of killed, wounded, and missing see the adjutant's report.* All my wounded who fell into the hands of the enemy were left at Tupelo and had been very kindly treated.

In closing this report I cannot pay too high a tribute to the officers and men of this regiment for their patience, endurance, and gallantry. All did their duty cheerfully and unflinchingly. Where all did so well specifications are unnecessary.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. S. TATE, JR.,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. W. D. McKAY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 54.

Report of Capt. H. A. Tyler, Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry.

HDQRS. COMPANY A, FAULKNER'S (KENTUCKY) REGIMENT,
Near Pikeville, Miss., July 20, 1864.

CAPTAIN: Having been by orders from division headquarters placed in command of a detachment of 100 men of the First Kentucky Regiment, Third Brigade, to operate upon the rear and flanks of the enemy's column in their recent raid into North Mississippi, I hereby respectfully submit an official report of the operations of said detachment:

On the morning of the 10th instant I moved out from Pontotoc, Miss., northward, taking the King's Ferry road, leading in a parallel direction and two miles and a half west of the Pontotoc and Ripley road, upon which road the enemy were moving southward upon Pontotoc. During the day I met two marauding parties of the enemy. I drove them very promptly back upon main column.

At 4 p. m. of the 11th I moved on and took position on Pontotoc and Ripley road one mile north of and in rear of enemy's encampment on Cherry Creek. After sunrise I moved down said road, coming up with enemy's rear guard five miles north of Pontotoc. After skirmishing with them briskly thirty minutes, and failing to make an impression, I moved across two miles east into the Tuscumbia and Pontotoc road, down which General Grierson, with the main column of cavalry, was moving. When within three miles of Pontotoc on said road I met a scout of the enemy, 150 strong, which I repulsed and drove back, losing 1 man killed and 1 slightly wounded. From thence I moved across into the Pontotoc and Tupelo road. Finding this road totally abandoned by our forces, not even a scout remaining, I took position six miles east of Pontotoc on said road and encamped during the night of the 11th.

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*Not found, but see Buford's return, p. 335.

On the 12th I remained in camp until 3 p. m., when I made a reconnaissance of enemy's position, driving in his pickets on Tupelo and Chesterville road. Finding his entire force at Pontotoc I fell back to my camp.

About 4 a. m. of the 13th I started to make another reconnaissance of Pontotoc. At daylight I met advance of enemy five miles east of Pontotoc moving out on Tupelo. I promptly ordered the men in line and engaged the enemy, not knowing whether it was a movement in force or a foraging party. After a brisk engagement of twenty-five minutes the enemy threw a heavy column of cavalry around both my flanks and advanced their infantry immediately on my front. I then fell back in order, having had 1 man killed, the men moving off coolly and steadily, taking position again one mile to the rear, and skirmished with their advance as they came up, and then continued a running fight until I reached the forks of the road, twelve miles east of Pontotoc. Here I took the Verona road, the enemy the Tupelo road. Finding that they were going to Tupelo, I moved rapidly on to Verona. Stopping there an hour, I moved up toward Tupelo. One mile north of Verona met and repulsed a scout of 200 moving to that place. They retreated rapidly to Tupelo. I camped at Verona that night, extending my pickets in front on Tupelo road and on railroad.

At 4 a. m. of the 14th, in connection with Moreland's battalion, of General Roddey's division, Major George commanding, I moved in direction of Tupelo to make a forced reconnaissance of enemy's position. Two miles and a half south of Tupelo found enemy's pickets. Hastily dismounting my detachment, I advanced at double-quick, driving pickets back half a mile upon a large body of the enemy posted in the houses and behind the fences on Mr. Thomas' place. Here posting my men behind crest of hill 300 yards in front of enemy's position they opened a heavy and rapid fire, warmly responded to by the foe. Major George failing, and, when by me requested, positively refusing, to bring his regiment or battalion into action, but keeping them full 600 yards in my rear mounted, I deemed it imprudent to advance farther or charge enemy's position with so small a force as my command. Receiving a dispatch from Lieutenant-General Lee to watch enemy's movements closely eastward, I fell back to Verona, having had 1 man killed and 2 wounded. From thence I moved across [Old] Town Creek, two miles east of Verona, and moved up to levee opposite Tupelo. After a brisk little engagement I gained possession of all the bridges except the slough bridge next to town; that the enemy fired. I here made all the display possible with my little force so as to deceive enemy as to my numbers, with, I think, complete success, as they immediately burned the slough bridge and massed a heavy force (fully a brigade) along its banks to prevent my crossing into town. Remained on levee all day of the 15th until 3 p. m., when, learning that enemy were moving northward on Ripley or Birmingham road, I moved off on enemy's left flank, taking position at the Yaryngby Creek bridge, on Birmingham road, one mile from where it forks from Ripley road. Remained there until 10 a. m. of the 16th, when I moved off parallel with enemy two miles from his flank, taking position late in the evening on Ellistown and Ripley road, via Kelly's Mill.

On the morning of the 17th enemy moved out from Ellistown on Albany road. Learning that the division was not in pursuit, and my horses being much jaded, I returned to the brigade.

In the series of skirmishes I lost 3 killed, 1 severely and 2 slightly wounded. Enemy's loss could not be well ascertained, but I know was much heavier.

Great credit and praise is due to all the subordinate officers and men of my detachment for their coolness and calm courage under the many trying positions we were placed.

I have the honor, captain, to be your obedient servant,

H. A. TYLER,

Captain, Comdg. Detachment Faulkner's Kentucky Regt.

Capt. THOMAS M. CROWDER,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 55.

Report of Col. Tyree H. Bell, C. S. Army, commanding Fourth Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, FORREST'S CAVALRY,

Near Buena Vista, Miss., July 23, 1864.

CAPTAIN: On the morning of the 8th instant, while encamped near Tupelo, the Fourth Brigade struck camp and moved in the direction of Kelly's Mill, on the Tallahatchie River, on the road leading from Ellistown to Ripley. The Second and Sixteenth Tennessee Regiments were halted at Ellistown, remaining all night, while the Fifteenth and Colonel Newsom's regiments were ordered to the Tallahatchie River, doing picket duty and watching the enemy's movements until the evening of the 9th, when they were ordered back to Ellistown, the enemy having changed his direction and moved on the road to Pontotoc, crossing the river at New Albany. In the mean time, however, the Second Tennessee had been ordered from Ellistown to New Albany to watch the enemy's movements. On returning to Ellistown with the two regiments which were with me to the front, I there found Brigadier-General Buford with the remainder of the division. He soon moved off on the Pontotoc road with the brigade he had brought up with him. After feeding my horses I followed on with the regiments which were with me, the Second Tennessee having been detached to skirmish with the enemy, marching all night.

On the morning of the 10th we moved through Pontotoc on the Okolona road, and having no forage nor any prospect of getting any, General Buford ordered me to Okolona to get forage. I reached Okolona after night and there remained until the evening of the 12th, when orders were received from Major-General Forrest to move off on the Pontotoc road. At Prairie Mound, four miles and a half from town, the Second Tennessee was met, the men and horses considerably jaded. Here it was halted and the horses were fed, the regiments with me moving on within seven miles of Pontotoc, where we bivouacked for the night.

In the morning early (the 13th) the Second Tennessee came up and the brigade moved forward on the road within five miles of Pontotoc, when it was moved off to the left of the road some distance, dismounted, and formed in line of battle. In a short time orders came to remount and move forward to Pontotoc; the enemy was retreating. Before reaching Pontotoc, however, orders were received to move my brigade to the right onto the Verona road, as the enemy was reported moving on the Tupelo road. We moved quietly on until reaching the road leading from Tupelo to Okolona; there we took the Tupelo end of the road. Marching two and a half or three miles to the Coonewar Creek, we dis-

covered a short distance beyond that the enemy was moving on the Pontotoc and Okolona road. It was determined at once to strike the enemy a severe blow, if possible. General Buford, who was present at the head of the brigade, ordered it forward as rapidly as possible. The regiments were all dismounted before crossing the creek. The Second Tennessee (Colonel Barteau), being in advance, was ordered by General Buford to form on a line parallel with the road on which the enemy was moving. The Fifteenth Tennessee (Colonel Russell), just in the rear of the Second Tennessee, was ordered to form on the left of it, two companies of which were hardly formed before the firing commenced. Newsom's and Wilson's regiments were ordered up as rapidly as possible, but not in time to enable the advanced regiments to hold their positions. No blame can certainly be attached to the men for falling back, as they were completely overpowered and forced to retire. Being comparatively new troops, that good order common to veterans was not preserved. The attack was made, doubtless, thinking the other brigade of the division was near enough to come up to my assistance. The brigade was halted some three-quarters of a mile in the rear on the road we came up on, the other brigade having arrived a short time before this. Our loss in killed and wounded for the time the brigade was engaged was quite heavy, each regiment sacrificing some of its best officers and bravest men. The engagement continued but for a few minutes, during which we were under a hot fire in our front and on our left flank also. The conduct of the men and officers before retreating was alike gallant and commendable. The enemy did not pursue our retreat, but moved on toward Tupelo. After resting quietly for a few moments, and waiting for other troops, who had come up by this time, to pass, we moved up to the point of attack and encamped for the night, with instructions to be saddled and ready to move at 2 o'clock the next morning, the 14th. We rested, however, until after daylight, when orders were received to march. We had gone but a short distance when we dismounted and moved forward to attack the enemy. My brigade was placed on the extreme left of the line, the Fifteenth Tennessee on the right, and the Second Tennessee on the left, the Sixteenth and Newsom's regiments in the center. My brigade marched out before the enemy just in the rear of Mabry's, which was temporarily attached to the Second Division, and which, after fighting for some time in front of the enemy's fortifications, retired, leaving my brigade to take its place. The officers and men acted their part well, approaching within seventy-five yards of the breast-works, and maintaining their position under a most galling fire until the ammunition was well nigh exhausted, and they were ordered to give way to another brigade, leaving a good many of our dead and wounded on the field. The place was truly a hot one, and the enemy's position strong and commanding, well selected, and well fortified. The loss of the brigade in killed and wounded, both with the officers and the men, was immense. Praise is alike due to them for their gallantry in this hard-fought battle. We fell back to our horses, where we dismounted in the morning, remounted, and moved back to Palmetto Church, on the road leading from Verona to Pontotoc, where we remained all night.

On the morning of the 15th we moved back to the cross-roads at Doctor Calhoun's, there to await the movement of the enemy either from Verona or Harrisburg, the field of action the day previous. After waiting an hour or more orders were received to move toward Harrisburg, which was done until we reached the Coonewar, where we turned to the right and moved in the direction of Verona, some two or two

and a half miles south of Tupelo. Here the brigade was divided—a part with General Forrest, a part with General Buford, and a part with myself, all of which were skirmishing with the enemy more or less during the day. About 2 o'clock in the evening General Forrest sent word that the enemy was retreating, and our division must move up in pursuit of him. The order was promptly executed, my brigade in front, with the division commander at its head. Colonel Wilson, in advance of the brigade, was soon ordered forward at a double-quick after the enemy. Colonel Newsom was ordered by way of Tupelo to go on the extreme right and attack the enemy on his left flank; the other two (Barteau's and Russell's) regiments were ordered to halt and give place to the artillery. Colonel Wilson's regiment moved forward but a short distance, coming upon the enemy's rear, when a brisk fire ensued. He charged the enemy, driving him back to Old Town Creek. By this time the Second and Fifteenth Regiments arrived, dismounted, and went forward into the fight. The regiments acted gallantly on this occasion until they were forced to retire in consequence of the overwhelming numbers of the enemy.

During the series of engagements which the brigade had with the enemy the loss in field officers was great. Colonels Barteau, Russell, Wilson, Newsom, and Major Parham were all wounded. Special praise is due them for their conduct in the several engagements.

The total loss in killed and wounded of the brigade is 47 killed on the field, and 355 wounded, making an aggregate of 402.

My acting aide-de-camp (R. P. Caldwell), acting assistant inspector-general (P. A. Smith), and acting assistant adjutant-general (R. D. Clark) were prompt in carrying orders to the different portions of my brigade, and were with me, except when ordered off on duty, in the hottest of the fights, and discharged their duties well. Lieutenant Hurt, who has been acting adjutant for Col. James D. Porter, was with me in the engagements, and is entitled to much credit and praise for the services rendered by him.

Respectfully submitted.

T. H. BELL,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

[Capt. THOMAS M. CROWDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 56.

Report of Col. Hinchie P. Mabry, Third Texas Cavalry, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS MABRY'S BRIGADE CAVALRY,
Near Okolona, Miss., July 20, 1864.

I have the honor to make the following report of the action of my command in the recent engagements with the enemy:

On the 9th instant, while at Saltillo, I was ordered to report with my command to Brigadier-General Buford at Ellistown, whither he was moving with his division. On my arrival at that place, about 2 p. m., I was ordered to send one regiment (Sixth Mississippi Cavalry, Col. Isham Harrison commanding) on the road to Plentytude to operate on the flank and rear of the enemy, who was then moving down on the road from New Albany to Pontotoc. With the balance of my command I proceeded to Pontotoc, near which place I reached at 2 a. m. on the

10th instant, in advance of the enemy. After daylight I continued the march on the road from Pontotoc to Okolona to about seven miles southeast of Pontotoc, where I remained until the enemy reached the latter place. The Sixth Mississippi Cavalry, which had been sent to Plentytude, was ordered after skirmishing with the enemy to fall back to Chesterville and Okolona. The loss in the skirmish was only 6 wounded, when the regiment fell back as directed in good order.

On the 12th the Fourteenth Confederate, Lieutenant-Colonel Cage commanding, engaged the advance of the enemy, supported by Lyon's brigade, of Buford's division, and a sharp skirmish was kept up during the day, with but little loss in my command. The Fourth Mississippi Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Stockdale commanding, was sent on the road leading from Pontotoc to Houston to guard the left flank, but was not engaged, and was recalled in the morning and held, together with the Thirty-eighth Mississippi Mounted Infantry, Maj. R. C. McCay commanding, during the balance of the day in rear of Lyon's brigade as reserve. The Fourteenth Confederate was relieved about 10 p. m. by the Thirty-eighth Mississippi Mounted Infantry.

At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 13th I was ordered to take position on the front with my three regiments. About 6 a. m. I discovered that the enemy was withdrawing from my front on the Pontotoc and Okolona roads. I at once notified General Buford of the fact and began to follow up the foe. Generals Lee and Forrest came to the front and directed my movements until we reached Pontotoc, where my advance halted and waited for the balance of my command, which had been sent well out on the flanks, to come up. Colonel Harrison, commanding Sixth Mississippi Cavalry, shortly afterward joined me from Okolona. The enemy took the road to Tupelo. I pressed his rear with vigor for about five miles, when he made a stand until General Forrest arrived with two pieces of artillery and opened on him. We continued to follow him up vigorously, having several sharp skirmishes during the day, and did not halt until 2 o'clock next morning, when we had reached a point within one mile of Harrisburg. Lyon's brigade was then sent to the front to picket and I withdrew until daylight.

On the 14th my command was placed on the left of General Buford's division, dismounted, and formed a part of the first line of attack. The enemy's lines were extended across the road from Pontotoc to Tupelo at Harrisburg. He had constructed temporary fortifications on a strong position on the crest of a ridge. In his front were large, open fields, with occasional small skirts of woods. The ground was gently undulating, affording no protection to our troops on any part of the line. As soon as my command advanced within range of the enemy's artillery he opened on me a furious cannonade. My line advanced steadily, driving a heavy line of skirmishers back to the fortifications. A most terrific fire of small-arms was opened on me when we were within about 300 yards of the works. I immediately ordered a charge, but the heat was so intense and the distance so great that some men and officers fell exhausted and fainting along my line, while the fire from the enemy's line of works by both artillery and small-arms was so heavy and well directed that many were killed and wounded. These two causes of depletion left my line almost like a line of skirmishers. At about sixty yards from the enemy's works, seeing that my line was too much weakened to drive the enemy, I halted and directed the men to protect themselves by lying down in a hollow and behind a low fence which covered a part of my front. I held this position until our second line came up to within about 100 yards of my rear and was repulsed, when I gave

the order to fall back. My loss in the hollow and in falling back was severe. Col. Isham Harrison, Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Nelson, of the Sixth Mississippi; Maj. Robert C. McCay, of the Thirty-eighth Mississippi Mounted Infantry, were killed, and Lieut. Col. Thomas R. Stockdale, commanding the Fourth Mississippi Cavalry, severely, and Lieut. Col. John B. Cage, commanding Fourteenth Confederate Cavalry, mortally, wounded. All of my regimental and nearly all of my company commanders of three regiments having been killed or wounded I was unable to prosecute the attack with any hope of success. My horse having been killed near the enemy, I had to intrust much to my acting assistant adjutant-general, Lieut. W. H. Gee, and Capt. J. R. Chambers, assistant inspector-general, to conduct the line to the rear, the gallantry of which officers was conspicuous. About 250 yards in the rear my line was halted, when another line was thrown in front, when my command was withdrawn. Such gallantry as was exhibited by both officers and men scarcely finds its equal on any field; on none has it been excelled. To the memory of those who fell too much praise cannot be awarded.

On the morning of the 15th instant the Fourteenth Confederate Cavalry occupied the front, skirmishing with the enemy. I was sent with three regiments on the road leading to Chesterville to guard our left flank, where I remained until after the enemy retreated.

Where all acted their part so gallantly it would be invidious to make conspicuous mention of any. The bloody record of their prowess speaks their praise.

Very respectfully, &c.,

H. P. MABRY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

[Capt. THOMAS M. CROWDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 57.

Report of Lieut. Col. Thomas T. Barnett, Third Kentucky Mounted Infantry, commanding dismounted men.

IN CAMP THIRD KENTUCKY REGIMENT,
Near Pikeville, Miss., July 23, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the action of the dismounted regiment, Forrest's cavalry, in the late engagement at Harrisburg, Miss.:

On the 12th instant, at Okolona, Miss., I received orders from the major-general commanding to hold my command in readiness to move at a moment's notice. Soon afterward I received an order to move my command at 6 p. m. on the Okolona and Pontotoc road, in the direction of Pontotoc, which I did. After marching until about 2 a. m. I received orders to halt and bivouac and be ready to move at daylight. At daylight I received orders from Brigadier-General Lyon, commanding division of infantry, to move my command in front of the infantry command and on the road to Pontotoc. After marching until about 11 o'clock we came to a halt about two miles from Pontotoc to let the cavalry pass on another road en route of the retreating Federals. From there we moved in the direction of Tupelo, and after marching until dark we bivouacked, with orders to be ready to move at 12 p. m., at

which time we moved, and at 9 a. m. on the 14th instant I arrived in the vicinity of the battle-field with my men very much fatigued from the extreme warm weather and night marches. Here I formed line of battle and threw up some defenses formed of rails. After remaining here a short time I moved in line across an open field and threw up a second line of defenses, and there remained to the morning of the 15th instant without any fighting.

Early on the morning of the 15th instant I received orders to fall back to my first line of breast-works, and also to leave in front of my second line a strong line of skirmishers. It was but a little time until skirmishing commenced very heavily, and my skirmishers were pressed back to the defenses of my second line, and there held their position until I supported them with my regiment. I then received orders to forward, which I did, and kept up a brisk fire upon the enemy until I pressed him back to his defenses in and around Harrisburg, and there I engaged their infantry and artillery until my ammunition was expended, and then I received orders to retire to my line of defenses and supply myself with ammunition. I had scarcely effected this when the Federal cavalry made a dash upon my center, but were repulsed by a single volley, leaving several of their dead and wounded on the field. The causalties of my regiment in this engagement were 25 killed and wounded. We soon afterward formed line with the whole division and moved on, but did not come up with the enemy. I then received orders to encamp my regiment near Tupelo, which I did.

I am, very respectfully,

T. T. BARNETT,
Lieut. Col. 3d Ky. Regt., Comdg. Dismtd. Cav., Forrest's Cav.

Captain BRAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 7–18, 1864.—Scouts (7th–9th and 12th–18th) from Kingston to England Cove, Tenn.

Reports of Maj. Thomas H. Reeves, Fourth Tennessee (Union) Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Kingston, Tenn., July 9, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report to you that on the 7th instant, about 7 a. m., I was informed that there were some guerrillas about Post Oak, seven miles from this place. I immediately went out in person with ten mounted scouts to ascertain the facts. I went out five miles, when I learned correctly that there were about twenty rebels, under the command of Champ Ferguson, at or near that place pressing horses; so I knew my scout was too weak and returned to camp and pressed all the horses I could and mounted fifty more men and went in pursuit of them. I arrived at Post Oak at 1 p. m., and found that the rebels had taken 113 U. S. horses, which were in pasture there, and went toward Cumberland Mountains. They were then eight hours ahead of me. I pressed on as fast as possible all that day and until 8 p. m., when I was compelled to stop to graze my stock, as I had no feed with me. During the night I learned that there were about 400 more U. S. horses on the mountains at one Mr. Meade's, sent there by T. W. Fry, jr., assistant quartermaster at this place—this was the first I knew of them being there; so, after grazing and rest-

ing my stock, I started out for Crossville, about 4 a. m. July 8, at which place I expected to find them, but there I learned that they (the rebels) had got the U. S. horses on the mountain, and had passed that place (Crossville) the evening before, two hours by sun, on quick time, they having then about 500 U. S. horses and mules. So I resolved to follow them again, thinking I might catch them. A portion of my stock was about giving out, so I ordered out thirty of the best horses to follow rapidly and the others to come on slowly, and again commenced the pursuit, which was continued until 12 m. July 8, without overtaking them, though we were close upon them. They left the road, took into the mountains, and as my stock was very tired I thought it best not to pursue farther. We captured 1 prisoner, retook 2, and several horses, 1 gun, &c., and returned as fast as we could to do our stock justice. Much credit is due the whole command for their untiring energy. Lieutenant Patterson, One hundred and eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, post acting commissary of subsistence, was with me, and his services much appreciated. Lieutenant Piper, Fourth Tennessee Infantry, with his men, did good service. We returned to Kingston, July 9, 5 p. m., without any loss in men or stock.

The leaders of the rebel band were Ferguson, Hughes, Clark, and Carter, all present in person. I lost no time in trying to capture them and recover the stock, but as they were so much ahead of me and my stock fatigued I could not possibly accomplish the desired end. The information received concerning their plans, &c., will fully compensate me for the trip. I have the honor, most respectfully, to request permission to mount 100 men and prepare myself with rations, forage, &c., to make one other attempt to recover the stock, as I know that I can do it successfully, besides taking a good deal more property, which they now have concealed in England Cove. This, I am sure, could be done without much, if any, loss. I went within thirteen miles of Sparta, at which place they left the road, and I followed them ten miles farther through the mountains. We are all very much fatigued and worn out. There is a mystery somewhere about them getting the stock, as the man who had it in charge was notified the night before that they were coming, and did not let me know it. I now have him in jail and will investigate the matter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. H. REEVES,
Major, Commanding Forces.

Lieut. P. S. ABBOTT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., July 11, 1864.

Lieut. Col. G. M. BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Ohio:

COLONEL: I have the honor to forward the report of Major Reeves, Fourth Tennessee Infantry, commanding at Kingston. It was forwarded to me from Loudon by Lieutenant-Colonel Patterson, and was received this morning. Orders have been given and an effort will be made to recover the stock and punish the raiders.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. AMMEN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Kingston, July 20, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: The expedition ordered out to recapture, if possible, the Government stock stolen by guerrillas left this place July 12, 1864, with eighty infantry and twenty mounted men. They traveled in the direction of Sparta, Tenn., fifty-two miles, where they took to the right, so as to get into the head of England Cove, at which place the stock were reported to be. Just one mile this side of where they turned to the right, the advance guard was fired upon by one rebel, who made his appearance in the road before them. The guard returned the fire and the rebel fled into the woods. The command moved on till 10 p. m., and halted for the night upon the top of the mountain. At daylight next morning they descended the mountain and reached the head of the cove, through which the Calfkiller River runs. On reaching that spot they again came upon the bushwhackers and fired some fifty rounds at them, which created quite an excitement in the valley, and all the men fled to the mountains. It was ascertained then that the stock had been divided among the captors and had been driven into different parts of the mountains and counties. However, some few of the stock were found in out-of-the-way places. The citizens would not give any information about the stock nor against the guerrillas, and denied of knowing that any had been brought into that valley. The major commanding found that the citizens were all aiders and abettors to the thieving band. So he commenced to show them the rewards given to such people, and had their stock (private) and everything that his command could consume seized, and plundered every house from there to Sparta, finding in all thirty-three guns, some ammunition, and many articles which could not have been obtained only by theft, and destroyed all that could not be brought away. For a distance of fifteen miles down the valley every house where good stock, arms, or goods of a contraband nature could be found, the most unparalleled plunder was committed.

The command charged into Sparta at 4 p. m. July 15, but found no armed rebels. Martial law was at once proclaimed, and every man in town was arrested; then for two hours the cries of women and children were intense, for they all expected the town to be burnt up and all the citizens killed. After plundering the town and examining the citizens they were released, with a few exceptions. The command left that place July 16, 9 a. m., for Kingston with 9 prisoners for various charges and some 25 recaptured Government stock and about the same amount of stock which had been pressed from citizens who were out guerrillaing. The progress was uninterrupted from there back. Champ Ferguson has about twenty men, and commands them in person. His range is generally in the cove. Captain Clark has fourteen men, and his range is above Spencer, a small town twelve miles south of Sparta. Camp Kearsy has about thirty men, and ranges near Smithville; while one Dunbar, up in Overton County, has about seventy-five, mostly of Morgan's disbanded crew from Kentucky. These are all the organized bodies now in those mountain ranges, and they are all regular desperadoes, taking no prisoners at all. The command exchanged some few shots with them, as they went down the valley, but no one was hurt. There is a small force of Federal soldiers at McMinnville, numbering about 200 men. They belong to the Fifth Tennessee Cavalry, and owing to the small garrison, are afraid to scout out at any distance. It is thought preparations are being made by the guerrillas to concentrate and make a raid upon some point, though they are so sly that

nothing reliable could be obtained. The major commanding expedition expected to find the guerrillas as he returned at Crossville trying to cut him off, but as he made a big impression about the number of men he had, they were afraid to try it. For the good of the service, there should be at least 100 well-mounted men sent into that cove to stay about one month. They can subsist off the country, as the crops are very good.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. H. REEVES,
Major, Commanding Forces.

Lieut. P. S. ABBOTT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 8, 1864.—Skirmish near Vienna, Ala.

Report of Lieut. Col. Alfred Reed, Twelfth Indiana Cavalry.

VIENNA, ALA., *July 9, 1864.*

SIR: The detachment under my command yesterday morning separated about five miles north of Owen's Mills, on Flint River, Company C going east to J. C. Drake's, who is the father of three of Johnson's gang; thence we went south to Vienna; the other company (B) was ordered to make Vienna, via Owen's Mills. Parson or Captain Johnson [*sic*]. About three miles from Vienna the company was fired upon by Johnson's company of bushwhackers and dispersed. The captain and Lieutenant Burden and 7 of their company were wounded, and the scout, John C. Martin, was killed; 3 horses were killed, and some 4 or 5 wounded. The wounds on the men, though some of them are severe, are none of them mortal. I was with Company C. On arriving at Vienna I learned of the disaster to Captain Baker, and immediately repaired to the scene of action. After plundering the dead horses and men the rebels retreated to the southward. We followed them some distance, but night coming on we returned to this place. I shall keep Company C here and pursue my original plan against the bushwhackers until further orders. I will make this place my headquarters, and orders will readily reach me here. The company is fearful that they will miss the paymaster. Whenever he is ready to pay you can notify us and we will report there if so ordered. I shall be glad to receive instructions from time to time as to my duties here.

Respectfully, &c.,

ALFRED REED,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Detach. Twelfth Indiana Cavalry.

Col. EDWARD ANDERSON,
Twelfth Indiana Cavalry, Huntsville, Ala.

JULY 10, 1864.—Skirmish at Clinton, Ky.

Report of Brig. Gen. Henry Prince, U. S. Army, commanding District of Columbus.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE DISTRICT,
Columbus, Ky., July 16, 1864.

MAJOR: A party of cavalry being out under command of Lieutenant Cleary, with orders from me to stay out a week patrolling the roads, at-

tracted a concentrated body of mounted rebels under Outlaw and Kesterson. The evening of the 9th I received information from Lieutenant Cleary, who was then at Clinton, that Outlaw, with several hundred men, was advancing upon that place after him, and that he would hide his command in the woods near by—the bearer of the letter would know the place where. I then issued the following instructions:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE DISTRICT,
Columbus, Ky., July 9, 1864.

Col. W. H. LAWRENCE,
Commanding Post of Columbus, Ky.:

COLONEL: The cavalry will proceed to Clinton direct this evening and support Lieutenant Cleary. If in reconnoitering it is discovered that the force of rebels there is superior or nearly equal the cavalry will retire skirmishing, at the same time sending back to notify the infantry. The Thirty-fourth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry will move out on the same road, following the cavalry to support it. On learning that the cavalry is engaged the infantry will place itself in ambush and await until our cavalry passes to the rear of it. In order to avoid a conflict with each other, the cavalry will preserve a constant communication with the infantry by means of mounted messengers.

By order of Brig. Gen. H. Prince:

GEO. S. RUSSELL,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

The troops marched at 7 p. m. of the 9th, marched all night, wading the Obion in intense darkness, rested at Clinton, and at daybreak went out beyond the town. The infantry halted in woods, patrolled to the road a mile beyond Clinton. Some of the cavalry passed on and exchanged shots with the enemy, but "instead of retiring skirmishing," says the report of Colonel Moore, Thirty-fourth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, they came down the road as fast as their horses could carry them, and immediately their pursuers came in sight. Lieutenant-Colonel Moore's report continues, "I withheld my fire until they got in my front, when a volley was poured into them, emptying several saddles and killing several horses." In summing up the result of the same, report says, "we killed 3 and wounded 5 of the enemy." The notorious Jim Kesterson is severely wounded and a prisoner in our hands. Our loss is 1 private seriously and 3 slightly wounded of the Thirty-fourth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY PRINCE,
Brigadier-General, Volunteers.

Maj. W. H. MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 10-17, 1864.—Expedition from Vicksburg to Grand Gulf, Miss., with skirmishes (14th) at Port Gibson and (16th) at Grand Gulf.

*Itinerary of the First Brigade, First Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, commanded by Col. Frederick A. Starring, Seventy-second Illinois Infantry.**

July 10.—The Seventy-second Illinois and Fifty-eighth Ohio Infantry Regiments, with an expedition under command of Major-General Slocum, left Vicksburg at 4 a. m. and marched to Big Black River; fifteen miles.

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*From return for July, 1864. See also report of Colonel Kargé, p. 246.

July 11.—Crossed Big Black and marched seventeen miles, encamping near Raymond, Miss.

July 12.—Marched to Evans' plantation and encamped; fourteen miles.

July 14.—Marched to Port Gibson; skirmished with the enemy during the forenoon.

July 15.—Marched to Grand Gulf; five miles.

July 16.—Enemy attacked and drove in our pickets. The command moved to the front and drove the enemy back, killing and wounding a number. The two regiments laid in rifle-pits until 12 p. m., when they embarked on steamer Madison and returned to Vicksburg.

July 17.—Arrived at Vicksburg. The Seventy-second Illinois and Fifty-eighth Ohio Infantry Regiments are on provost duty in this city. The Thirtieth Missouri Infantry is absent, under command of Brig. Gen. E. S. Dennis, commanding First Division, since July 29.

JULY 11, 1864.—Scout from Gunter's Landing to Warrenton, Ala., and skirmish.

Report of Lieut. John T. Fish, Thirteenth Wisconsin Infantry.

HDQRS. COMPANY C, 13TH REGT. WIS. VET. VOL. INFTY.,
Gunter's Landing, Ala., July 12, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report:

In accordance with instructions, on the evening of the 11th I crossed thirty-four men in two canoes at Beard's Bluff Landing, two miles below Gunter's Landing, and immediately started for Warrenton, arriving and surrounding that place a few moments after 11 o'clock, having seen but one person, Harvey Henry, whose protection papers from Major-General Blair induced us to release him in the morning, but subsequent events show him to have been on picket duty at the time. I sent a sergeant, a corporal, and thirteen men to the house of Colonel Lamar, which divided after searching the premises, one squad proceeding two miles south of Warrenton to make arrangements for removing the families of some of the home guards, which was accomplished, the other squad returning to Warrenton, where we instituted a search and found that Colonel Sheffield and other prominent rebels had left, in anticipation of a raid from Decatur. I learned from three deserters from Roddey's command that two battalions of his force are twelve miles south of Decatur, under orders for Mississippi. From information gained at Warrenton I became satisfied that a number of cavalry were in and around Guntersville. I decided to cross ten men, under command of a non-commissioned officer, at Beard's Bluff Landing, and with the balance proceed to Gunter's Landing, passing through Guntersville. Two miles from the latter place, at the house of Colonel Henry, we came upon their pickets and mortally wounded 1 and captured 2 horses and equipments complete. We passed through Guntersville without discovering the enemy, and crossed my whole command in one canoe, including twenty negroes and three deserters, excepting myself and the rear guard, consisting of a non-commissioned officer and eight men, when a company of cavalry, about fifty strong, under the command of Cap-

tain Pucket, formerly commanding post of Guntersville, filed out from behind a point of woods and dashed down, intending to capture us. A well-directed volley caused them to fall back a short distance, but they came back almost as soon as they were away, and opened fire at short range. A portion of their force was dismounted and passed around to our right, under cover of the woods, and opened fire upon us at about seventy-five yards. We drove them back in a few moments. I saw my position was a critical one, and ordered a squad to recross and land on the island, by which means we opened on them at very close range, which caused them to fall back beyond Guntersville. The whole affair lasted about three-quarters of an hour. Captain Puckett admits a loss of 3 killed and 4 or 5 wounded. We brought across 4 horses and 2 mules. Their firing was very wild, most of their shots passing far above our heads. None of my command were injured.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. FISH,
Second Lieut., Comdg. Company C., 13th Wis. Vet. Vol. Infty.

Lieut. W. M. SCOTT,
Adjutant Thirteenth Wisconsin Infantry.

JULY 12–15, 1864.—Scout in Lincoln County, Tenn.

Report of Maj. John F. Armstrong, Fifth Tennessee (Union) Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH TENNESSEE CAVALRY,
Tullahoma, Tenn., July 19, 1864.

MAJOR: In obedience to orders I marched from this place July 12, at 6 p. m., and surrounded the house of Mr. Blade, on Hurricane Creek, about nine miles southwest of this place, and searched for a man by the name of McNight but could not find him. I then went on about two miles and camped, sending back William Shasteen and his brother, former associates of McNight, to watch the house. At about daylight McNight came up, when the Shasteens killed [him], and reported the fact to me. I then sent a detachment back under Lieutenant Davis, who carried the effects out of the house and burnt it. I then passed on, crossing Elk River at Manes' Ford. Leaving the Manes' Ford road to the left, I divided my force into two squads, sending one in the direction of Salem, and I moved down the river with the other, finding nothing, but could hear of them in small squads. We met at the Widow Prior's, eight miles southeast of Fayetteville, at noon on the 14th, and moved out in the direction of the river, trying to secrete my force for the night, camping near the mouth of Stewart's Creek.

I sent Lieutenant Davis with a party of men back to the Widow Prior's at about 2 a. m. of the 15th to reconnoiter. I moved out on the Huntsville road, killing 1 man, said to be Garland Miller. I proceeded on to the Alabama line, then returned and camped at Fayetteville. The following morning I divided my force into three squads, one under Captain Couch, which went in the direction of Boone's Hill; another under Captain Cason, which went by the way of Sulphur Springs, and I took the other and scoured the country between Cane and Morris Creek. The three squads marched parallel, all meeting at Shelbyville, not finding any of the enemy but hearing of them in small squads.

From what I can learn I do not think there are more than fifty armed rebels in Lincoln County. I captured about 20 horses, which I have turned over to the acting quartermaster of this regiment.

Very respectfully,

J. F. ARMSTRONG,
Major Fifth Tennessee Cavalry Volunteers.

Maj. JOHN O. CRAVENS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 13–15, 1864.—Scout from Munfordville to Big Spring, Ky.

Report of Capt. Hendrick D. Baker, Thirty-fifth Kentucky Infantry.

HDQRS. DETACH. THIRTY-FIFTH KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS,
Big Spring, Ky., July 21, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report of the scout sent out under my charge on the 13th instant:

I arrived at this place on the 13th instant and found the country full of guerrillas, who were committing all kinds of outrages on the loyal citizens of this neighborhood. Captain Duposter has recruited thirty or forty men in this county, and has some men in his command who are deserters from the U. S. Army. I have succeeded in capturing 7 guerrillas, 1 of whom is too badly wounded to move. There have also been 2 or 3 killed, and 11 horses and equipments captured. One of the prisoners came and surrendered, and has reported everything he knew on his friends. He says Captain Duposter is acting under orders from General Morgan, and that he receives communications from him almost daily. He received a letter from Morgan the other day and read it to his command, which was as follows: There will soon be re-enforcements sent him, and to hold possession of this part of the State at all hazards. He also has the assurance that there are 200 guerrillas in the vicinity of Haynesville and 400 at Owensborough. Captain Duposter has disbanded his men, with orders for them to hide in the brush until his re-enforcements come; but my opinion is that his re-enforcements will be a long time coming, and that his command will be captured when they meet again, as I am posted as to the place and time of their meeting. As I have been very busy I have had no time to arrest rebel citizens, though there are a number of them whom I will arrest. This whole country is engaged in harboring and recruiting guerrillas. I send Lieutenant Phelps in charge of the prisoners and unserviceable horses to camp. I am confident I can clear this county of guerrillas in one more week. Please excuse this badly written letter, as I have no conveniences for writing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. D. BAKER,
Captain, Commanding Detachment.

Lieut. E. B. HARLAN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Div., District of Kentucky.

JULY 14–18, 1864.—Operations in Webster and Union Counties, Ky., including skirmishes (14th) at Morganfield and (15th) at Geiger's Lake.

Report of Lieut. Col. Samuel F. Johnson, Fifty-second Kentucky Infantry.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., *July 18, 1864.*

SIR: I arrived at this point this morning and hasten to report to you. I have scouted all through the counties of Webster and Union and the adjacent country, and from what I have seen and done think I am able to make a tolerably full report of the condition of things and the necessities of this region. I frequently saw scattering guerrillas, and took some prisoners. Last Thursday, however, I came up with Sypert and about 150 men at Morganfield. Killed 5 of them and captured 2 more, whom I intend to kill. The next day, near Geiger's Lake, we came upon him again, with a force of over 300 men. They fought us desperately for over an hour, and then fled, breaking up into small squads, thereby making it impossible to pursue them successfully. Here we killed 24 men I know, and think there were at least 6 more killed, whom we did not find. Our loss was 1 man mortally wounded. I was frequently in their neighborhood and sent spies among them and into their very camps, and I can say positively that there are not less than 600 of them in the counties of Union, Henderson, and Webster. I think there are, if anything, more than that number. The truth is, that they are constantly crossing the Cumberland into, rather than out of, the country, and besides are augmenting their force by conscription and recruiting all the time. With the force I now have I feel that I can whip any number of them that would confront me, but I have not enough men to cut them off or to separate and pursue them. So that an engagement with them effects very little, for they will not fight when there is the least chance to avoid it, their object being chiefly to plunder and murder inoffensive Union citizens, especially the negroes who have been enlisted into the Federal service. This section is in a most terrible condition. The guerrillas are recruiting fast, taking every man who has been drafted into our service if he be white, and shooting him if black, and plundering everybody and every house. They are swimming stock across the Cumberland every day, and I believe will be able to raise at least three regiments in these counties if let alone, besides getting enough to subsist them, and carrying away a great deal more. Last Saturday La Fayette was robbed in this county; also Roaring Spring, just on the edge of Trigg County, and on yesterday they plundered Trenton, in Todd County. I believe that at this moment there is not a county in all this region from Logan down between the rivers which is not infested by more or less of these thieving scoundrels, and if some means be not adopted very speedily to rid the country of them and of their sympathizers the people will be ruined, and as it is would be just as secure if they were in the rear of Joe Johnston's army as where they are. I believe that with seven companies of the Fifty-second, and complete control of them, I could rid the country of these guerrilla bands. I would like to have enough to post a company at Hopkinsville, one at Princeton, one at Rumsey, and one at Madisonville, and with three other companies to take possession of the post of Uniontown, on the Ohio, or, as would be better, of Morganfield, which is just seven miles back, with a good road to the river, and the rest of the regiment located between Elkton and Bowling Green, at such places as would best protect that section. I am confident that with energy and care we could by this means clean them out. Should this plan meet your approbation, I know that we could supply

the force and protect it, and by being allowed to keep a sufficiency of good horses, by seizing those belonging to rebel citizens and by rightly enforcing General Sherman's order, which I intend to do if permitted to remain here, could accomplish a great deal of good in a short time. Morganfield is the headquarters of these guerrillas, and they are hid around in that neighborhood, and I would, therefore, prefer having the greater part of my men there so as to hunt to their dens. I brought Captain King's company up to this place with me, leaving Captain Baker, of the Thirty-fifth, with his company, at Madisonville. I did this in order to let him get his horses recruited, and because he could not get supplies for his men at that place. It would be better to leave Captain Richards, Company A, Captain Billingsley, Company C, Captain Childress, Company I, above, because a portion of their companies having been heretofore captured in this region, they would be running more risk than the other companies by going into it again. I would suggest that each company should be concentrated—that is, all the detachments of companies brought together and placed under their own officers. They will not only work better but are more easily controlled, and will attend better to their stock and other company property. Major Tyler can be sent to me here with all the companies and fragments of companies which are above, and I can send the detachments of companies which I have to the points you may designate or to their companies. In conclusion, you may rest assured that it will take tremendous efforts to clear up this country. There is no doubt of it whatever. My men and horses are now pretty well worn out, but with a few days' rest will be able and ready to take the field again.

I send this report to you by Lieut. Hugh L. Scott, who has been with me all the time, and knows all about the facts of which I have written, and can give you any additional information you may desire; I would come myself but am so entirely broken down that I am unable to ride.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. F. JOHNSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Detachment.

Col. CICERO MAXWELL,
Commanding District of Southwest Kentucky.

JULY 17-18, 1864.—Scout from Columbus to Hickman, Ky.

Report of Lieut. Robert Y. Bradford, Seventh Tennessee (Union) Cavalry.

Leaving Columbus, Ky., on the 17th, 11 p. m., on board the steamer Convoy No. 2, and landing thirteen miles below Hickman, Ky., then moving out some five miles to the brother's of the rebel Captain Campbell, surrounding his house completely, finding some pistol caps and buckshot, 1 single-barreled shotgun, 1 small single-barreled pistol, but no rebel soldiers, bringing off with the detachment 2 citizens. Then, marching directly to Mr. Fleetwood's, only missing the rebel captain and five men some ten minutes, getting his uniform jacket, hat, and feathers, also, finding in his jacket pocket fifty dollars in Confederate money. Then moving in haste after said Captain Campbell, pursuing him for some miles, caught 2 of his men, missing him. With the 2 men we captured 1 horse, 2 double-barreled shotguns, 1 navy six. Then moving on to Hickman, getting there at near 10 o'clock; being informed

that the rebel captain had just gone through the town to meet the rebel Colonel Outlaw, who was coming into Hickman for the purpose of collecting rebel soldiers who were subject to draft or conscript, also notifying those that had deserted to return to their commands. Leaving Hickman near 11 o'clock, marched direct to Moscow, then directly to Columbus, arriving near 6 o'clock.

ROBERT Y. BRADFORD,
First Lieutenant, Seventh Tennessee Cavalry.

Lieut. ALBERT C. FULLER,
Post Adjutant.

JULY 24, 1864.—Skirmish near Collierville, Tenn.

Report of Lieut. Col. Lorenzo D. Durbin, Forty-sixth Iowa Infantry.

HDQRS. DETACH. FORTY-SIXTH REGT. IOWA INFANTRY,
Camp Lookout, Tenn., July 30, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with the Army Regulations, I herewith transmit a report of a skirmish had Sunday, 24th instant, by a squad of sixteen men of my command with thirty guerrillas, twenty miles east of Memphis, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, near our camp, in which I had 3 men wounded—Captain Wolf, of Company I, and Privates Leonidas Brown severely, and John Diltz slightly, and 4 taken prisoners, viz, Sergt. James Thompson, Privates John Duncan, William Hall, and F. M. Brown, with a loss to the guerrillas of 2 killed and 3 wounded; among the latter was their chief.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. D. DURBIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Detachment.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY.

JULY 25–28, 1864.—Expedition from Decatur to Courtland, Ala., and skirmish.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. William T. C. Grower, Seventeenth New York Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.
No. 2.—Lieut. Col. John Rheinlander, Twenty-Fifth Indiana Infantry.
No. 3.—Maj. Edwin M. Hulburd, Eighteenth Michigan Infantry.
No. 4.—Lieut. Col. Charles H. De Groat, Thirty-Second Wisconsin Infantry.

No. 1.

Report of Col. William T. C. Grower, Seventeenth New York Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Decatur, Ala., July 29, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, in pursuance of orders from the general commanding, I marched from this post on the afternoon of the 25th instant, with the following forces, viz, 250 men of the Twenty-

fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Rheinlander; the Thirty-second Wisconsin Volunteers, 400 men, Lieutenant-Colonel De Groat commanding; 200 men of the Eighteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteers, Major Hulburd; battalion Third Tennessee Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Minnis commanding, and a section of First Ohio Battery,* Lieutenant Davis. I marched nine miles the same evening, and encamped on Fox Creek.

On the morning of the 26th I had trees felled, &c., and made preparations as though for a permanent camp, taking no pains to disguise my position from the enemy (in accordance with my instructions), and also sent out scouting parties of cavalry in all directions. A battalion of the enemy's cavalry were reported encamped on Maillard Creek, five miles distant, and Patterson's main force at Pond Springs. Portions of the cavalry of my command skirmished with the enemy during the day and captured 1 lieutenant and 4 privates from him. I left the bivouac on Fox Creek during the night of the 26th, moving by the direct road to Courtland, but sending the Thirty-second Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel De Groat, with orders to move by and parallel to the railroad and take position on the Courtland road, so as to cut off the retreat of the enemy. I arrived at Pond Springs at 4 o'clock, but discovered before I reached there that the enemy had fallen back, some hours previously, to Courtland, where I arrived about 9 a. m. My advance guard of infantry encountered the enemy's picket at the village, who fell back before them, firing from the streets and houses upon my men. I found the main force of the enemy drawn up in line in a strong position on Big Name Creek, one-half mile beyond the town, where he had the benefit of some old breast-works and were some 600 strong, composed, as I ascertained afterward, of a portion of Patterson's own regiment, Colonel Nixon's regiment, and Ferrell's [battery] and Stuart's battalion; a Colonel Carter was also expected to join him with 200 men. As I advanced to the outskirts of the town I was opened on by a sharp fire of musketry and two pieces of artillery. I at once deployed my forces, holding the Twenty-fifth Indiana in reserve and deploying the Eighteenth Michigan and Thirty-second Wisconsin as skirmishers, and opened on the earth-works with my 12-pounders. In ten minutes after these dispositions were made I ordered the whole line forward, when the rebels were discovered retreating toward the Tuscumbia road. Some time necessarily elapsed before the troops could cross the ford, which was somewhat difficult, so that the enemy got considerable start. I at once ordered the cavalry under Lieutenant-Colonel Minnis to pursue the enemy and capture all he could of them. Lieutenant-Colonel Minnis reported that he pursued the enemy four miles, but owing to the jaded condition of his horses he was unable to come up with them, even with some of his best horses in advance. The road was strewn with blankets, haversacks, canteens, &c., and a number of small-arms were found on the field and in the road taken by the flying enemy. Our loss 2 killed and 4 wounded, viz:† The enemy's loss could not be ascertained with exactness, but must have been considerable; 4 are known to have been killed, and citizens report that their ambulances went by full of wounded.

In conclusion, I will add that the conduct of the troops was excellent, and also that if the results of the expedition were not substantial it was owing to the small force of cavalry (but 200), inclusive of officers.

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*Battery F, First Ohio Light Artillery.

†Nominal list omitted.

I encamped on Big Name Creek on the night of the 27th and the next morning started at 4 o'clock for Decatur, where I arrived at 3 p. m. the same day.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. T. C. GROWER,
Colonel, Commanding Third Brigade.

Captain GARDNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Col. John Rheinlander, Twenty-fifth Indiana Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIFTH INDIANA INFANTRY,
Decatur, Ala., July 28, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the late expedition.

According to orders, this regiment left camp at Decatur, Ala., at 3 p. m. the 25th instant, with three days' rations in haversacks; marched to the town of Courtland, Ala., a distance of twenty miles, when a spirited engagement ensued, lasting half an hour, when the enemy retreated. No casualties in this regiment. Returned to camp at Decatur, Ala., at 3 p. m. July 28, 1864.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN RHEINLANDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. JOHN P. HOLLERS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 3.

Report of Maj. Edwin M. Hulburd, Eighteenth Michigan Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH MICHIGAN INFANTRY,
Decatur, Ala., July 28, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Eighteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry in the late expedition to Courtland under command of Colonel Grower:

On the 25th instant, in obedience to orders, I reported to Colonel Grower with 200 men and three days' rations at 3 p. m. I was assigned for position the rear of the infantry column. My command took no special part in the expedition until the morning of the 27th, when, on moving out from Pond Springs, I was given the advance. Company B, Captain Hinckley commanding, was thrown forward as advance guard, and on nearing Courtland was deployed as skirmishers. As we entered Courtland I was ordered to re-enforce the skirmish line, and sent forward Company G, Lieutenant Clark commanding. As we passed through the town, it appearing that our skirmish

line was briskly engaged, I was ordered to deploy my battalion as skirmishers and move through a corn-field in front of us and draw the enemy's fire, which I proceeded to do. As we came out of the corn we were received with a pretty hot fire from the enemy, who appeared to be posted on the opposite bank of the creek, which ran obliquely across the left of my line of skirmishers. I moved my skirmishers forward under cover of the railroad, which ran between me and the enemy parallel with their line and afforded good cover. Here we received a sharp and continuous fire from the enemy. I soon discovered a movement which I thought to be an attempt to get around our right into what appeared to be an earth-work on my right, and the right of my line being thrown pretty far forward, I retired to the cover of the fence of the corn-field and sent my adjutant to report to Colonel G[rower]. As we fell back the enemy opened on us with a howitzer. I then received orders to deploy my two reserve companies and move forward to the earth-work on my right, which I did; but our artillery opened on them at this time, when their fire ceased and they left in haste. This ended the affair, so far as the infantry was concerned. I then received orders to move my battalion across the creek in column by company, which I did, when we formed line, stacked arms, and rested for the day. Returning, we left Courtland this morning at 3 a. m., the Thirty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry leading and my command next in order. Nothing occurred on our return march worthy of note, and we arrived at camp at 3.30 p. m. After retiring from the railroad bank, and while lying under cover of the fence, I had 1 man killed, which was the only casualty in my command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. M. HULBURD,
Major, Commanding Eighteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry.

Lieut. JOHN P. HOLLERS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 4.

Lieut. Col. Charles H. De Groat, Thirty-second Wisconsin Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTY-SECOND REGT. WISCONSIN VOL. INFTY.,
Decatur, Ala., July 29, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 25th of July, at 3 p. m., the regiment moved out on the Courtland road eight miles and bivouacked for the night.

July 26, moved forward one mile and remained through the day. In obedience to orders, I moved at 6 p. m. with the regiment in a southerly direction until we reached the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. On the march several shots were fired by the enemy's pickets stationed on the Hillsborough and Moulton road. After striking the railroad we marched west on the track a distance of about four miles to within half a mile of the junction with the Courtland road and halted. Here we ascertained that the enemy's pickets were stationed at the junction. Leaving the railroad track at this point I moved in a southerly direction across a strip of timber some forty rods in width and came to open fields. Moved on in this direction a distance judged one mile, thence in

a westerly direction about one mile and halted. Remaining at this point until 2 a. m. of the 27th I again moved parallel to railroad until I crossed the mountain road, then in a northerly direction to Pond Springs, arriving at 4 a. m. No pickets were discovered after leaving the railroad track. Taking a short rest at Pond Springs moved to Courtland, Ala., arriving at 8 a. m. Here the enemy made a threatening demonstration and, receiving orders, the regiment was formed in line of battle, and after smart skirmishing advanced across —— creek, the enemy falling back. Here we remained during the day. In obedience of orders, at 3 a. m. the 28th, we started on the return march, arriving at Decatur the same day.

In the skirmish at Courtland Private Albert J. Harmon, Company C, killed; Privates Duane R. Moore, Company B, John W. Fairbanks, William E. Forward, and Alvin Blood, Company E, wounded.

No officer nor soldier can be named as having particularly distinguished himself without injustice to others, as all conducted themselves as becometh good soldiers.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DE GROAT,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Thirty-second Regiment Wisconsin Infty.

Col. WILLIAM T. C. GROWER,

Commanding Third Brigade.

JULY 26–27, 1864.—Expedition from Paducah to Haddix's Ferry, Ky., and skirmish.

Report of Maj. John H. Peck, One hundred and thirty-second Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. 132D REGT. ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,

Paducah, Ky., July 27, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report to you that according to orders received I embarked on board the steam-boat Olive, with Captain Dunn, commanding detachment of the Eighth U. S. Colored Artillery (Heavy), and 400 men; Capt. Hugh Shepard, commanding detachment 200 men One hundred and thirty-second Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, at 10.30 p. m. July 26, and left about 11 p. m., having been detained for a short time to obtain a pilot for the Tennessee River and a guide for the march. We arrived at Haddix's Ferry at 20 minutes to 2 a. m. July 27. Having previously arranged with Captain Greggory, of the Kentucky home guards, to meet us at the ferry I waited some time there for him. Finding that we should not have sufficient time to reach Clark River before daylight, I started at 2.30 o'clock on the expedition overland without the home guards. One mile inland I found, on search, that one house was vacated in seeming great haste, and marks of footsteps in the dust of the road showed that some one had preceded us (as it afterward turned out) to inform the citizens of our approach and warn the guerrillas of danger. Arriving at a point about five miles from the ferry it became apparent from the tracks in the road that we were among the enemy. I ordered an advance guard of twelve picked men from the Eighth U. S. Colored Artillery (Heavy), under

Lieutenants Cherry and Hemenover, to surround the neighboring houses and obtain what information they could of the enemy's whereabouts. Every one of the occupants seemed ignorant of the movements of the enemy, and would give us no information. At last one house was surrounded and two men found in it, with Enfield rifles loaded and capped, also a brace of heavy navy pistols. We took them prisoners, and thereupon others of the enemy appeared and a general skirmish ensued, which lasted three hours. I ordered 200 men from the One hundred and thirty-second Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers and Eighth Colored Artillery (Heavy) to deploy as skirmishers through woods and corn-fields. They met small detachments of the enemy and men who claim to belong to the Third Kentucky Cavalry (Confederate) and completely routed them. We brought in 7 prisoners and delivered them to the guard-house; but captured many others, who were reported to have escaped or been shot while attempting to escape. Five guerrillas were killed and several wounded. We had no casualty, except the wounding of Captain Shepard through the fleshy part of the thumb while having a hand to hand encounter with a guerrilla. Some twenty horses and mules were also captured. One dwelling, a notorious rendezvous for guerrillas, was burned while the skirmish was in progress. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained.

To officers and men of both detachments great praise is due for their bravery and soldierly deportment. To Captains Dunn and Shepard, and also to Adjt. Daniel Merriman, Lieutenant Hemenover, One hundred and thirty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, my thanks are due for their unflinching courage and obedience to orders. Captain Shepard and Lieutenant Merriman each had a personal encounter with the enemy, and each captured or shot his opponent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. PECK,
Major 132d Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Comdg. Expedition.

Capt. PHELPS PAINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 28, 1864.—Skirmish at Long's Mills, near Mulberry Gap, Tenn.

Report of Col. William Y. Dillard, Thirty-fourth Kentucky Infantry, commanding First Brigade, Fourth Division, Twenty-third Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cumberland Gap, July 29, 1864.

Colonel Davis has just returned from a scout. He fought the rebels at Long's Mills yesterday near Mulberry Gap, whipping them badly, killing and wounding 21, capturing 8 prisoners and 20 horses. No one hurt on our side.

W. Y. DILLARD,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. W. P. AMMEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

AUGUST 1-3, 1864.—Pursuit of Confederates from Athens, Tenn., into North Carolina, and skirmishes (1st) at Athens, Tenn., and (2d) near Murphy, N. C.

REPORTS.

No. 1—Lieut. Col. Michael L. Patterson, Fourth Tennessee Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, of skirmish at Athens, Tenn.

No. 2.—Capt. Joshua S. Preble, First Ohio Heavy Artillery, of the pursuit of the Confederates and skirmish near Murphy, N. C.

No. 3.—Capt. Samuel Bivens, First Ohio Heavy Artillery, of the pursuit of the Confederates and skirmish near Murphy, N. C.

No. 1.

Report of Lieut. Col. Michael L. Patterson, Fourth Tennessee Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, of skirmish at Athens, Tenn.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Loudon, Tenn., August 1, 1864.

GENERAL: The rebels about fifty strong attacked our forces at Athens this morning at 8 o'clock and fought some time, our forces killing 2, wounding 3, and taking 1 prisoner, and then the rebels retreated southward from that place. I sent a squad of ninety men, commanded by Captain Bivens, by this morning's train, by direction of Captain Ammen, assistant adjutant-general.

The following is a telegram I have just received:

ATHENS, *August 1, 1864.*

The rebels were here fifty strong; eight men fought them, killing 2 and wounding 1, who says they are Captain Holland's men, Georgia. We mounted seventy-five of our men, under command of Captains Bivens and Preble, and started in pursuit at 1 o'clock. I am in command of reserve. The rebels left at 11 a. m.

B. C. MILLER,
Lieutenant, First Ohio Heavy Artillery Volunteers.

Train passed Athens at 6 o'clock this evening; will be at Lenoir's probably ere this can reach you. I will send it ahead as soon as it arrives here.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. L. PATTERSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. J. AMMEN,
Comdg. Fourth Division, Twenty-third Army Corps.

No. 2.

Report of Capt. Joshua S. Preble, First Ohio Heavy Artillery, of the pursuit of the Confederates and skirmish near Murphy, N. C.

HDQRS. CO. L, FIRST OHIO VOL. HEAVY ARTILLERY,
Loudon, Tenn., August 5, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 1st day of August, in accordance with instructions from Lieutenant-Colonel Patterson, commanding post at Loudon, Tenn., I repaired (with Captain Bivens, commanding

a squad of eighty men detailed from Companies M, L, C, and H, First Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, for the purpose of driving a band of guerrillas) to Athens, Tenn. We arrived at the latter place at 12 m. of said day to find the rebels gone. In accordance with my instructions I then took command of the detachment. I pressed all the horses and mules I could find and mounted sixty of my men, and with them and five citizens, at 1.30 p. m., started in pursuit. We pushed on some thirty miles until it became dark, following the trail of the scoundrels, which was a wide one, they having plundered everything indiscriminately which came in their way. At 3 o'clock next morning we again started in pursuit, but owing to the fact that most of my men were poorly mounted, it was impossible for them to keep up. At 11 a. m. I came up with the enemy near the village of Murphy, in North Carolina, sixty-five miles from Athens. With fifteen of my men, all who had come up, I charged on the enemy. We killed 10 and wounded a number more. We captured 18 horses, 6 mules, 20 guns, 4 revolvers, and 2 small pistols, and a number of other articles. We took no prisoners. It is needless to add that the enemy were completely demoralized and fled in every direction. Our loss was 1 citizen-soldier killed. My men being very much fatigued and our horses completely done up, without rations or forage, I did not deem it advisable to pursue farther, and commenced our return, reaching Athens next day at 2 p. m. and reaching Loudon on the 4th instant.

It is with extreme pleasure I give my testimony to the good conduct of the brave men under my command. For three days, over a very rough and mountainous country, with but one meal, did these brave men toil on, yet not [one] word of murmuring was heard, but all were anxious for the fray. I have only to regret that my men were not better mounted, so that they could have "been in at the death," for in that event I think I could have rid the earth of all the cursed gang.

The enemy's force consisted of part of the outlaw and murderer Vaughn's force and numbered sixty-three men, all well mounted, but under whose immediate command I could not learn.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. S. PREBLE,
Captain Co. L, First Ohio Vol. Heavy Arty., Comdg. Detachment.

Brigadier-General AMMEN,
Comdg. Fourth Division, Twenty-third Army Corps.

No. 3.

Report of Capt. Samuel Bivens, First Ohio Heavy Artillery, of the pursuit of the Confederates and skirmish near Murphy, N. C.

HDQRS. CO. C, FIRST OHIO VOL. HEAVY ARTILLERY,
Loudon, Tenn., August 5, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to your order of Monday, August 1, 1864, I proceeded to Athens, Tenn., and on arriving there found that the rebel forces had left. I then pressed all the horses belonging to citizens that I could find. In all I had sixty-one men armed, equipped, and mounted. We then started in pursuit of the rebel forces, which were reported to be four hours ahead of us. We then marched until 10 o'clock at night, a distance of thirty miles, and finding the roads so bad and a heavy rain

approaching we then bivouacked in an old church for the night. We started next morning at daybreak in pursuit, and after traveling a distance of six miles we came to where they had encamped. We then found it much easier to follow them, as a heavy rain had fallen during the night and their footmarks were very plain. We then followed them up and down the gorgeous mountains as fast as our horses could travel, and, in fact, many of them fell by the roadside, being entirely run down, and their riders were compelled to follow on foot. About 11 o'clock our advance (about fifteen men in all) came up with the rebel forces and we attacked them. The first fire the rebels broke in confusion. We then had a running fight for a distance of one mile, killing 8 or 10 of their number, capturing 18 horses, 6 mules, and about 18 stand of arms, besides numerous articles of plunder which they had stolen from Union citizens. The only casualty that occurred in my command was an old citizen by the name of Rue; he was killed instantly by a ball passing near his heart. Many of the rebels left their horses and took to the mountains on foot. We then dismounted and threw out our men on either side of the road and advanced about one mile. We then found it necessary to turn back, as our horses were run down, having traveled a distance of sixty miles without any food, over as rough a road as there is in North Carolina. After getting together our stock and plunder we started for Athens, and were compelled to travel thirty miles before we could get anything to eat for our men or horses. Many of the horses being run down, we were compelled to leave them on the mountains, which were replaced by those that were captured. We arrived at Athens Wednesday evening, and found owners for all our captured stock except three mules, which were branded "U. S." I turned them over to Captain Holloc, acting in concert with the provost-marshal of Athens in raising and mounting a company of scouts for McMinn County. I let the Union citizens around Athens have the captured arms, as they seem very anxious to defend their homes, and are almost without arms.

While gone we traveled a distance of 120 miles, over as rough country as there is in North Carolina, in the short space of forty-eight hours, without food for our horses or men.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL BIVENS,
Captain, Commanding Scouts.

Col. M. L. PATTERSON,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Loudon, Tenn.

AUGUST 1–5, 1864.—Scout from Strawberry Plains to Greeneville, Tenn., and skirmish (2d) at Morristown.

Report of Lieut. Col. Luther S. Trowbridge, Tenth Michigan Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
Strawberry Plains, East Tenn., August 6, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of my operations in attempting to carry out special instructions from headquarters Tenth Michigan Cavalry of date July 31 ultimo, regarding the destruction of the railroad bridges over the Holston and Watauga Rivers:

I left camp with 250 men and one mountain howitzer on Monday morning, the 1st instant.

On the 2d instant, at Morristown, I met a party of the enemy, about 110 strong, under command of Major Arnold. I immediately engaged them, and after a short fight they retired with a loss of 1 officer mortally wounded, so that he died two days afterward, and 5 men wounded, who succeeded in getting away. I feared that this early discovery of our movement would prevent its successful execution unless this party could be cut off in some way. Therefore, learning at Russellville that they had taken the Bull's Gap road, I detached Major Smith, with four companies, to get in their rear beyond Bull's Gap. I felt confident that they would make a stand at Bull's Gap, but much to my surprise they did not stop, but took the Snapp's Ferry road, leading toward Kingsport. Failing to cut them off, I encamped for the night at Blue Springs and went the next morning to Greeneville. Here, from the best information that I could get, I learned that there were from 250 to 300 of the enemy at Johnson's Depot, seven miles beyond Jonesborough, where the headquarters of Vaughn's brigade had been established; about 50 at Carter's Station; about 100 at Zollicoffer; Morgan's headquarters at Bristol, while there were many scattering bands of scouts through the country. The whole number of armed men west of Bristol was estimated at not over 1,000. When at Russellville I heard that there was a party of about 150 at Rogersville, which afterward proved true, though I did not credit the report at that time. That party passed through Bull's Gap on Wednesday, the 3d instant. In view of all these facts I did not deem it prudent to proceed farther than Greeneville. The enemy could easily concentrate a force which, with the aid of their works at the bridges, would give me great trouble, and an attempt and failure would be worse than a withdrawal. I therefore returned from Greeneville on the 3d instant, and arrived safely in camp last evening. While I was very loath to abandon the expedition, it seemed to be the only course dictated by prudence. If it shall be desired to renew the undertaking I shall be glad to do it at any time and with any force which the general commanding may think best.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. S. TROWBRIDGE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. E. W. S. NEFF,
Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

AUGUST 1–30, 1864.—Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Oxford, Miss.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

Aug. 7–9, 1864.—Skirmishes at the Tallahatchie River, Miss.
9, 1864.—Skirmish at Hurricane Creek, Miss.
Skirmish at Oxford, Miss.
10, 1864.—Skirmish at the Tallahatchie River, Miss.
13–14, 1864.—Skirmishes at Hurricane Creek, Miss.
14, 1864.—Skirmish at Lamar, Miss.
19, 1864.—Skirmish at Hurricane Creek, Miss.
23, 1864.—Skirmish at Abbeville, Miss.

REPORTS, ETC.

No. 1.—Itinerary of the First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, commanded by Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Mower, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Col. De Witt C. Thomas, Ninety-third Indiana Infantry, First Brigade.
No. 3.—Col. Lucius F. Hubbard, Fifth Minnesota Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

No. 4.—Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Baker, Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry.
No. 5.—Col. Joseph J. Woods, Twelfth Iowa Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 6.—Col. Sylvester G. Hill, Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry.
No. 7.—Col. William T. Shaw, Fourteenth Iowa Infantry, commanding Third Division.
No. 8.—Col. Charles D. Murray, Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 9.—Col. Thomas J. Kinney, One hundred and nineteenth Illinois Infantry.
No. 10.—Lieut. Col. Edwin Moore, Twenty-first Missouri Infantry.
No. 11.—Col. James I. Gilbert, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 12.—Col. Edward H. Wolfe, Fifty-second Indiana Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 13.—Col. Phineas Pease, Forty-ninth Illinois Infantry.
No. 14.—Lieut. Col. Jonathan Merriam, One hundred and seventeenth Illinois Infantry.
No. 15.—Maj. Robert McWilliams, One hundred and seventeenth Illinois Infantry.
No. 16.—Capt. Eli Mattocks, Fifty-second Indiana Infantry.
No. 17.—Lieut. John W. Lowell, Battery G, Second Illinois Light Artillery.
No. 18.—Brig. Gen. Benjamin H. Grierson, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Corps.
No. 19.—Brig. Gen. Edward Hatch, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.
No. 20.—Maj. Charles C. Horton, Second Iowa Cavalry, Second Brigade.
No. 21.—Col. Joseph Kargé, Second New Jersey Cavalry, commanding Second Division.
No. 22.—Lieut. Col. Joseph C. Hess, Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 23.—Col. John W. Noble, Third Iowa Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 24.—Col. William L. Duckworth, Seventh Tennessee (Confederate) Cavalry.
No. 25.—Lieut. Col. David C. Kelley, Twenty-sixth Tennessee (Confederate) Cavalry Battalion.
No. 26.—Capt. Charles T. Biser, C. S. Army.

No. 1.

*Itinerary of the First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, commanded by Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Mower, U. S. Army.**

August 1–3.—The division moved by railroad from Memphis to La Grange, Tenn.

August 9.—Marched to the Tallahatchie River; thence to Oxford, Miss.; thence back to La Grange, Tenn., and moved to Memphis by railroad [, reaching there at end of month].

August 10.—Engaged in skirmish at the Tallahatchie.

August 14.—Skirmish at Hurricane Creek.

August 23.—Skirmish at Abbeville.

Distance marched, 106 miles.

No. 2.

Report of Col. De Witt C. Thomas, Ninety-third Indiana Infantry, First Brigade.

[AUGUST, 1864.]

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report for the information of the colonel commanding brigade that on the morning of the 29th ultimo this regiment, together with the other regiments of the brigade, em-

* From return for August, 1864.

barked on the cars at the Memphis and Charleston Railroad depot in Memphis, Tenn., and proceeded by rail to La Grange, Tenn.; arriving at the latter place about 3 o'clock the same day the regiment bivouacked south of the town.

On the afternoon of the 30th I moved out from La Grange with my command, taking my proper place in the brigade column, moving in a southerly direction toward Holly Springs, Miss. Nothing of importance transpired until the night of 7th instant while the troops were bivouacked near Waterford, Miss. At about 10 p. m. heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of the Tallahatchie River.

On the morning of the 8th I was ordered to take the road with my regiment, moving it in rear of the other regiments and battery of the brigade. Moving in this order my regiment reached the Tallahatchie River at about 5 p. m. and crossed the river, under a scattering fire of the enemy, on driftwood lodged against the railroad bridge. After crossing the river I was directed to move with my command. I then passed the position held by the Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry, and was posted in line with my right resting on the Oxford and Holly Springs road, about twenty-five yards in rear of the One hundred and fourteenth Illinois Infantry, which occupied the left of the brigade line. We remained in this position until about 6 a. m. of the 9th, when the brigade was put in motion and moved by the flank about one-third of a mile, when it was formed into column by regiments, my regiment being placed in rear of the One hundred and fourteenth Illinois, with the Tenth Minnesota Infantry in my rear deployed in column by wing. From this brigade column a line was formed and the troops again deployed into column. Heavy skirmishing was kept up by our cavalry, which had crossed earlier in the morning and deployed on our flanks. The enemy continued his artillery firing, begun with the advance of cavalry, and was replied to by a few shots from our own guns. My regiment, formed in the column as above stated, maneuvered and advanced with the brigade, the enemy retiring from his strong position as we advanced after gaining the hill occupied by the enemy. The night of the 8th the brigade was bivouacked, my regiment on the right of the One hundred and fourteenth Illinois, and the Tenth Minnesota Infantry on my right. We remained in this position until the morning of the 21st. Nothing of importance transpired while we remained in this bivouac. I would only mention the fact that heavy rains fell every day, making the roads impassable and uncomfortable for the men. A great part of the time my men were furnished with but a half ration of salt meat, and for a few days they were without meat of any description, it being impossible to procure any from the country and none being furnished by the commissary of subsistence. On the 21st instant the troops were again put in motion, my regiment moving in order with the other troops of the brigade, taking the Oxford road. In the afternoon of the 22d we were halted near Oxford and moved back toward the Tallahatchie River. We reached our old camp near the Tallahatchie River about 1 p. m. of the 23d and went into bivouac. At about 3 o'clock of the same afternoon heavy skirmishing was heard near our camp on the Oxford road. The brigade was formed, and I was ordered to advance directly forward in line. My line being parallel with the Oxford road I advanced directly to the right of that road, regulating my movements by those of the One hundred and fourteenth Illinois Infantry on my left. Seeing this regiment move by the flank I at once made a flank movement, and by the right flank followed the One hundred and fourteenth Illinois about one-fourth of a mile, when a line was again formed. From this line the

brigade moved by the left flank to the Oxford road, where I was directed to form a line with my regiment and the Tenth Minnesota Infantry for the protection of a cross-road. This line was hardly formed until I was again ordered to move forward. The brigade was halted about half a mile beyond Abbeville, where it remained in the road until near sundown, when we returned to camp, the enemy being driven off by the troops in our advance. On the 25th I moved my command, in its proper place in the brigade, on the Holly Springs road; bivouacked near Waterford for the night. Morning 26th, 8 a. m., moved to this place, arriving at noon.

[DE W. C. THOMAS,
Colonel, Commanding.]

Lieut. O. H. ABEL,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 1st Div., 16th Army Corps.

No. 3.

Report of Col. Lucius F. Hubbard, Fifth Minnesota Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., August 30, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report as follows regarding the operations of the Second Brigade, First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, during the late expedition:

For details of the movements of the brigade from the starting of the expedition until the 17th instant, the date upon which I assumed command, I would respectfully refer to the accompanying report* of Col. J. D. McClure, Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry Volunteers. At the time I was assigned to its command the brigade was encamped near Abbeville, Miss., where it remained until the morning of the 21st instant. On that day the command moved to Hurricane Creek, and on the following to Oxford, countermarching in the evening to the bivouac of the night of the 21st. During these two days no enemy was encountered or incident transpired worthy of special mention. On the 23d the retrograde march was resumed, and at 12 m. the brigade encamped in its former location near Abbeville. Immediately upon the arrival of the command in camp I ordered a picket to be posted to the rear upon the Oxford road. As the detail was moving to the point designated for its post it was met a few rods from camp by the advance guard of the enemy, who had followed the rear of the column during the day's march. The officer in command, Lieut. D. C. Ross, Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry, at once deployed his men as skirmishers and soon became hotly engaged. Hearing the skirmishing I immediately ordered the command under arms, deployed a line of skirmishers, covering the front and flanks of the camp, and ordered it forward, supported by the Fifth Minnesota Veterans. The skirmishing soon became general along the line, and the enemy, though being driven, developed himself in considerable force. The skirmishers were re-enforced by four companies of the Fifth Minnesota, the Eighth Wisconsin Veterans, Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, and section of the Second Iowa Battery ordered up, and line of battle formed. As soon as these dispositions were made an advance was ordered, which was made at double-quick. The enemy essayed to make a stand, but though in superior force succeeded only for a moment. A

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* Not found.

charge was made upon his line, which gave way in confusion and was driven for more than a mile in disorder, when the pursuit was abandoned, though the enemy continued to retreat, moving rapidly off to the music of the guns of the Second Iowa Battery. At sundown the command returned to camp. The enemy suffered much punishment in this encounter, losing 12 killed, that fell into our hands, many wounded, and some prisoners. The casualties of my command were 15 wounded, a list of which has heretofore been furnished. On the 25th instant the brigade marched northward, arriving at Holly Springs on the 26th and at La Grange on the 29th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. F. HUBBARD,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. J. B. SAMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division.

No. 4.

Report of Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Baker, Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS,
Hudsonville Station, Miss., August 15, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that Capt. H. F. Wright, commanding four companies of the Seventh Indiana Cavalry, reported to me on the afternoon of the 14th instant. Toward evening I ordered one company of his command, under Lieut. J. W. Skelton, to report at Lamar, having been informed that station was held by 300 of our infantry. At 3 o'clock this morning I had a portion of the cavalry just ready to start out on a scout to capture a rebel lieutenant, whom I expected to find at his house, when Lieutenant Skelton's orderly came in on foot from Lamar wounded in the hand. About daylight Lieutenant Skelton came in with six men, and reported that, not finding any troops at Lamar, he had gone into camp there the previous evening. About 9 p. m. he saw four wagons crossing the track, and, approaching them with the picket, saw about twelve men in shirtsleeves in their rear. Supposing them to be guerrillas attempting to capture the wagons he ordered his picket to fire; sent a corporal and three men to get in their rear and cut them off; went back, got a portion of his company, and started out. Not hearing anything from his corporal and three men, he still supposed it was only a few guerrillas. He soon came in sight of a force, part in line and part in column. Presuming them to be our forces he rode down within a few feet; they opened to let him pass through, when, discovering they were in their shirtsleeves, concluded they were rebels, and ordered a charge. He broke and scattered the left, but the right of the line swung around in his rear, when he charged, and cut his way back with six men, and came in. The balance of his men did not get back. I have since learned they started for La Grange. I sent Lieutenant Skelton back with his men, at his request. He has returned and reports that the force was General Forrest's old regiment and the Seventh Tennessee; found 2 wounded rebels nearly dead, and brought in 5 Enfield rifles; that they left their crowbars on the track where they had commenced tearing it up, and cut down three telegraph poles. A citizen living near informed him that he was down to the place after

the affair, and said the ground was covered with dead and wounded rebels, but in the morning they were all gone except the above couple and a brother, who was left to care for them (one had four severe wounds); he said the intention of the rebels was to tear up the track at Lamar and attack this post, but the sudden attack, where they did not expect to find Union troops, had frustrated their plan. From the best information obtained, I estimated the rebel force at about 600 or 700. They went back in the direction of Salem. A contraband who came in states that he saw them five or six miles out, going in that direction in hot haste. I had my force so disposed that if they had attacked us here, I should have defended the train loaded with forage, two miles and a half above the station, at all hazards.

Great credit is due Lieutenant Skelton and his brave command for their gallant and successful charge, thus forcing the rebels to abandon their designs, and saving a large amount of Government property and detention of communications.

I have received information that a force of 10,000 rebels are at Hickory Flats, eighteen or twenty miles east of Holly Springs, on the old road to Pontotoc, under Lee, Huff, and Duke, but General Forrest is not with them. I think the force is greatly overestimated.

Respectfully submitted.

S. R. BAKER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Major HOUGH.

P. S.—Lieutenant Skelton's command has all arrived safe in camp, except the orderly sergeant, from La Grange and Davis' Mills, his orderly being the only one wounded.

S. R. B.

No. 5.

Report of Col. Joseph J. Woods, Twelfth Iowa Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., August 31, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations during the late expedition into Mississippi, ending on the 26th day of August, 1864, viz:

On the morning of July 31, 1864, the Twelfth Iowa, Seventh Minnesota, Thirty-third Missouri, and Thirty-fifth Iowa, of this brigade, embarked on the cars, by order of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith, and moved to Davis' Mills, Miss. August 5 [1], marched, by order of Brig. Gen. Edward Hatch, via Lamar, to Coldwater River, and on the morning of August 2 marched to Holly Springs, where the Twelfth Iowa were detailed as provost guards. On the morning of August 5 the remaining three regiments moved by railroad, by order of Brig. Gen. J. A. Mower, to Waterford. August 7 the Seventh Minnesota and Thirty-fifth Iowa moved to the Tallahatchie River to protect the pioneer corps in constructing a bridge. They found the enemy's pickets on the north side of the river, whom they attacked and drove across the river, capturing the flat-boat used as a ferry, and established pickets on the south side of the river. Their position was shelled for a short time during that

night. Next morning the two regiments crossed over and work began on the bridge. On the 7th the Sixth Indiana Battery reported, and on the 8th the Thirty-third Missouri and battery moved to the Tallahatchie. On the 9th the brigade moved into camp on the south side of the Tallahatchie. During the skirmishing on the 7th, 8th, and 9th the Seventh Minnesota had 3 men wounded, 1 severely. On the 10th of August the Twelfth Iowa rejoined the brigade. On the 21st the brigade moved to Hurricane Creek, and on the 22d to Oxford and back to camp on Hurricane Creek, and on the 23d returned to the camp on the Tallahatchie. The Thirty-third Missouri lost 1 man, missing, this day, supposed to be captured. On the 25th marched to Waterford and on the 26th marched to Holly Springs. The Twelfth Iowa were again detailed as provost guard.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. WOODS,
Colonel, Commanding the Brigade.

Capt. J. B. SAMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 6.

Report of Col. Sylvester G. Hill, Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTY-FIFTH IOWA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
Holly Springs, Miss., August 26, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the report of operations of this command as per instructions received from headquarters:

The regiment moved from camp at Memphis, July 31, per railroad, disembarked at Davis' Mills, and went into camp. August 1, the command moved to Coldwater and camped. August 2, moved to Holly Springs and camped till August 5, when the regiment moved by rail to Waterford. August 7, in obedience to orders from Colonel Woods, commanding brigade, the regiment marched for the Tallahatchie River. When within one mile and a half of the river, Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, commanding Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, reporting his advance skirmishing with the enemy, Company B, Thirty-fifth Iowa, under command of Capt. William M. Stewart, was immediately ordered to deploy as skirmishers and advance to the bank of the river, the enemy retiring in such haste as to be unable to destroy the boat used in crossing. Company I, Thirty-fifth Iowa, commanded by Lieut. Jackson A. Evans, was ordered to cross the river and hold the south bank of the river, together with one company from the Seventh Minnesota Infantry, the regiment encamping in the woods three-quarters of a mile from the river. Between 10.30 and 11 p. m. the enemy opened fire upon our line with two pieces of artillery posted a short distance from the bank of river, under cover of which they charged twice upon the companies posted upon the south side of the river, but were gallantly repulsed, with no loss upon our side. The wagons were immediately ordered to the rear under a sufficient guard and the regiment held under arms. No further demonstration being made, and deeming it prudent to withdraw the company, they were ordered to recross the river at 4.30 a. m. August 8. At daylight the regiment was ordered to cross the river and deploy as skirmishers, while the division pioneer corps constructed the bridge, bivouacking upon the bayou south side of the river till ordered into camp at noon August 10, where it remained till

August 21, when it moved to the south side of Hurricane Creek. August 22, moved to Oxford and returned to Hurricane Creek. August 23, moved to and occupied the old camp south of the Tallahatchie. August 25, moved to Waterford. August 26, moved to Holly Springs and camped. Casualties during the entire expedition, none.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. HILL,
Colonel, Commanding Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry.

Lieut. HENRY HOOVER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 1st Div., 16th Army Corps.

No. 7.

Report of Col. William T. Shaw, Fourteenth Iowa Infantry, commanding Third Division.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Holly Springs, Miss., August 27, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the action, marches, &c., of the Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, during the late expedition to Oxford, Miss., and return:

On the morning of the 4th instant, agreeable to orders from the major-general commanding, I commenced moving my command to Holly Springs, Miss., the infantry by rail, the artillery and wagons by land. The command was concentrated and encamped at Holly Springs, Miss., on the 8th instant. Here we remained in camp until the 10th instant, doing fatigue and picket-guard duty, when the Third Brigade, of the Third Division, commanded by Col. E. H. Wolfe, of the Fifty-second Indiana Infantry Volunteers, was ordered to move forward to the Tallahatchie River to report to Brig. Gen. J. A. Mower for orders. On the morning of the 11th instant I moved the One hundred and nineteenth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, commanded by Col. Thomas J. Kinney, and the Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry Volunteers, commanded by Lieut. Col. Hervey Craven, to take post at La Grange, Tenn., at which place they remained until the evening of the 16th instant. On the 17th instant, at 7 a. m., I moved with the First and Second Brigades of my command to Waterford Station, Miss., a distance of eight miles, and encamped near ford. On the 18th instant moved the command across the Tallahatchie River and encamped near Abbeville, Miss. On the 19th instant the Third Brigade, of the Third Division, commanded by Col. E. H. Wolfe, of the Fifty-second Indiana Infantry Volunteers, was moved forward to Hurricane Creek, which point was reached after marching through a drenching rain and over an almost impassable road. Here the Third Brigade remained encamped until the 21st instant, when the whole division moved to within two miles of Oxford, Miss. Here the command was about-faced and line of march taken in direction of Holly Springs, Miss., at which place the division arrived on the 26th instant, and at which place it is now encamped. It would be proper here for me to state that the Third Brigade, under the command of Col. Edward H. Wolfe, of the Fifty-second Indiana Infantry Volunteers, and while under the direction and command of Brig. Gen. J. A. Mower, on the 12th instant, was ordered to march south from Abbeville, Miss., and when near Hurricane Creek the enemy opened fire on his command from

the opposite side of the creek with four pieces of artillery and continued shelling his line for one hour or more, when they were finally flanked and driven off by the cavalry, his brigade at the same time crossing the creek and occupying the field. At 10 p. m. the brigade returned to camp near Abbeville, Miss. No infantry was, however, engaged at this time. The command being out of forage for the stock, and also meats, foraging parties were detailed and sent out, and while out were attacked and light skirmishing ensued. The following list will comprise the casualties in the command during the expedition:*

I am, very respectfully,

WM. T. SHAW,
Colonel Fourteenth Iowa, Commanding Division.

Maj. JOHN HOUGH,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Right Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps.

No. 8.

Report of Col. Charles D. Murray, Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Holly Springs, Miss., August 27, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In accordance with the order from headquarters of division of yesterday, I proceed to give a report of the marches, &c., of the First Brigade during the present expedition:

On Sunday, the 7th instant, the Fifty-eighth and One hundred and twenty-second Illinois moved by the cars from Memphis to this place, and on the next day the colonel commanding the brigade, with the One hundred and nineteenth Illinois, Eighty-ninth Indiana, and Twenty-first Missouri Volunteers also reached here and went into camp in the southeast part of the town. On Thursday, the 11th, the brigade started under orders on the Waterford road. After marching about three miles were ordered to return to this place, which was done, and we remained here in camp until Wednesday the 17th, when we again took up the line of march on the Waterford road. We marched to Waterford, a distance of nine miles, where we encamped for the night. The next day continued south, crossing the Tallahatchie in the direction of Oxford, Miss., and encamped near the village of Abbeville, where we remained on account of the continued heavy rain until Saturday p. m., when the First Brigade advanced five miles, crossing Hurricane Creek, with orders to report to Brigadier-General Hatch. We encamped at about 8 p. m. on the hill south of the creek, where I reported to General Hatch. By his orders the First and Third Brigades (the next morning, the 21st) moved forward about one mile. The enemy being reported, and believed to be in our front in some force, I advanced the Twenty-first Missouri Volunteers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, who threw out a heavy line of skirmishers. At my request Colonel Wolfe, commanding Third Brigade, sent forward the One hundred and seventeenth Illinois, commanded by Col. R. M. Moore, to support the Twenty-first Missouri, they followed by the remainder of the First Brigade, and they by the remainder of the Third Brigade, all advancing in column of regiments, with their colors displayed and at distances of about 125 paces apart.

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* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 commissioned officer and 8 enlisted men wounded and 1 enlisted man missing.

In this order the column moved steadily forward, flanked on either side by cavalry. After relieving the cavalry line of pickets by our advanced line of skirmishers, the skirmishers were soon engaged with the pickets of the enemy, but they, getting a sight of the series of lines, which really looked formidable as well as beautiful, offered but feeble resistance to our advance. The object of the movement being simply to drive the enemy from a hill, so that we could occupy it as an encampment to protect our supply train, to follow in our rear; we did more than that, advancing some half a mile farther, where we found excellent ground for our camp. The First and Third Brigades then encamped for the night, the supply train and First Division, with our Second Brigade, coming up the same day. On Monday, the 22d, we were ordered to advance, preceded by the First Division, General Mower, my brigade taking the advance of the Third Division. After marching about three miles, and within a mile or two of Oxford, Miss., we halted, and the same p. m. were ordered to countermarch for the rear. We returned, crossing the Hurricane and encamping on the north bank for the night. The next day, the Third Division being in the advance and my brigade in the rear of it, we marched to the vicinity of the Tallahatchie, where we were halted on account of the want of a bridge, and the same p. m., by orders of Colonel Shaw, I was ordered to report my brigade to Major-General Smith. Doing so we were moved and drawn up in line of battle at the edge of a wood south of General Smith's headquarters, and a heavy line of skirmishers thrown out. In this position we remained until the 25th. At 6 o'clock of that morning I received orders to move at 7 a. m. After considerable delay at the crossing of the Tallahatchie we succeeded in crossing, and moved on the Holly Springs road, passing about one mile this side of Waterford, where we were encamped for the night, and on the 26th returned to this place. I have no casualties to report save 1 man of the Twenty-first Missouri, who was knocked over by a spent ball in the skirmish of the 21st, but not injured, and the loss of 2 wagons and mules of the Ninth Indiana Battery, captured by the enemy near Abbeville on our return while out foraging for corn.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, very respectfully, &c.,

C. D. MURRAY,

Colonel Eighty-ninth Indiana, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. JAMES B. COMSTOCK,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division.

No. 9.

Reports of Col. Thomas J. Kinney, One hundred and nineteenth Illinois Infantry.

LA GRANGE, *August 15, 1864.*

Thirty-three men of the Seventh Indiana Cavalry had a skirmish with enemy at Lamar at 12 o'clock last night. Sergeant and twelve men came here; report quite a force, more than they could manage; charged the rebels; were repulsed and scattered. I have sent them back with fifty men of Seventh Illinois Cavalry. This morning, if necessary, will send more men down.

T. J. KINNEY,

Colonel 119th Illinois Volunteers, Commanding Post.

Major-General WASHBURN.

LA GRANGE, *August 15, 1864.*

Cavalry have returned from Lamar. Enemy moved off on Salem road last night, two regiments strong. Our men killed 1 horse and wounded 4 rebels, 2 mortally, who were left there. The Fourth Iowa Cavalry came up from Holly Springs. Are repairing the telegraph. The enemy did no damage to the road; only cut the telegraph.

T. J. KINNEY,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

Lieut. C. H. TOWNSEND.

No. 10.

Report of Lieut. Col. Edwin Moore, Twenty-first Missouri Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIRST MISSOURI INFANTRY VOLS.,
Holly Springs, Miss., August 26, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the part taken by my command during the present expedition.

The command left Memphis, Tenn., on the cars, on the 3d instant, arriving at Holly Springs same day about 3 p. m. Remained in camp until the 11th instant, when we started with the First Brigade on the road to Waterford. After marching about three miles and a half we were ordered to return to Holly Springs, where we remained until the 17th instant, when we moved with the First and Second Brigades to Waterford. On the 18th instant marched to Abbeville, Miss. On the 19th we remained in camp. On the 20th crossed Hurricane Creek. On the 21st the regiment was ordered to the front, and relieved the cavalry skirmishers about 7 a. m., and on the formation of our lines in the rear moved upon the enemy and drove them one mile and a quarter, with the loss of 1 man slightly wounded. On the 22d moved on the road to Oxford, marching about two miles, when we were ordered back and moved across Hurricane Creek. On the 23d moved to Abbeville, and formed in position at 1 p. m., where we remained until the morning of the 25th, when we marched to Waterford. On the 26th marched to Holly Springs, arriving about 1 p. m., where the command is stationed at present.

Distance marched, about sixty miles. Casualties: Isaac Thacker, Company F, slightly wounded.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN MOORE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. SAMUEL D. SAWYER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 11.

Report of Col. James I. Gilbert, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Holly Springs, Miss., August 27, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the part taken by the Second Brigade in the late expedition to Oxford, Miss., under command of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith.

My command, consisting of the Fourteenth Iowa Infantry, Capt. W. J. Campbell commanding; Twenty-fourth Missouri Infantry, Maj. R. W. Fyan commanding; Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry, Capt. A. M. Haslip commanding; Thirty-second Iowa Infantry, Lieut. Col. G. A. Eberhart commanding, and Third Indiana Battery, First Lieut. Thomas J. Ginn commanding, left Memphis, Tenn., on the 4th of August. The infantry were transported by railroad eighty miles to Holly Springs, Miss., arriving on the evening of the same day. The battery and wagons of the command moved out by the wagon road, and rejoined the command August 6; distance, fifty miles. The command remained at Holly Springs on picket duty until the morning of the 17th of August, when it moved out on the Oxford road and marched nine miles to Waterford. August 18, crossed the Tallahatchie River and marched to Abbeville; distance, ten miles. Here the command lay in camp until August 21, when it moved forward, crossed Hurricane Creek, and camped about one mile beyond. August 22, moved a mile or two toward Oxford, when, about 12 m., the command was countermarched and returned to Hurricane Creek; distance marched, five miles. August 23, moved to Tallahatchie River, six miles. A forage detail from the brigade had a brisk skirmish with the enemy, and succeeded in routing him, with the loss of 1 man, believed to be captured. The command remained in camp until August 25, when it crossed the Tallahatchie River and marched to Waterford, nine miles. August 26, marched to Holly Springs, where the command is now in camp.*

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES I. GILBERT,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

[Lieut. JAMES B. COMSTOCK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 12.

Report of Col. Edward H. Wolfe, Fifty-second Indiana Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Holly Springs, Miss., August 27, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In obedience to the orders of the colonel commanding I have the honor to submit the following report of the action, marches, &c., of this brigade during the late expedition to Oxford, Miss.:

My brigade left camp near Memphis, Tenn., on the morning of the 5th instant, having been ordered to proceed by rail to Holly Springs, Miss., there to report to Brigadier-General Mower, commanding First Division, the battery attached to this brigade, and all brigade wagons having been ordered to Holly Springs by overland route the day previous. On arrival at Memphis and Charleston Depot I was unable to obtain cars sufficient to transport the entire command and only sent forward on that day 800 men, comprising the One hundred and seventy-eighth New York, the non-veteran detachment of the Forty-ninth Illinois, and a portion of the Fifty-second Indiana Volunteers. The remainder of the brigade did not reach Holly Springs until Sunday, the

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*Nominal list of casualties (here omitted) shows 4 men wounded and 1 man missing.

7th instant. On arrival at Holly Springs I reported to Brigadier-General Mower as directed, and from whom I received no orders other than those relative to camp, picket, and guard duty. On Tuesday, the 9th instant, in obedience to the orders of the colonel commanding division, I marched, provided with three days' rations, to Abbeville, Miss., south of the Tallahatchie, occupying two days in the march, and again reporting to Brigadier-General Mower, commanding First Division. My brigade was here encamped in the extreme front of all other troops, and while I remained at that camp all picket duty to the front was performed by my command. On the morning of the 13th instant the enemy made some demonstrations on my picket-line, which was continued until 12 o'clock, when three regiments of my brigade, viz, the One hundred and seventeenth Illinois, Fifty-second Indiana, and One hundred and seventy-eighth New York Volunteers, together with two regiments and a battery from First Division (also cavalry division, under General Hatch), was ordered out, General Mower commanding, and marched south from Abbeville on Oxford road five miles to Hurricane Creek, where the enemy opened on us from the opposite side with four pieces of artillery, my brigade occupying line on the right of battery belonging to First Division. The enemy continued to shell my line for one hour or more, when they were finally flanked and driven off by our cavalry. At the same time two regiments of First Division and the Fifty-second Indiana, of my brigade, crossed the river and occupied the field. No infantry was engaged in this fight, and at 10 o'clock at night the command returned to camp near Abbeville. The casualties of my brigade on this day were 3 wounded, viz, Capt. G. F. Young, commanding One hundred and seventy-eighth New York Volunteers, wounded in right hand by fragment of shell; Private Perry Gordon, Company B, One hundred and seventeenth Illinois Volunteers, wounded in right shoulder by fragment of shell; Private Eli Hyatt, Company E, Fifty-second Indiana Volunteers, wounded in right arm by accidental discharge of his own gun. On Friday, 19th instant, my brigade was ordered, with pioneer corps of First and Third Divisions and First Division of Cavalry, to proceed to Hurricane Creek and occupy the hill beyond, while pioneer corps constructed a bridge, which point I reached, after marching through a drenching rain and over an almost impassable road, at 2 p. m., reporting to Brigadier-General Hatch, commanding cavalry division. My brigade here remained in camp until the morning of the 21st instant, when I advanced, in conjunction with First Brigade, about two miles and a half, and to within four miles of Oxford, where I remained until the evening of the 22d, when the entire command was about-faced and ordered back, and my brigade returned to camp on north side of Hurricane Creek, from which time and place the brigade has marched with the division on its return to Holly Springs, where it arrived yesterday, the 26th instant, at 4 p. m., occupying four days on the march.

In addition to casualties already reported I have to report that Private Clinton Schooley, Company K, Fifty-second Indiana, was wounded in right forearm while on picket on the evening of the 20th instant; also Private Martin Lawrence, Company B, Forty-ninth Illinois, wounded in right arm while on duty with foraging party on the 23d instant, making total number of casualties during the expedition five.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

E. H. WOLFE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. JAMES B. COMSTOCK,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

No. 13.

Report of Col. Phineas Pease, Forty-ninth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. 49TH REGT. ILLINOIS INFANTRY VET. VOLS.,
Holly Springs, Miss., August 26, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with communication from headquarters Third Brigade of this date, I have the honor to submit the following report:

The Forty-ninth returned from veteran furlough and rejoined the Third Division at Holly Springs, Miss., August 11. On 12th instant received orders from headquarters Third Division to proceed to terminus of railroad near Tallahatchie River, distant eighteen miles, and take charge of and protect all stores sent to that point, which duty was performed until morning of 19th instant, when orders were received to rejoin Third Brigade. Moved on 19th instant to the front to rejoin Third Brigade, but the brigade having moved to Hurricane Creek was ordered by colonel commanding Third Division to camp one mile south of Abbeville, where remained until 20th instant, then moved forward to Hurricane Creek, distant five miles, and reported for orders to colonel commanding Third Brigade, and was directed to camp for the night. On 21st moved forward a distance of two miles and camped for the night. August 22, about-faced and marched on the return across Hurricane Creek and camped on the north side. August 23, moved to Abbeville, distant eight miles, where remained until morning of 25th, then moved to Waterford, distant ten miles. August 26, moved from Waterford to Holly Springs, Miss., and camped in grove east of town. The following is a list of casualties in the regiment during the present expedition:*

Respectfully submitted.

P. PEASE,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. JAMES D. COBINE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 3d Div., 16th Army Corps.

No. 14.

Report of Lieut. Col. Jonathan Merriam, One hundred and seventeenth Illinois Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 117TH REGIMENT ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Holly Springs, Miss., August 27, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report, in compliance with your request of August 26, the action and marches of my command on the present campaign to Oxford, Miss.:

That in the engagement of Hurricane Creek, August 13, 1864, Oliver P. Gordon, private of Company B, One hundred and seventeenth Illinois Infantry, was slightly wounded in shoulder by a piece of shell; and that while in camp near Abbeville, Miss., John Myerscough, private, Company H, One hundred and seventeenth Illinois Infantry, was wounded in foot by the accidental discharge of his gun. My command moved from Holly Springs August 10 to Waterford, and the next day continued its march to Abbeville, whence we moved on the 13th to

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 enlisted man wounded.

Hurricane Creek, returning to camp at Abbeville at night. On the 19th we advanced again to Hurricane Creek, and on the 21st moved on the road to Oxford. On the 22d the command returned by the same route and marches, arriving at Holly Springs August 26, 1864.

There being nothing further to report, I have the honor to be, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. MERRIAM,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. JAMES D. COBINE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 3d Div., 16th Army Corps.

No. 15.

Report of Maj. Robert McWilliams, One hundred and seventeenth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. 117TH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Holly Springs, Miss., August 27, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: By order of Colonel Wolfe, I herewith transmit a report of my command on the forage expedition of this day. On starting from camp I divided the wagon train, with infantry guard, having a strong guard in front and rear. I placed the mounted men under the charge of the quartermaster of the Forty-ninth Illinois Infantry, with directions to go in advance, but not to lose sight of the column, and when they saw a house to send four mounted men rapidly forward, surround the house, and wait the arrival of infantry pickets, whom I detailed to the number of fifteen, under charge of a lieutenant of the Forty-ninth Illinois Infantry, to follow the mounted men, keeping the column in sight, and relieve the mounted men, and when they reached the house the mounted men were at throw out pickets and wait my arrival. My object in this arrangement was to prevent the citizens from running off their stock, and so explained it to the officers in charge of the details. The quartermaster, instead of keeping in sight of the column, rode with his men clear out of sight, and gave me some trouble to find him, and when I accidentally at an out-of-the-way house did find him it turned out that the infantry pickets were not there. At this place we were attacked, and 1 mule and 1 horse were captured, and 1 man in Battery G slightly wounded. On coming from this house to the column I heard of the near approach of about 200 rebel cavalry, and immediately put the train in order, and commenced the return. All the men in the different commands were reported present but three from the Forty-ninth Illinois Infantry. I marched them, dividing the train, with infantry and a strong rear and front guard, until we arrived on the main road about one mile outside the pickets, when it was reported that two of the wagons were not filled. I stopped the column and ordered the wagons filled from a field of corn near by. I then took six mounted men and started back about a mile to get some mules secreted in the woods, and ordered the whole train not to move until my return. At this time the men were all present and in good order but the three from the Forty-ninth Illinois Infantry. I came back in about one hour and found the whole train had returned to camp; who ordered them so to do I don't know; as near as I can ascertain they seemed to think they were not far from camp, were out of danger, and started back in a

careless manner, foraging as they came in some orchards that were within the picket-lines. The only fault I have to find, which I can make specific, is with the quartermaster of the Forty-ninth Illinois Infantry, in charge of the mounted men. He rode clear away from us, and never once reported back where he was or where he was going. The infantry pickets in advance, in trying to keep up with them, lost sight of us. With this exception and that of the column leaving before my return and against my orders, I have no other fault to find. I went into the country about five miles. Could have filled the wagons with corn much nearer, but went this far in order to get sheep and cattle, which you wanted and I could not find. I am informed that all the men of the expedition are safe back in camp with no other losses or casualties than the 1 mule, 1 horse, and 1 man in Battery G slightly wounded.

I have, adjutant, the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

R. McWILLIAMS,
Major 117th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Lieut. JAMES D. COBINE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen. 3d Brig., 3d Div., 16th Army Corps.

No. 16.

Report of Capt. Eli Mattocks, Fifty-second Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTY-SECOND INDIANA VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
Holly Springs, Miss., August 26, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to transmit the following as the report of the Fifty-second Indiana Volunteers:

We arrived at Holly Springs, from Memphis, by rail on the 7th of August, remaining in camp until the morning of the 10th, when, in company with the brigade, we marched to Waterford. On the 11th resumed our march to Abbeville, arriving there at 2 p. m. On the 13th, the enemy having driven in our pickets, our brigade advanced on the Oxford road to Hurricane Creek, where the enemy was posted in strong position on the opposite hills. My regiment formed its line, as directed, at right angles with and the left resting on the road, supporting the Second Iowa Battery (in position on the road). While in this position we were under a heavy artillery fire. A force under General Hatch having turned the enemy's left he fell back from his position. My regiment was ordered to move by the left flank (left in front) across the road, and in this position advanced across the creek, forming on the left of a brigade from First Division. We advanced in line through a dense wood and underbrush about half a mile. It was now quite dark, and the enemy having disappeared from our front, we moved by the right flank back to the road, taking up our line of march for Abbeville, arriving there about 11 p. m. Remaining in camp until the 19th, on which day we moved with the brigade to Hurricane Creek, crossing the creek and encamping in line of battle on the crest of the hill. 21st, we marched again toward Oxford, camping about four miles from Oxford in open fields. 22d, were in line to resume our march to Oxford, but the expedition being ordered back, we did not move in that direction, but marched to Hurricane Creek, camping on the north side. 23d, marched to Abbeville. 24th, regiment

guarded forage train out four miles. 25th, marched to Waterford. 26th, marched to Holly Springs. The following is the list of casualties since leaving Memphis:*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELI MATTOCKS,

Captain, Fifty-second Indiana Vols., Comdg. Regiment.

Lieut. JAMES D. COBINE,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 3d Div., 16th Army Corps.

No. 17.

Report of Lieut. John W. Lowell, Battery G, Second Illinois Light Artillery.

HDQRS. COMPANY G, SECOND ILLINOIS LIGHT ARTILLERY,

Holly Springs, Miss., August 26, 1864.

SIR: In reply to circular order of this date, I respectfully report the part taken by my battery in the expedition from Memphis, Tenn., to Oxford, Miss., and return to this place. My battery marched from Memphis, Tenn., on the 3d instant, in company with the negro brigade, and arrived at Holly Springs on the 5th, where it joined the Third Brigade on the 6th instant. From this place it marched and camped with the brigade through the whole expedition to Oxford and return, being engaged in no action and nothing happening worthy of reporting. No casualties in my command during the expedition.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. LOWELL,

First Lieutenant, Commanding Battery.

Lieut. JAMES D. COBINE,

A. A. A. G., 3d Brig., 3d Div., Right Wing, 16th Army Corps.

No. 18.

Report of Brig. Gen. Benjamin H. Grierson, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Corps.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, DIST. OF WEST TENNESSEE,

Memphis, Tenn., September 6, 1864.

MAJOR: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 97, headquarters District of West Tennessee, dated July 30, 1864, I reported with my command for duty to the major-general commanding Right Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps. In obedience to his instructions, on the 1st of August, I ordered Brig. Gen. Edward Hatch, commanding First Division Cavalry, to move southward and concentrate his command at or near Holly Springs, and in conjunction with the infantry to push the repair of the Mississippi Central Railroad toward the Tallahatchie River. I sent the Second Division of Cavalry in detachments from this point and White's Station as guard to the wagon train and artillery direct to Holly Springs. On the 8th, in obedience to instructions from Maj.

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 3 enlisted men wounded and 1 captured.

Gen. A. J. Smith, the First Division and Colonel Noble's brigade, of the Second Division, under the command of General Hatch, moved southward, drove the enemy across the Tallahatchie River, thence south of Oxford, maintaining a running fight the whole distance. For particulars of these engagements I refer you to the report of Brigadier-General Hatch, herewith inclosed. The command of General Hatch returned to Abbeville on the 10th and bivouacked.

On the evening of the 11th, by direction of General Smith, I ordered Colonel Winslow to proceed with his Second Brigade (his First Brigade having remained during this interval at Holly Springs) to Waterford, reporting on arrival there by telegraph to Major-General Smith, who was at Holly Springs. From Waterford Colonel Winslow moved to Holly Springs, where he concentrated his command and remained until the trains and infantry had all left that point. Colonel Winslow, suffering severely from a disordered limb, was relieved from duty with the expedition by the major-general commanding, and ordered to take charge of the railroad trains and guards, and conduct them safely back to Memphis. Colonel Kargé, Second New Jersey Cavalry, was now placed in command of the Second Division. On the 18th instant, all Government property having been removed from Holly Springs, he proceeded with his command to the Tallahatchie River, arriving at Abbeville, south of the river, on the 19th. In the mean time, from the 10th to the 18th, the First Division was encamped on the south side of the Tallahatchie River near Abbeville, and was engaged in almost daily skirmishing with the enemy. On the 13th I accompanied General Hatch's division to Hurricane Creek, where a brisk engagement ensued, in which the enemy was driven from his works, with considerable loss. In this engagement the Sixth and Ninth Illinois Cavalry, commanded by Col. M. H. Starr, distinguished themselves by their perseverance and intrepid bravery. For particulars of this engagement I refer you again to the report of General Hatch. On the 19th I ordered General Hatch to move with his command toward Oxford. Again he found the enemy in force on Hurricane Creek, and after a short engagement drove him away. On the 20th I moved with my Second Division and joined General Hatch on the south side of Hurricane Creek. On the 21st, at 6 a. m., I moved General Hatch's division on the right flank, and Colonel Kargé's division, except one regiment, on the left flank of the infantry. With this regiment I moved in advance of the center column, entering Oxford about 8 a. m. simultaneously from the north, east, and west.

The enemy had constructed earth-works on the south and west portions of the town, but had evacuated them the day before. Hearing that General Forrest had, with a portion of his force, made a circuit and forced march and had attacked Memphis, by order of the major-general commanding I sent General Hatch with his division toward Panola, and with Colonel Kargé's division I proceeded back to the Tallahatchie at Abbeville, and there awaited further orders. General Hatch had proceeded several miles on the Panola road when he was ordered by the major-general commanding to return to Abbeville. Arriving with Colonel Kargé's division at the Tallahatchie, we found that the heavy rains which prevailed for several days had swept away a portion of the bridge, and the greater portion of the night of the 21st was employed in repairing it. Colonel Kargé crossed to the north side of the river early on the morning of the 22d, and there awaited further orders. General Hatch rejoined us on the morning of the 22d, and was about to cross the river in obedience to the orders of General Smith,

when the bridge gave way and was not repaired sufficiently for him to cross until the night of the 23d. On the morning of the 24th, by direction of the major-general commanding, I ordered General Hatch to make a circuit to the west with his command and encamp at night near Waterford. With Colonel Kargé's division I proceeded direct to Holly Springs, with instructions to occupy the town until the arrival of the infantry, and if possible open railroad and telegraph communication with La Grange. Finding the road and wires too badly destroyed to be repaired in less than three or four days, I reported this fact to General Smith, who decided not to repair it. On the 27th I was ordered by General Smith to remain at Holly Springs until further orders from Major-General Washburn; accordingly, I immediately dispatched messengers to La Grange to communicate with this latter officer and obtain orders. In obedience to orders received during the night of the 27th, I moved my entire command on the morning of the 28th direct to La Grange.

My entire loss during the expedition was 12 killed, 38 wounded, and 37 missing. The horses subsisted almost entirely upon green corn during our absence, but returned in fair condition.

I herewith inclose reports of the brigade and division commanders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 19.

Report of Brig. Gen. Edward Hatch, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.

HDQRS. 1ST DIV., CAV. CORPS, DIST. OF WEST TENNESSEE,
La Grange, Tenn., August 30, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that in compliance with orders from Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson, commanding Cavalry Corps, District of West Tennessee, I moved out from this place on the 1st instant, having ordered concentration of this division at Holly Springs, Miss. Having opened communication with Holly Springs by railroad, according to instructions, and pursuant to further orders from Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith, commanding Right Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, to whom I had been ordered to report, I moved out at daylight on the morning of the 8th instant with my command, increased by Colonel Noble's brigade, Second Division, Cavalry Corps, and two brigades of General Mower's division, to the Tallahatchie River, where the enemy was found in some force, and manifesting a disposition to dispute the passage. I ordered Colonel Hill, commanding Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry, to open on the enemy's sharpshooters, and Colonel Winslow, commanding Second Division, Cavalry Corps, at the same time to charge, and, if possible, carry the railroad bridge. At the same time two guns of the Tenth Missouri Cavalry were brought up and opened on the enemy's rifle-pits, and under cover of this fire the Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry rapidly crossed the river. As soon as the enemy was driven from his position, Colonel Noble, with the Third and Fourth Iowa Cavalry, charged over the rail-

road bridge. Colonel Herrick's brigade (First Brigade, First Division), dismounted, supported the Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry. As soon as the enemy was driven back, the engineer corps of General Mower's division threw a bridge across the river, finishing it the same evening. Early next morning I advanced and found the enemy occupying the heights beyond the river. Opening on him with artillery and throwing a regiment on each flank, he was readily driven from his position. Skirmishing continued for eight miles, when, at Hurricane Creek, he made a stand, having a strong position on the other side, but was driven from it by a charge of Colonel Winslow's division. This charge being made on foot, the enemy succeeded in mounting his horses and making good his escape. The pursuit continued to Oxford, where the enemy again made a stand and got his artillery into position. Ordering two regiments, under Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkins, Seventh Kansas Cavalry, to move to his rear and attack sharply, and having waited a sufficient length of time for Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkins to attack, I ordered Colonel Coon, Second Iowa, commanding the Second Brigade of this division, to charge the town. The enemy broke, leaving his caissons and camp equipage, and made good his retreat before the troops sent to his rear struck him, except in a weak attack on his flank. I followed him south of Oxford until night put an end to the pursuit. Hearing nothing of the enemy next morning, I moved back to Abbeville. On the 13th instant, in compliance with orders from Brigadier-General Mower, I moved my command toward Hurricane Creek, where General Forrest had taken up a strong position on the south side, with earth-works. Col. M. H. Starr, Sixth Illinois Cavalry was ordered to take his regiment and the Ninth Illinois Cavalry and move on the enemy's left flank, crossing the creek two miles below, while Colonel Herrick was ordered to move his brigade across the stream two miles above and attack the enemy on his right flank. The Second Iowa Cavalry moved on the main road occupied by the enemy, and in advance of the infantry under General Mower. Both Colonels Starr and Herrick met the enemy in force before reaching the creek. Colonel Starr in three or four hours' severe skirmishing drove the force in front of him across the creek, and pressing it back on the main force captured the enemy's earth-works. In the mean time the Second Iowa Cavalry had driven the enemy's skirmishers across the creek, when a battery of General Mower's division opened, which was quickly replied to by the enemy. This artillery firing continued an hour or more. During this time Colonel Herrick, with heavy skirmishing, had driven the force in front of him across the creek, when they opened on him with artillery. Colonel Herrick having no artillery advanced no farther, but held his ground until afterward ordered to fall back. Colonel Starr still pressing the enemy closely, he finally gave way and rapidly retreated to Oxford. The infantry were not engaged. Colonel Starr's loss in this engagement was 6 killed and 14 wounded. General Mower then ordered me to move back to the Tallahatchie River, which I did that night. On the 19th instant I received orders from Brigadier-General Grierson to move with my command in the direction of Oxford. I moved forward, with light skirmishing, and encamped on the south side of Hurricane Creek, when I was directed to await further orders. On the morning of the 22d instant, in obedience to orders from Brigadier-General Grierson, I marched to Oxford on the Wyatt road. On the same day I returned with my command to Hurricane Creek by the same road, and on the 23d instant moved back to the Tallahatchie River. On the 25th instant I marched to Cox's Cross-Roads, and on

the 26th instant to a point four miles west of Holly Springs. On the 27th instant I moved to Holly Springs, and on the 28th instant arrived at La Grange with my command.

The behavior of this command on the expedition, with a few exceptions, was all that I could wish. I append a list of casualties during the expedition: Killed, 12; wounded, 37; missing, 35; total, 84.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. S. L. WOODWARD,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Corps, Dist. of West Tennessee.

No. 20.

Report of Maj. Charles C. Horton, Second Iowa Cavalry, Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND IOWA CAVALRY,
Germantown, Tenn., September 1, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of the part borne by the Second Iowa Cavalry during the late expedition of General A. J. Smith:

In obedience to orders from Col. D. E. Coon, commanding Second Brigade, First Division, Cavalry Corps, I left Collierville, Tenn., on the 2d of August, 1864, marched to Holly Springs, Miss., and joined the brigade. General E. Hatch, commanding Cavalry Corps, crossed the Tallahatchie River on the 9th, and moved toward Oxford, Miss., Col. Winslow, commanding Second Division, in advance. The enemy were found in force near the town. Colonel Winslow's division was thrown on right and left flank, giving the Second Iowa the advance on the road. In obedience to orders from General Hatch, I dismounted the First and Second Battalions, commanded by Major Schnitzer and Captain Goodrich, to support a battery. The rebels, under Chalmers, had now fallen back to the south side of town, leaving one gun, with slight support, in position near the court-house. Major Moore, commanding Third Battalion, charged the town, driving the enemy and capturing 1 caisson.

The entire command returned to the Tallahatchie on the 10th. General Hatch moved again on Oxford road with First Division on the 13th, the First Brigade on the left, the Sixth and Ninth Illinois, of Second Brigade, under Colonel Starr, on the right flank, Second Iowa, supported by one brigade of infantry with two guns, on the main road. Companies B and I were sent on the advance. They soon struck the rebel pickets and drove them for three miles, when they encountered a brigade of the enemy dismounted, from whom they received a heavy fire, throwing the advance into some confusion, but they were soon rallied. I dismounted the regiment and moved promptly to their support. After a sharp engagement of twenty minutes they were driven back upon their main line on the south side of Hurricane Creek. From this position they opened on us with two batteries. The infantry now came up, and our guns replied with shot and shell. The fighting was after this principally confined to the right flank. After a severe engagement Colonel Starr turned Chalmers' left and compelled him to retire. My loss was 5 men wounded and 2 taken prisoners. The

regimental standard was badly torn by shell. During the next three days' skirmishing I lost 2 men killed, 4 wounded, and 3 missing. Total of casualties, 2 killed, 9 wounded, and 5 missing.

Returned to camp at Germantown on the 2d of September, 1864. Distance marched, 200 miles.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. C. HORTON,
Major Second Iowa Cavalry, Commanding Regiment.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

No. 21.

Report of Col. Joseph Kargé, Second New Jersey Cavalry, commanding Second Division.

HDQRS. 2D DIV., CAV. CORPS, DIST. OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Holly Springs, Miss., August 27, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to the directions of the general commanding I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this division in the present expedition from the time I assumed command (August 17) up to this date:

For the report of the doings of the division prior to my taking command I must refer you to the reports of the brigade commanders, which I transmit herewith.

August 17, assumed command of the division, by order of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith, relieving Col. E. F. Winslow, who from physical disability was unable to accompany the expedition. The command was then at Holly Springs, and consisted of the First Brigade, 1,274 strong, Lieut. Col. Joseph C. Hess, Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding; the Second Brigade, 1,150 strong, Col. John W. Noble, Third Iowa Cavalry, commanding. The First Brigade was composed of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Second New Jersey Cavalry, Seventh Indiana Cavalry, and First Mississippi Mounted Rifles; the Second Brigade, of the Third and Fourth Iowa Cavalry and Tenth Missouri Cavalry. With the division I had six pieces of artillery—four 12-pounder mountain howitzers of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, and two 6-pounder rifles of the Tenth Missouri. August 18, with this force I left Holly Springs at 4.30 p. m., and marched to Kelaugh's farm, some thirteen miles distant, arriving there at midnight. Owing to the heavy condition of the roads my train did not get up until the next morning. August 19, after feeding all the grain I had, I broke camp at 9 a. m. and moved forward to Abbeville, seven miles, and went into camp. August 20, remained in camp at Abbeville during the day. August 21, moved the command at 6 a. m. and marched one mile south of Hurricane Creek, and went into camp on the left of the army. August 22, left camp at 6 a. m., moving across the country to the left; struck the Rocky Ford road; moving on that some distance, I found it intersected the main Oxford road at an acute angle, and my instructions being to come in on the east of Oxford, I again moved across the country to the left and struck a plantation road, leading from the Rocky Ford to the Pontotoc and Oxford road; moving on the former some distance, I came into the latter about four miles east of Oxford. Ob-

serving signs of the enemy here, I sent the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, under Captain Knispel on some four miles in the direction of Pontotoc, but he returned without hearing of any force of the enemy, bringing with him 2 prisoners. Upon reaching Oxford, I was directed by General Grierson to supply my command with rations to include the 26th instant, and to return to Abbeville, there to repair the bridge across the Tallahatchie and to await further orders. August 23, the bridge having been repaired during the night by details from the Second Brigade, I was ordered to cross the river and to await further orders on the north side; at noon I received orders to go into camp. August 24, remained in camp two miles north of the Tallahatchie. August 25, broke camp at 8 a. m. and marched to Holly Springs, arriving there at 2 p. m. (distance sixteen miles), and went into camp on the Salem and New Albany roads east of the town. August 26, in camp east of Holly Springs.

My horses are much worn down, having been fed for the last ten days on green corn. Many of them are foundered by the injudicious manner in which they have been fed. There is little or no sickness in the command.

The losses are as follows, viz: First Brigade, 2 missing (Privates Firestone and Dilday, Company E, First Mississippi Mounted Rifles); Second Brigade, 1 wounded (Corpl. J. K. P. McCallum, Company E, Third Iowa Cavalry, in the right arm, severely, August 8).

Respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH KARGÉ,
Colonel Second New Jersey Cavalry, Comdg. Division.

Capt. S. L. WOODWARD,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Corps, Dist. of West Tennessee.

No. 22.

Report of Lieut. Col. Joseph C. Hess, Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Holly Springs, August 27, 1864.

COLONEL: In obedience to orders, I have the honor to report that the brigade now under my command left White's Station at 7 a. m. August 6, 1864. Passed through Germantown 8 a. m.; took the Pigeon Roost road for Holly Springs; crossed Coldwater Stream and camped near it at 6 p. m.; headquarters at W. J. Williams', thirty-one miles from Memphis. August 7, we left camp near Coldwater Stream at 8 a. m.; took the Holly Springs road; halted at 11.30 a. m.; resumed our march at 1 p. m. and reached Holly Springs at 6 p. m.; we found but little water on the road; encamped half a mile west of town. Camp very pleasantly situated, but water scarce. The brigade at this time numbered as follows, viz: Fourth Missouri Cavalry, 261 men, 8 officers; Second New Jersey Cavalry, 290 men, 13 officers; Seventh Indiana Cavalry, 582 men, 18 officers; Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, 170 men, 8 officers; First Mississippi Cavalry, 80 men, 5 officers; total, 1,383 men, 52 officers.

On the 8th of August 400 men of the Seventh Indiana left at 2 a. m. on a reconnaissance under command of Major Simonson; went to Talla-

hatchie River, and were engaged in lively skirmishing that afternoon and a portion of the next day. We remained in camp at Holly Springs until August 17. During our stay at Holly Springs we sent out several parties on reconnaissance. On the night of the 10th the pickets were troubled by guerrillas; 1 man of the Seventh Indiana shot through the hand. Two hundred Fourth Missouri sent to Salem, and 150 Nineteenth Pennsylvania and 24 First Mississippi sent to Tippah River on the 11th August; Nineteenth Pennsylvania returned at 11 p. m.; Fourth Missouri returned August 12, having captured a rebel lieutenant and 3 men. On the 14th of August sent out one battalion of Seventh Indiana and one battalion of Second New Jersey on reconnaissance to Lamar and Tippah River. Thirty-three men of Seventh Indiana, under command of Lieutenant Skelton, met a force of several hundred rebels at Lamar and boldly charged them, throwing them into confusion, and capturing several prisoners, but owing to the superior force of the enemy Lieutenant Skelton abandoned the prisoners and returned to camp. Two of his men were wounded, one of whom was taken prisoner. On the 15th Lieutenant Renough and twenty men of Fourth Missouri were detailed at headquarters of General Smith. A portion of the Second New Jersey who were sent out on the 14th were surprised at Tippah River, and our guide, Williams, severely wounded. On the 16th we were ordered to prepare to move forward; fifty-four sick men and forty-one unserviceable horses were sent to White's Station. August 17, Col. Joseph Kargé having assumed command of the Second Division, I was placed in command of this brigade, and left camp at 11.30 a. m.; moved into town and encamped at 12.30 p. m. near the railroad. Scouting parties were sent out on the Salem and New Albany roads, but saw no force of the enemy. August 18, at 8 a. m. I moved my command across the railroad to the east, and there remained until 4.30 p. m.; then left for Waterford. Went into camp at Kelaugh's farm, thirteen miles from Holly Springs, 12 at night. The wagon train and the Second New Jersey, which was rear guard, did not arrive until 6 a. m. the next morning. Left Kelaugh's farm at 9.30 a. m. August 19; reached Abbeville, seven miles, at 1 p. m. and went into camp. My wagon train stopped at the Tallahatchie and took on rations for the command, which were there in store for them, and came into camp at 3 p. m. The Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, which had been sent forward August 16, rejoined the brigade at this place. Remained in camp at Abbeville during the day, August 20; nothing of interest transpired. Left camp at Abbeville at 6 a. m. August 21, crossed Hurricane Creek at 7.30 a. m.; roads very bad; halted, watered, and waited until the infantry came up; resumed our march at 10 a. m. and went into camp one mile from the creek at 11 a. m. August 22, I left camp at 6 a. m. and took the Rocky Ford road for Oxford. Reached that place at 11 a. m.; sent the Fourth Missouri on a scout on the Pontotoc road to go four miles, return, and report; here drew three days' rations for command. Left Oxford at 11.30 a. m. and proceeded back to Abbeville, reaching that point at 6 p. m., and encamped until morning. Detailed 100 men of the Second New Jersey to assist in building the bridge across the Tallahatchie. August 23, I left camp at 5.15 a. m., crossed the river, and went into camp one mile and a half beyond. The Fourth Missouri rejoined the command at this place, having with them 2 prisoners, who were captured near Oxford. August 24, remained in camp; sent 100 men of Second New Jersey to escort Major Graham and a party of Seventh Illinois Cavalry to Holly Springs. A party of foragers sent out from the First Mississippi lost

2 of their men, who straggled from the column (Privates Firestone and Dilday, of Company E). August 25, left camp at 8 a. m. for Holly Springs, at which point we arrived at 2 p. m., and went into camp on east side of the railroad, where we are still encamped.

I would respectfully call attention to the great amount of duty performed by this brigade during the expedition, which has left the horses in very bad condition. The brigade has not participated in any action since it has been under my command, and I report no casualties except the 2 men captured from the First Mississippi Mounted Rifles, 1 of whom (Private Firestone) is supposed to have been shot, as firing was heard in that direction immediately after he was missed from the command. The 2 prisoners captured by the Fourth Missouri were this day turned over to the provost-marshal.

I take pleasure in saying that in my opinion the officers and men of my command have conducted themselves in a very creditable manner.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. HESS,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. First Brig., Second Div., Cavalry Corps.

[Col. E. F. WINSLOW.]

No. 23.

Report of Col. John W. Noble, Third Iowa Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
Holly Springs, Miss., August 26, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In accordance with the direction of the colonel commanding, of this date, I have the honor to report that this command left Memphis, Tenn., for the present expedition on the 4th and 5th days of August, with 1,280 officers and men and 1,357 horses and mules. The Fourth Iowa, moving on the 4th, reached Holly Springs by way of Quinn's Mill on the 6th, and the Third Iowa and Tenth Missouri by the same route on the 7th, the distance being fifty-one miles. Forage sufficient to supply the command was obtained along the road. No other incident occurred during this march than the loss by the Third Iowa of 11 horses during the night of the 6th (1 man was wounded by the enemy, who succeeded in stealing away by by-paths and through cornfields) without the regiment being able to retake the property. The command on the morning of the 8th left Holly Springs at 3.30 o'clock, leaving behind all wagons and unserviceable men and horses, and marched to the Tallahatchie River, eighteen miles, by 10 a. m. Dismounting the brigade and preparing to fight on foot, I advanced at 11 a. m. against the enemy, who were in force at the railroad bridge across the river, with the Third Iowa and Tenth Missouri, the Third Iowa in advance. The day was very warm; the ground a river bottom broken with creeks and bayous, and covered with the debris of fallen trees hid amid the tallest weeds. The skirmishing was for a time warm, but our men advancing boldly, and the section of artillery under Lieutenant Treece, of the Tenth Missouri, opening with promptness and effect, the enemy retired, and the Third Iowa Cavalry crossed the Tallahatchie. Withdrawing all but a picket, we camped on the north side of the river during the night. Our loss was 1 man wounded. The morning of the

9th we moved out at 2 a. m., crossing the bridge constructed by our troops during the night and gaining the advance of the army. This brigade, with which was now united the Seventh Indiana Cavalry, moved against the enemy, who was in position about two miles from the river. The Fourth Iowa Cavalry, dismounted, moved forward on the left under cover of the woods; the Tenth, dismounted, on the center and in front of their section of artillery; the Seventh Indiana, dismounted, on the right, the Third Iowa remaining mounted in line in rear of the artillery. The enemy opened upon our lines with five pieces of artillery, and the engagement continued until we gained possession of his position at 11 a. m. The Third Iowa Cavalry was now thrown in advance, and skirmished with the enemy to Hurricane Creek, a distance of about six miles, where the rebels again took position and opened their battery. Dismounting the Third Iowa and Tenth Missouri and advancing in line, the enemy was put to flight. I at this time ordered up the Seventh Indiana Cavalry with the intention of charging the retreating battery of the enemy, but the order was countermanded by my superior officer. The enemy seemed to flee precipitately and, I think, was demoralized. We were relieved at this point by the First Division, and proceeded with them to Oxford, eight miles. On the road a rebel, armed and mounted, was captured by myself and staff officers. Two prisoners were taken at the affair on Hurricane Creek by the Tenth Missouri. On the 10th we marched from Oxford to Abbeville, some twelve miles. On the 11th there were sent back from this brigade fifty-six sick men and sixty disabled animals, including twenty men and twenty horses from the Seventh Indiana Cavalry. This detachment was under charge of Captain Neet, Tenth Missouri Cavalry. Our train reached us at this point, and in the evening the brigade was ordered to Waterford, twelve miles, which place was reached at 2 a. m., and at 6 a. m. of the same morning we marched for Holly Springs, which point we reached at noon, eight miles. The brigade remained at Holly Springs until the 18th, sending patrols to Salem, Hudsonville, and on the New Albany road daily, averaging a march, with foraging, &c., of about five miles per diem for the whole command. At 5 p. m. of the 18th we marched toward Tallahatchie River, thirteen miles, and on the 19th we moved on toward Abbeville, beyond the river, eight miles. On the 20th regimental reports exhibited the strength of the command at 1,137 officers and men and 1,195 horses and mules. At 4 p.m. of the 20th the brigade marched to Hurricane Creek, except the Third Iowa, which reported the next day; six miles. We were in camp on the 21st, and on the 22d at 5.30 a. m. we marched on the left flank of the army, advancing on Oxford, arriving at that town at 11 a. m., and, without halting, proceeded back to the Tallahatchie River by Wyatt's Ferry road, arriving at 4 p.m., having marched in the day twenty-five miles. The bridge being down over the Tallahatchie it was repaired by this brigade by 12 o'clock at night, the men and officers working with great zeal, in hope that the corps would aid at least in punishing the enemy, then reported to have made a daring raid upon Memphis. On the 23d we moved two miles and went into camp. On the 24th we remained in camp. On the 25th we marched to Holly Springs, eleven miles, arriving at which point four squadrons went on picket, 150 men on patrol of six miles out, and twenty men and an officer to bear dispatches to Waterford. On this (the 26th) 100 men have patrolled six miles and back, and forty men and officers sent out on other special duty.

This is a hasty summary of the services of the brigade made here in the field. It is but proper to add that it furnishes but a very imperfect

idea of the faithful services of the men and officers of the brigade. For many days it rained hard, and at other times the weather has been oppressively hot. The enemy, though not strong, has been vigilant, and required constant watchfulness on our part; but all duties have been met, and the spirit of all is as good to-day for service as when we left camp. Our horses have had for the most part enough forage, and had it not been for the heat and some long marches, would have suffered little. The horses of the battery have suffered most, as the toil they have had to undergo has been greater than animals can stand, with no other forage than green corn, at this season. A tabular statement accompanies this as required. The number of miles marched direct is 215; adding the many scouts, independent expeditions, patrols, &c., not enumerated, and the command may be said to have marched at least 250 miles.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. N. M. SMITH,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Cavalry Corps.

Report of casualties in men and horses in the Second Brigade on this expedition.

Regiment.	Enlisted men.					Horses.				
	Left camp.	Present.	Wounded.	Returned to camp.	Miles marched.	Lost.	Killed.	Died.	Abandoned.	Returned to camp.
Third Iowa Cavalry *a*	351	295	1	55	.....	11	.....	2	1	38
Fourth Iowa Cavalry	553	482	.....	71	.....	.....	2	.....	5	58
Tenth Missouri Cavalry	329	309	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	19
Total	1,233	1,086	1	146	215	11	2	2	18	115

a James K. P. McCallum, corporal, Company E, Third Iowa Cavalry, wounded severely in right arm August 8.

I certify that the above report is correct.

GLENN LOWE,
Lieutenant and Actg. Asst. Adgt. Gen., Second Brigade.

Approved:

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Colonel, Commanding.

No. 24.

Report of Col. William L. Duckworth, Seventh Tennessee (Confederate) Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS,
Water Valley, Miss., August 26, 1864.

CAPTAIN: On the 4th instant I moved with my command, in company with the balance of the First Brigade, First Division, from Gun's Church for Pontotoc, at which place I was detached and sent to the front. The balance of the month up to the 19th of the month was occupied in marching to and fro without event of importance. On

the 19th, having been temporarily attached to the Second Brigade, commanded by Colonel Wade, I was moved out four miles from Oxford on the Abbeville road, then occupied by the enemy, and by order of Colonel Wade took position, dismounted in the timber overlooking an open field north of Mr. Isham's residence, in which the enemy were engaging our skirmishers. The enemy soon advanced about two regiments dismounted. I had ordered my regiment to conceal themselves by lying down and hold their fire until such time as I might order. I allowed them to advance until within about 100 yards, when I ordered them to fire, when to my mortification my guns refused to fire. After delivering about fifteen or twenty shots, principally pistols, seeing the condition of my arms and the exposed condition of my command, already having had 1 man killed and 1 mortally wounded, I ordered my regiment to retire. In this engagement the enemy had 1 killed, wounded not known.

It is proper that I should state that my guns had been loaded five days, during which they had been almost constantly exposed to the most drenching rains, and this fact was made known to the colonel commanding before going into the engagement. While I do not enter the above as a complaint against the colonel commanding, I must insist that the protest entered against going into an engagement under the circumstances was perfectly justifiable.

I arrived and went into camp at this place on the 25th, the six previous days being occupied in picketing, marching, &c.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

W. L. DUCKWORTH,
Colonel, Commanding Seventh Tennessee.

Capt. V. B. WADDELL,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brigade, First Division.

No. 25.

Report of Lieut. Col. David C. Kelley, Twenty-sixth Tennessee (Confederate) Cavalry Battalion.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S REGIMENT CAVALRY,
August 30, 1864.

CAPTAIN: Leaving camp near Gunn's Church August 4, we moved with the brigade to Pontotoc. Were ordered from Pontotoc on the 6th to picket the fords of Tippah River. Returned to Pontotoc on the evening of the 11th, and ordered on the morning of the 13th, in company with Seventh Tennessee Cavalry, to strike and destroy the railroad between Grand Junction and Holly Springs and between Memphis and Grand Junction. Received the order at 2 a. m., and moved at daylight with six days' rations for men and two for horses. I expected Col. W. L. Duckworth, as senior officer, to command the expedition until we reached New Albany. Here I found he would not join us. I was totally unacquainted with the country and railroad, had no tools of any kind to tear up the road, and had been ordered to avoid the fortifications, which were to be found at all the important trestles. I halted nine miles beyond New Albany, having sent forward to get guides who were acquainted with the country. Small scouts were sent forward under the guides to report to me at Salem. The enemy had fallen back from Oxford to Abbeville, and I was especially careful in my efforts to obtain information as to the locality of his cavalry. When I reached Salem I found that the enemy were so industriously scouting all the

principal roads that my scouts were all in my rear. The most reliable information from citizens and scouts led me to believe that a great change had taken place in the locality of the enemy since the time my orders were issued. I pressed forward as rapidly as possible to Lamar, having secured as many sledge-hammers and crowbars as could be obtained. I had dispatched another scout from Salem in the direction of Holly Springs, a man who knew the country entirely. We reached Lamar and commenced work, when a party of sixty Yankee cavalry struck my advance in flank by a road which the guide had not advised them of. I was but a short distance in rear of the advance when firing commenced, trying to get information of the enemy and of our locality. As the enemy advanced, supposing them to be my advance, I fell in with them and ordered them to move slowly and in better order, which order they promptly obeyed, rallying on me. The moon shining out a little more brightly, when I was within forty steps of my own line I saw the orderly sergeant near me was a Yankee. I shot him, and as he fell ordered the battalion to charge. Major Allin's mule became ungovernable, and the battalion, not knowing friend from foe, was thrown into momentary confusion. So soon as I reached them and they discovered the locality of the foe, they promptly poured in their fire and the Yankees broke in every direction. I ordered a company in pursuit, but no guide could be found. The enemy report their loss as 9 killed. We captured 1 prisoner and 3 horses. Lost 1 mortally wounded and 3 severely. Work on the road was ordered to recommence, and search instituted for the guides. Information had now reached me that a brigade of cavalry (Colonel Kargé) was in Holly Springs. My own scout informed me that between 300 and 400 (equaling my force) were encamped at Goodman's Mills, in my rear; that a heavy column of cavalry had passed from Holly Springs in the direction of Coldwater. My own scouts failed to report. My guides now, when found, could give no information about the neighboring trestle. The citizens refused to give information of any kind for fear of the Yankees. Not having been placed originally in command of the expedition, and finding that the circumstances around me were different from those anticipated by the major-general commanding, I asked for the opinion of the accompanying field officers. They agreed that we could do no injury to the railroad at Lamar; that the enemy could repair more rapidly than we could destroy, as the fencing was destroyed, and there was nothing to burn the iron with. The country was open, admitting of attack from every side. Major Allin and Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor both thought it best to withdraw, as the retreating enemy would in a few hours report our position to superior forces of the enemy to our rear. We were informed after moving back a few miles by a courier from Holly Springs that we were reported about sunset at Holly Springs, and a brigade of cavalry immediately commenced preparation to intercept us. We awaited orders at New Albany. Reached Oxford with men worn out and horses unfit for duty. The following day was ordered by Colonel Wade to the front. Spent the day in the saddle. The ensuing day again in front skirmishing with the enemy for several hours in a heavy rain. We could only fire ten guns in the command, but remained snapping caps and bursting tubes in the enemy's front until ordered to retire. Lost 1 man wounded. The following evening Major Allin, with seventy men (all remaining fit for duty after the numerous details had been made), picketed the mouth of Tippah road. I learned that the enemy were advancing, and went to the front early in the morning. Found the command with-

drawn to the junction of Tippah and Abbeville roads. Received a few minutes after a written order from Colonel Wade to assume command of the Fifth Mississippi, and hold both regiments in front of the enemy, skirmishing with him as he advanced. Lieutenant-Colonel Shacklett, of the Kentucky brigade, having withdrawn, I pressed forward, and after light skirmishing the enemy retired to Isham's house. Sent a courier to Colonel Wade, but received no reply. At 12 m. sent another, who returned stating that all the troops had retired, and Colonel Wade was not to be found. Sent courier in search of General Chalmers. Found his telegraph operator, who, after communicating with General Chalmers, sent me orders to retire. I remained until 6.30 p. m. in front of Oxford, and then retired five miles to rear on the Oliver's Bridge road. I had dispatched another courier to Colonel Wade at 4 p. m., who found him five miles south of Yocona at 8 p. m. By General Chalmers' orders I reported to Colonel Wade next morning south of Yocona.

I am indebted to the discretion of Lieutenant-Colonel Nesbit and the promptitude with which he acted in obeying an order to cover a flanking road, thereby preventing a party of the enemy from passing my right flank and to my rear, the roads to my rear all being exposed after the withdrawal of our troops without my knowledge.

August 23, we moved with the brigade after the retreating Yankees. Attacked them at Abbeville. My command was mounted; the Fifth Mississippi dismounted. We held the position against three regiments of infantry until they had not only flanked us on both sides, but almost closed in our rear. When the order reached me to retire my flag (the staff and material of which are riddled with shot) was in forty paces of the flag of the advancing infantry.

We lost in this engagement First Lieut. J. T. Crews, Company E, killed, an officer of highest worth and coolest bravery; Second Lieut. C. A. Douglas, Company F, severely wounded; Captain Wood, Company E, slightly wounded; 3 privates severely wounded.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Nichols, Company F, is specially worthy of notice for gallantry in the last skirmish.

Respectfully submitted.

D. C. KELLEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. V. B. WADDELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

Report of killed, wounded, and missing in engagement on 23d instant of Second Brigade, First Division, Forrest's Cavalry.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
5th Mississippi Regiment	4	10	12
7th Mississippi Regiment	1		
8th Mississippi Regiment[a]			
7th Tennessee Regiment	1	1	
26th Tennessee Battalion	1	4	
Willis' battalion			
Total	7	15	12

[a] No report. Is on detached service.

WM. B. WADE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

AUGUST 24, 1864.

No. 26.

Report of Capt. Charles T. Biser, C. S. Army.

POST COMMANDANT'S OFFICE,
Oxford, Miss., August 31, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that on the 7th instant I assumed command of this post, by order of Major-General Maury, and on the evening of the same day commenced the evacuation of said post by reason of the close proximity of the enemy, they having arrived at Abbeville, fourteen miles distant. During the night following and succeeding day succeeded in having removed to Grenada a large quantity of quartermaster's and commissary supplies. No property belonging to the Government was lost except fourteen bales of cotton taken from men captured running the blockade. This lot of cotton was at railroad depot ready for shipment, but owing to a stampede among some of the cavalry, who caused the train to leave without loading it, I ordered it burned.

Late in the evening of 9th instant the enemy's cavalry, under General Grierson, after a severe skirmish with General Chalmers, commanding, occupied the town, robbing and plundering indiscriminately men, women, children, and negroes. After twenty-four hours' occupation they retired to Abbeville.

From that time until 22d Major-General Forrest occupied the place with his command, skirmishing every day within a few miles of the town; consequently, but little business done belonging to my department, save a few orders for transportation.

On the morning of the 22d instant Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith, U. S. Army, commanding, occupied the town with a large force of white and black troops. They retired the same day after burning 34 stores and business houses, court-house, Masonic Hall, 2 fine large hotels, besides carpenter, blacksmith, and other shops; also 5 fine dwelling-houses, among the latter that of Hon. Jacob Thompson. General Smith in person superintended the burning. He refused to allow the citizens to remove anything of value from their burning dwellings. General Smith's conduct, also his staff and men, was brutal in the extreme, they having been made mad with whisky for the occasion. The soldiers were licensed for any crime, such as robbery, rapine, theft, and arson. Since the reoccupation I have had no guards or supporting force, as the troops used here were returned to the reserve corps; have a promise from commandant of reserves to furnish me with men necessary to do the duty of this post. The country is swarming with deserters, and without a force of regular troops I fear little can be done to break up these clans of tories.

As soon as my force arrives be assured I will either make them leave the country or return to their commands. Blockade-running and intercourse with the enemy has been quite common here, and the severest punishment will have to be meted out to these law-breakers to compel them to cease this corrupting practice.

At present I cannot comply with paragraph III, General Orders, No. 102, department headquarters, calling attention of post commanders to General Orders, No. 48, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, May 27, 1864, as the last-named order has not been received at this office.

I have the honor to submit the above as my report for the past month. Hoping that it may be received, I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

CHARLES T. BISER,
Captain, Commanding Post.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.

AUGUST 1–31, 1864.—Operations in Eastern Kentucky, and skirmishes (1st) near Bardstown, Ky., and (2d) near New Haven, Ky.

Report of Brig. Gen. Edward H. Hobson, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, First Division, District of Kentucky.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., DIST. OF KENTUCKY,
Lebanon, Ky., August 14, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade since the beginning of the present month:

The Thirty-fifth Kentucky Volunteer Mounted Infantry (Colonel Starling) arrived at Bardstown, Ky., on the 1st instant, and while encamping were apprised of there having been but a few hours before a party of guerrillas in town, who had cut the telegraph wires and robbed the operator's house, besides committing other rascalities. Lieutenant Good, of Company A, was immediately dispatched in pursuit, and overtook them about five miles from town. Two of the rebels were killed and 4 wounded, and 4 horses and equipments and some arms taken. The rebels fired a couple of volleys, but none of our men were injured. On the 2d instant Capt. J. B. Nipp, Company C, Fortieth Kentucky Volunteer Mounted Infantry, was ordered to proceed toward New Haven on a scout. Upon nearing that place he ascertained the whereabouts of a party of rebels and paid them a visit, capturing 7. Two of the prisoners attempted to escape and were shot by the guard; one was mortally and the other severely wounded. A scout from the Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry, sent to Livingston on the 8th instant, captured 3 and killed 2 guerrillas. Another scout, from the same regiment, sent out on the 8th instant from Livingston down Mitchell's Creek, through Mud Camp, killed 2 rebels and captured 5. On last Sunday evening a party from the Thirteenth came upon a band of guerrillas who had been robbing stores; killed 3 of them and retook some $700 or $800 worth of goods and captured several good horses and 10 navy pistols.

This country has been thoroughly scouted and can, I think, in a very short time, be entirely cleared of the bands of guerrillas and horse-thieves which now infest it and peace and quiet restored. The late orders relating to movements of the troops will necessarily delay the carrying out of the plans to capture these several bands, and will leave the country to a great extent unprotected.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

Capt. JOHN S. BUTLER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Div., Dist. of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.

AUGUST 2-23, 1864.—Operations in Mobile Bay, Ala.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

Aug. 3, 1864.—U. S. Forces land on Dauphin Island and invest Fort Gaines.
5, 1864.—Fort Powell evacuated by the Confederates.
Passage of Fort Morgan by the U. S fleet, and engagement in Mobile Bay.
U. S. monitor Tecumseh sunk by torpedo near Fort Morgan.
Capture of the Confederate ram Tennessee and gun-boat Selma.
8, 1864.—Surrender of Fort Gaines.
9-22, 1864.—Siege of Fort Morgan.
23, 1864.—Surrender of Fort Morgan.

REPORTS, ETC.*

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Edward R. S. Canby, U. S. Army, commanding Military Division of the West Mississippi.
No. 2.—Capt. Miles D. McAlester, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, Chief Engineer.
No. 3.—Maj. Frank W. Marston, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Chief Signal Officer.
No. 4.—Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. Army, commanding land forces.
No. 5.—Lieut. Charles S. Sargent, Second Louisiana Infantry, Aide-de-Camp to Maj. Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks.
No. 6.—Lieut. N. Henry Camp, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.
No. 7.—Itinerary of U. S. Forces in Mobile Bay, Ala., commanded by Brig. Gen. George H. Gordon, U. S. Army.
No. 8.—Itinerary of U. S. Forces on Mobile Point, Ala., commanded by Col. Henry Bertram, Twentieth Wisconsin Infantry.
No. 9.—Capt. Edward Coulter, Twentieth Iowa Infantry.
No. 10.—Maj. William Roy, First Indiana Heavy Artillery.
No. 11.—Lieut. Frank B. Fenton, Battery A, Second Illinois Light Artillery.
No. 12.—Capt. Jacob B. Rawles, Battery G, Fifth U. S. Artillery.
No. 13.—Maj. Gen. Dabney H. Maury, C. S. Army, commanding Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana.
No. 14.—Brig. Gen. Richard L. Page, C. S. Army, commanding Fort Morgan and the outer defenses of Mobile Bay.
No. 15.—Lieut. Col. James M. Williams, Twenty-first Alabama Infantry.
No. 16.—Maj. James T. Gee, First Battalion Alabama Artillery.
No. 17.—Admiral Franklin Buchanan, C. S. Navy.
No. 18.—Commander James D. Johnston, C. S. Navy, commanding ram Tennessee.
No. 19.—Lieut. Commander Patrick U. Murphy, C. S. Navy, commanding gun-boat Selma.
No. 20.—Lieut. John W. Bennett, C. S. Navy, commanding steamer Gaines.
No. 21.—Lieut. John A. Payne, C. S. Navy, engineer officer steamer Gaines.
No. 22.—Lieut. Edgar L. Lambert, C. S. Navy.
No. 23.—Second Assistant Engineer Edward Debois, C. S. Navy.
No. 24.—Gunner Z. A. Offutt, C. S. Navy.
No. 25.—Complimentary letter from Stephen R. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Edward R. S. Canby, U. S. Army, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *August 6, 1864—10 a. m.*
(Via U. S. Steamer Evening Star. Received 12.30 p. m. 12th.)

SIR: I have the honor to report that the troops under General Granger's command disembarked on the western extremity of Dauphin

*For reports of naval operations, see Report of the Secretary of the Navy for 1864, pp. 395-476, and for Grant's reference thereto, see Vol. XXXVIII, Part I, p. 26.

Island on the evening of the 3d instant, and immediately invested Fort Gaines. About midnight of the 4th he succeeded in getting the light artillery in position (within 1,200 yards of Fort Gaines), which opened on the fort the next morning simultaneously with the passage of the batteries by the fleet, taking their water batteries in reverse and silencing them. The fleet passed the batteries on Friday morning, the 5th, with the loss of a single monitor, the Tecumseh, sunk by a torpedo, and Admiral Farragut is now operating in the inner harbor of Mobile. The rebel ram Tennessee surrendered after a stubborn resistance. Buchanan, her commander, lost a leg, and is now a prisoner in our hands. General Granger is disembarking the heavy guns on the south side of the island, near Pelican Island Spit, and will have them in position to open on Fort Gaines by daylight this (Saturday) morning.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

—

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *August 9, 1864.*
(Received 9.40 a. m. 16th.)

SIR: Fort Gaines, with 46 commissioned officers and 818 enlisted men, with its armament, 26 guns intact, and provisions for twelve months, has surrendered unconditionally. It was occupied by our forces at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Fort Powell was abandoned, its garrison escaping to Cedar Point; its armament, 18 guns, is in condition for immediate service. General Granger, re-enforced by 2,000 men, will immediately invest Fort Morgan, leaving garrisons in Forts Gaines and Powell.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

—

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *August 17, 1864—3 p. m.*
(Received 9 a. m. 26th.)

I returned from Mobile Bay on the morning of the 13th. The communications with the fleet are fully secured by the occupation of Forts Gaines and Powell. The outworks of Fort Morgan, batteries Gee and Bragg, were abandoned by the rebels, and the fort closely invested by Granger's forces. Batteries of 30-pounder rifle guns have been established at 1,200 yards, and of mortars at 500 yards from the fort. The troops are well covered from the fire of the enemy, and very few casualties have occurred. Farragut coincides with me in the opinion that it will be unwise to make any direct attempt upon Mobile until the co-operating land force can be largely increased. This cannot be done now, but such demonstrations will be made from the bay and from the Mississippi as will keep up the state of uneasiness now felt there, and operating in favor of General Sherman. General E. K. Smith has nearly completed the reorganization of his army. Magruder commands the District of Arkansas; Buckner, the District of West Louisiana; and J. G. Walker that of Texas. His force has been considerably increased by conscripts. The forces in Texas and West Louisiana are

moving eastward and toward the Mississippi, above the mouth of Red River. The transfer of General A. J. Smith's command to Sherman's front makes it advisable that any troops that can be spared from the main operations should be concentrated at Memphis, with the view of supporting the line of the Arkansas, as I cannot now safely draw any considerable force from General Washburn's command.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

Major-General HALLECK, *Chief of Staff.*

—

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *August 24, 1864.*
(Via New York September 1. Received 8.20 a. m.)

Fort Morgan surrendered unconditionally at 2 p. m. yesterday, 23d instant.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

Major-General HALLECK, *Chief of Staff.*

—

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *August 24, 1864.*
(Via New York September 1. Received 8.20 a. m.)

By the surrender of Fort Morgan we have about 600 prisoners, 60 pieces of artillery, and a large quantity of material. In the twelve hours preceding the surrender about 3,000 shells were thrown into the fort. The citadel and barracks are entirely destroyed and the works generally much injured. Many of the guns were spiked, the carriages burned, and much of the ammunition destroyed by the rebels. The losses in the army were 1 man killed and 7 wounded.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

Major-General HALLECK, *Chief of Staff.*

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., August 6, 1864.

Admiral D. G. FARRAGUT,
Comdg. Western Gulf Blockading Squadron, off Mobile, Ala.:

DEAR ADMIRAL: Permit me to congratulate you upon the brilliant results of your operations of yesterday, the success of which no one doubted, but which we all feared would be attended with much greater losses than you have sustained. This army will always rejoice in your successes, and sympathize with you and the officers and men of your squadron in your sorrows for the loss of your gallant comrades. I will send to General Granger at once all the available force, about 2,000 men, that I have here, and will add to it any that I can gather from points above. Permit me to add the expression of my regret that I have not at present the means of co-operation that would give the most perfect results of your glorious operations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 50. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., September 15, 1864.*

I. Proceedings of a council of war convened at New Orleans, La., by virtue of the following orders:

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 115. } HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., September 1, 1864.*

* * * * * * * *

5. A council of war, to be composed of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, U. S. Volunteers, Brig. Gen. James Totten, Missouri State Militia, and Lieut. Commander S. R. Franklin, U. S. Navy, members, and Capt. De Witt Clinton, aide-de-camp, recorder, will assemble in the city of New Orleans, La., at 10 a. m. to-morrow, for the purpose of examining into the allegations against Brig. Gen. R. L. Page, C. S. Army, for violation of the laws of war, in destroying or injuring the works, armament, and munitions at Fort Morgan, Ala., of which he was then commander, after he had abandoned the defense of the fort and indicated his intention to surrender by hoisting the white flag.

The council will report the facts and express its opinion upon the matters submitted to it, and is authorized to adjourn to Fort Morgan, or other points in Mobile Bay, if it should be found necessary or expedient to do so.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

The council have submitted the following as the facts:

That the white flag was hoisted on the glacis of Fort Morgan about the hour of 6 o'clock on the morning of the 23d of August last.

That no public property was destroyed after that time.

That the spare gun carriages were destroyed by chopping and sawing several days before the surrender.

That about 90,000 pounds of powder were destroyed by water on the night of the 22d of August last, while the citadel was on fire.

That on the evening of the 22d of August last, about dusk, General Page ordered the heavy guns of the fort to be spiked, which was done more or less effectually.

That by the inspection report of the 25th of August eighteen guns were found spiked at that inspection, and that the flank casemate guns do not appear to have been spiked.

That at a different inspection made by Capt. J. J. Williamson, acting ordnance officer, on the last mentioned day, one gun was found in a condition indicating that a shell had been bursted in the chamber. Some of the guns were double and treble shotted, one being double loaded with percussion shells, the second shell with the muzzle down, and in another gun a shot was driven home and the spike clinched on the shot.

That no quartermaster's or commissary stores were destroyed or injured, except from the effect of our fire.

OPINION.

The council, being limited by the terms of the order convening it, and the rule laid down in paragraph 144 of General Orders, No. 100, from the Adjutant-General's Office, dated April 24, 1863, is of opinion that Brig. Gen. R. L. Page, C. S. Army, is not guilty of a violation of the laws of war.

II. The findings and opinion of the council of war in the foregoing case are approved, and the council is dissolved.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Reports of Capt. Miles D. McAlester, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, Chief Engineer.

OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER,
MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, August 17, 1864.

GENERAL: Presuming that accounts of any tests applied to the efficiency of our sea-coast fortifications to fulfill their objects interest you, I will give you a brief one of the passage of Fort Morgan by Admiral Farragut on the 5th instant.

The armament of the fort, according to our best information, consists of 10-inch columbiads and 7-inch Brooke rifles bearing upon the water; some of the land guns are probably lighter. There appears to be a good provision of traverses on the terre-plein. The rebels have added a battery of ten or twelve guns of the above-named calibers, outside the fort proper, placing it upon the beach in front of the curtain, which bears directly across the channel (nearly west). Another battery of nearly the same strength they have placed on the beach farther to the north, and apparently in front of the curtain which bears upon (enfilades) the channel after it changes its course to nearly northwest. The inference can be fairly drawn that on these, the two strongest water fronts, and the only ones originally designed to mount guns in casemate, the casemates have been closed or masked, since the embrasures were not high enough to clear the guns mounted on the beach in front, as above described. The information we have corroborates this inference. I regret that I cannot state the precise number and caliber of guns bearing upon the different portions of the channel. The number on the two principal water fronts is probably about thirty each of the above-named calibers, and on the front, looking on the channel approach, about fifteen, all 7-inch rifles.

The entire fleet off Mobile consisted of four monitors and twenty-six wooden ships. Of these all but twelve wooden ships started for the bay; these twelve were left for the purposes of blockade and external co-operation. My sketch herewith will give you very clearly the admiral's dispositions for the passage, which were ingenious and strategic. The object in lashing by twos was to diminish the chances of sinking or abandonment—one of a couple being struck, for example, so as to sink her, the other would float her up, or if her machinery were disabled, her consort would take her through. The intervals were determined (for the wooden ships) by the consideration that as one couple turned at B (see sketch) upon the new course, so as to be exposed to the raking fire of the fort, the next succeeding couple would be throwing its broadsides of grape and canister into the raking batteries. In lashing a side-wheel with a screw accidents from the fouling of the latter by ropes, nets, &c., were avoided, since the side-wheel, not easily fouled, could carry its consort through. The total broadside of the passing fleet available against the fort was about seventy-five guns. The monitors could use their guns during the approach. The Brooklyn had four bow guns, and the other wooden ships one or two bow guns each, giving a total fire of about thirty guns available against the fort from the fleet during its approach. The night and morning were all that could be expected or hoped for. A tolerably stiff breeze from the west blew directly into the face of the fort. Many a heart on our side sent up a prayer of thanksgiving for that breeze, and doubtless many

a rebel heart was filled with curses upon it. It may be remarked that fleets can generally choose their times for forcing harbor entrances. That the breeze of that morning, carrying as it did the smoke of our broadsides directly into the eyes of the fort, impaired materially the efficiency of its fire at close quarters, and accounted to a great extent for the remarkably small amount of damage received by the fleet, cannot admit of a question.

The first order of battle was formed before dawn. The second and third successively between dawn and sunrise, and at sunrise the fleet was passing Sand Island as laid down in my sketch. The Tecumseh and Manhattan had orders to deliver one round upon the water batteries and then make for and engage the ram Tennessee. The others were all to deliver as many broadsides as they could while passing, using grape and canister freely, and then to engage the rebel fleet generally. The leading couple of wooden ships (Brooklyn and consort) reaching a point at two miles and a half from the fort, the latter opened fire and fired steadily from about fifteen guns, as nearly as I could make out, as long as these guns had anything in their field. I watched narrowly but did not see a single shot take effect. The admiral afterward informed me that none of his ships received any damage whatever from this enfilading fire. This seems remarkable in face of the fact that the rebels had practiced a great deal with these same guns upon this same approach during the year and a half preceding, often throwing shot beyond Sand Island. My confidence in enfilading views of channel approaches was somewhat shaken. The inaccuracy may have been in part due to the wind across the field of fire. The gallant little Tecumseh moved steadily forward, delivered its fire directly into the first shore battery, and proceeded onward, not feeling the terrific fire aimed at her, in quest of the Tennessee. We were beginning to ask what had become of the boasted torpedoes when she went down at the point A, (see sketch) instantaneously, like a lead, her bottom stove in by a torpedo. The Manhattan passed unhurt. The Winnebago and Chickasaw, on getting abreast of the fort, nearly, sheared in, forming a second line, and opened an enfilading fire on the shore batteries. Arrived within half a mile of the fort the wooden vessels, which had hitherto approached with screws alone, set their paddle-wheels in motion and crowded all speed. The sinking of the Tecumseh scarcely checked them. They rode gallantly by, delivering their fire as per programme. When about half the wooden vessels had passed, the Winnebago and Chickasaw moved on, and by about 7 o'clock the whole fleet, except Tecumseh, was safely beyond the range of the fort's guns. The only ship that suffered by the raking fire of the fort after the change of course at B (see sketch) was the screw ship Oneida, of the last couple. She was raked fore and aft and had her boilers punctured. This result was undoubtedly due to the admiral's tactics above alluded to. I confess my faith in enfilading views of channels have received another shock. Fleets can generally choose their own tactics in running by batteries. At one time, when our fleet was in such a position as to bring itself, the fort, and the rebel fleet nearly all simultaneously into action, the cannonading from so many heavy guns was terrific and grand almost beyond conception.

The fleet being inside, the coupled ships were immediately unlashed, when the ram Tennessee came up and the final engagement with her commenced. This the admiral describes as having been "terrific," adding that his "ships suffered more from this engagement than in passing the fort." All our fleet that could get at her attacked. She was

rammed six or eight times fairly, at good speed, by our heaviest ships, without effect. Whole broadsides of 9-inch and 11-inch shot were thrown upon her, producing no apparent injury, except the bending of some of her port shutters (made to slide up and down outside) and carrying away her smoke-stack. Finally her commander, Admiral Buchanan, was wounded, her rudder chains carried away, and she was struck by one of the Manhattan's 15-inch shot fairly, at very short range (the only one that hit her of this caliber), when she surrendered at about 8 a. m., after a fight of about three-quarters of an hour. The 15-inch shot perforated the 6-inch outside plating and drove in the timber backing and 1-inch plating (lining), but the shot itself rebounded into the water. She got a 11-inch shot obliquely through her stern-post from the monitor Chickasaw. The Selma (gun-boat) was also captured, the Gaines disabled and run aground, sinking under the guns of Fort Morgan. The gun-boat Morgan escaped to Mobile.

I inclose a rough sketch* of the Tennessee, as she appeared to me at fifty yards from on board the Hartford. I did not get an opportunity to go on board of her. Both she and the Selma are again in fighting order, and will participate in the bombardment of Fort Morgan.

As soon as I can prepare reports of siege operations at Forts Gaines (now in our possession) and Morgan (now invested by land and sea) will forward them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. D. MCALESTER,
Captain and Chief Engineer.

Brig. Gen. R. DELAFIELD,
Chief Engineer, Washington, D. C.

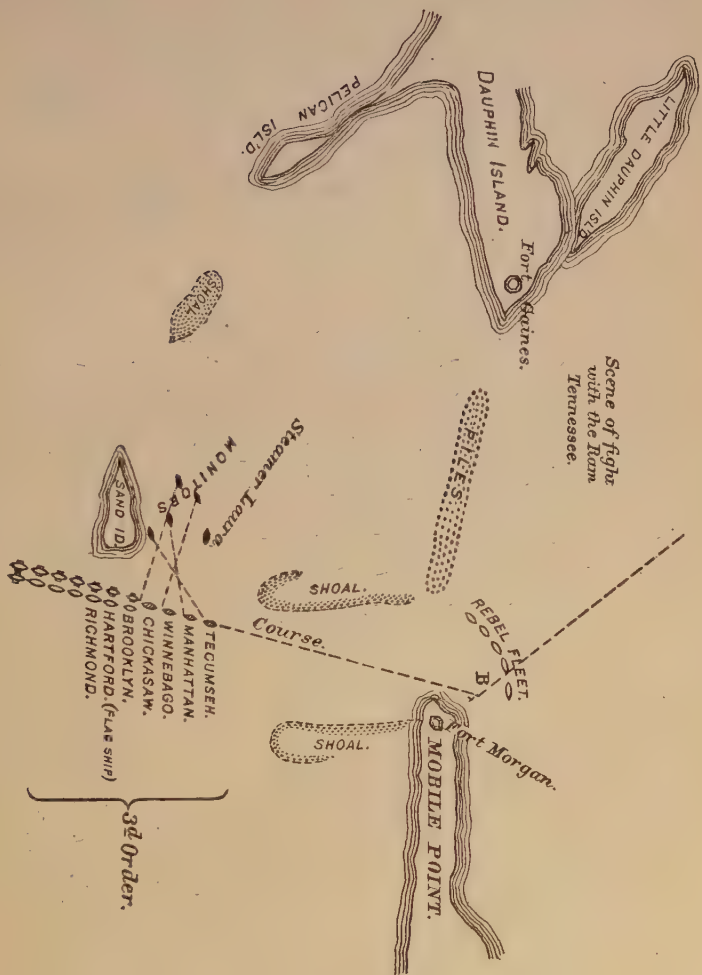
OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER,
MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, August 20, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following brief account of the very brief investment of Fort Gaines by our combined land and naval forces, resulting in its fall:

The first plan of operations, which was fully matured, against the forts at the entrance to Mobile Bay, contemplated a landing of 3,000 men upon Mobile Point from the outside, opposite Pilot Town (three miles from Fort Morgan), simultaneous with the passage of the fleet into the bay. A sufficient force was to move immediately to a position at certain range of Fort Morgan for rifled guns and sea-coast mortars (say a mile or three-quarters), there intrench itself and open fire on the fort with all our rifled artillery and mortars (eight 30-pounders, six 3-inch Rodmans, and two mortars) in conjunction with the fleet. The remainder of the force was to intrench itself across the spit at Pilot Town against approaches from the mainland. A reserve of 1,500 men, with rifled field artillery, was to be held on board ship in the Mississippi Sound (inside Dauphin Island), some portion of it to land with artillery, if not required elsewhere, and move up and annoy Fort Gaines in conjunction with the fleet after its passage into the bay. With these dispositions, the fleet occupying all the waters about the forts, a glance at the map will show you that Forts Morgan, Gaines, and Powell would be separately and collectively closely invested. No siege—regular ap-

* Omitted.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S ORDERS OF BATTLE AUGUST 5, 1864.*



* The first and second orders, as shown by McAlester, are omitted. On the original he notes that his point of view was the Steamer Laura, two miles and a half from Fort Morgan.

proaches and breaching batteries—was contemplated. We had not the means, nor was it deemed necessary. An emergency temporarily directed 3,000 of the force to another point, leaving only 1,500 men for the expedition, and the following change was made in the plan: The whole force, including all the artillery, to land on Dauphin Island and go into position against Fort Gaines, as had been proposed against Fort Morgan, the fleet (a portion of it having run into the bay) from the sound, the bay, and the anchorages outside, concentrating all its efforts against Gaines and Powell. The fall of one or both of these forts would open communications with the portion of the fleet inside, and enable us (re-enforcements arriving) to enter the bay with troops, effect a landing at Pilot Town from the cove, and then to proceed against Morgan exactly as proposed in the first plan.

We landed on Dauphin Island, seven miles from Fort Gaines, at 4 p. m. on the 3d of August. On the 4th, at 10 a. m., our line of sentinels being within 1,200 yards of the fort, I established a line of intrenchments and batteries across the island (see sketch herewith), and at 4 p. m. work was commenced. During the night we got up six 3-inch Rodman guns and put them in position in the sand ridge.

On the 5th, at sunrise, the fleet (four monitors and fourteen wooden ships—twelve wooden ships and gun-boats remained outside the bar) started on its way by the forts, and we opened fire upon Fort Gaines with the 3-inch guns. The fort replied warmly but did no damage. Three monitors and the fourteen ships reached the bay in safety. After the entrance of the fleet, and while it was engaged with the ram Tennessee, Fort Gaines opened upon it with two 10-inch columbiads, which bore upon the scene of action. These we shortly silenced by our field guns from the sand-hills, which saw the columbiads (unprotected by parados or traverses) fairly in reverse and flank.

On the 6th the double-turreted monitor Winnebago, four 11-inch guns, approached to a half mile of Fort Gaines, and opened fire upon it with very good effect, bursting many shells over it and taking the opposite sides of the fort well in reverse (no parados or traverses). The fort replied with two 10-inch guns, but did not hit the monitor. At night Fort Powell was blown up and abandoned by the enemy.

On the 7th we were nearly ready to open fire with four 30-pounders and the six field guns, and the infantry trench was nearly complete, giving considerable cover.

On the 8th, at 10 a. m., Fort Gaines surrendered to our combined land and naval forces unconditionally. The garrison consisted of 818 officers and men. The armament was four 10 inch columbiads, two 7-inch Brooke rifles, twelve or fifteen smooth-bores (24s and 32s), and five or six flank casemate howitzers. There was an abundant supply of ammunition and rations for two months. Two 10-inch guns and six 24s bore upon the land approach.

I found the fort in excellent order, finished fully up to the plan in possession of our Engineer Department, a copy of which I have, but with its guns lying over the crest of the parapet, without merlons, traverses, or parados for their protection, or splinter-proofs for the protection of the cannoneers. It was utterly weak and inefficient against our attack (land and naval), which would have taken all its fronts in front, enfilade, and reverse. With our guns in the sand ridge we could have placed every shot upon the terre-pleins of the opposite fronts. This sand ridge (indicated on the Coast Survey maps) extends along the southern shore of the island, and affords a perfect cover up to a point about 400 yards from the fort. Its height varies between fifteen and thirty

feet, the crest of the fort being in reference (twenty-seven feet). The garrison had commenced four heavy traverses, but had made little progress with them. It is probable we should have dismounted the guns before they could have been covered. The construction of good traverses, merlons, and parados, that shall not take up too much room, is a matter of considerable time and labor, if the material has to be brought from any distance and elevated to high terre-pleins, as was the case at Fort Gaines. It was easy for us to land our guns, take them to the front, put them in battery, and open fire before the defense could get its guns under cover.

I send a map* of Dauphin Island herewith, with my line of works laid down. The left is thrown back in consequence of the enemy occupying Little Dauphin Island with artillery.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. D. McALESTER,
Captain and Chief Engineer.

Brig. Gen. R. DELAFIELD,
Chief Engineer, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER,
MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, September 9, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the investment and siege of Fort Morgan by the forces under Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, the fleet under Rear-Admiral D. G. Farragut co-operating, resulting in its surrender on the 23d of August, 1864:

August 9, Fort Gaines having surrendered on the 8th and re enforcements arriving on the morning of the 9th, we moved our transports containing about 2,000 troops and all our siege material then available to Pilot Town, passing without interruption within two miles of Fort Morgan, and commenced landing at a wharf left in good order by the rebels at about 11 a. m. This was in accordance with the plan laid down in my report dated August 20, 1864, of our operations against Fort Gaines. In the course of the afternoon our advance was moved up and occupied a line at 2,000 yards from the fort. Lieutenants Burnham and Allen, Corps of Engineers, accompanied a reconnaissance to the front, and discovered a line of trench extending nearly across the point, constructed by the rebels and abandoned. As considerable work had been done on this trench, which we could utilize with slight changes, and the conformation of the ground was most favorable, it was decided to convert it into a first parallel and establish in and near it our 30-pounder Parrotts and other long-range guns, including field rifles and such longe-range smooth-bores as we could borrow from the fleet, although the distance (1,400 yards, about) was greater than desirable. I had directed that these guns should be established within 1,200 yards, a distance admitting sufficient accuracy to dismount guns on the land fronts of the fort, permitting at the same time sufficient curvature to the trajectories to attain the terre-pleins of the water fronts (where there was no provision of parados, and the number of traverses inadequate), both in reverse and enfilade. At night our advance occupied this line of trench.

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* On file in the office of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army.

Urgent duties calling me to division headquarters at New Orleans, I left at night with Lieutenants Burnham and Allen detailed instructions as to the distribution of guns, working of details of troops, and the other matters relating to the engineering operations of the siege. I directed them to locate the mortars (not yet arrived) at 500 to 800 yards from the fort, placing them immediately behind the sand-hills for their only cover against fire from the fort. Lieutenant Burnham reports for August 10 that he and Lieutenant Allen staked out the six batteries connected with the first parallel, and commenced work upon them and the parallels (see map herewith, marked A*); the two batteries on the right (marked G and H) were designed for four 9-inch Dahlgren guns, borrowed from the fleet. The guns were to be brought up in scows along the shore and landed at this point, the sand-hills and ridges varying from fifteen feet to twenty-five feet in height, affording complete cover to the landing and its water approach from the fire of the fort. The battery on the left (marked R) was designed for 3-inch rifles, and the others for the eight 30-pounder Parrotts. Sharpshooters pushed up to line Q E.

Lieutenant Burnham reports for August 11, 12, and 13, "continued work on this line (first parallel) and the batteries, no incidents happening out of the usual run." During these days the monitors Chickasaw, Winnebago, and Manhattan, the two former carrying 11-inch guns and 100-pounder Parrotts, and the latter 15-inch guns, relieved each other at a position a little east of north from the fort, and a distance of 1,800 to 2,000 yards, in throwing shells at the fort, one every half hour, during four or five hours in the morning, and the same length of time in the evening. On one occasion this fire was continual during a portion of the night.

August 14 I reached Mobile Point, and found the left siege gun battery (H), two 30-pounder Parrotts, ready to open fire. The others were all ready for their platforms. Only four mortars had arrived, and these I directed to be placed in position immediately at the points A and B. Our sharpshooters were occupying all the most advanced sand-hills, and in some cases points still nearer the fort, as the ruins near the point P, 250 yards distant. The fire of the fort had annoyed us very little, our sharpshooters rendering it hazardous for the besieged to man their guns, which were not in embrasure. We opened fire with the two 30-pounders, in position at 6 a. m., by way of trial. Three of the fort's barbette guns appeared to be dismounted, and the parapet considerably injured by the fire of the monitors. August 15, work commenced on Batteries A and B. At night commenced second parallel from the left extremity of sand ridge, behind which the mortars had been located. Depot for materials established. (See map.) August 16, twelve additional siege mortars arrived (making sixteen in all), which I directed Capt. John C. Palfrey, Corps of Engineers (who had arrived with me from New Orleans), to locate behind the sand-hills, near Batteries A and B, without delay. Captain Palfrey reports that during the previous night the besieged had placed upon the chases of some of their guns rope mantelet rings, and many sand-bags (for the protection of sharpshooters in the covered way) upon the crest of the glacis. Materials came up rapidly to the depot (see map) with perfect security, both by the beach, in wagons, and by scows skirting along the shore, the sand-hills affording good protection from the fire of the fort. Returned to headquarters military division in the evening, leav-

* To appear in the Atlas.

ing Captain Palfrey in charge of engineering operations, with instructions to sacrifice everything necessary to the completion of the mortar batteries, believing that the surrender of the fort would follow within forty-eight hours after they should open fire. This belief was based upon the manner in which the defense had been conducted and my knowledge of the existence of the barracks, composed in part of wood, and not bomb-proof, in the parade of the fort.

During the night the parallel was finished half way across the point, a road leading to it from the north beach finished, and work continued on the mortar batteries, the besieged keeping up a heavy artillery fire all night without producing material injury, however. August 17, Battery G finished ready for two 9-inch guns (navy), and all the guns mounted in the other batteries connected with the first parallel, except Battery F. Work at second parallel going on well. August 18, second parallel extended round to point P, and battery for two light 12-pounder Napoleon guns located and commenced at point O in advance. Two batteries for two mortars each commenced at points E and K. The four 9-inch navy guns landed, and two of them going into their position at G. Platforms for twelve mortars completed at A, B, C, D, and L, and the mortars in course of mounting upon them. Work everywhere going on briskly during the whole day and night. No annoyance from the fort. Magazine lumber came up by barges during the night. August 19, mortars and magazine in rapid preparation. Battery at P for two 3-inch rifles, one at Q for two light 12s, and two at M and N for two 30-pounders, each were commenced in case it should be found desirable to bring up any of the rifled guns from first parallel after opening fire. A heavy storm during the latter part of the night, rendering work almost impossible. August 20, storm continued and work nearly stopped for the morning. At night the magazine for battery at G was completed and all others well under way.

Captain Palfrey reports for August 21:

> The storm had made the parallel (second) very wet in some places, where it could not be well drained. The magazines, platforms, and batteries for all the guns and mortars on hand were completed, and everything pertaining to the engineer department ready for opening fire. The ordnance was in position.

Lieutenant Burnham reports that—

> About 8.45 p. m. the fort opened fire upon us, throwing grape and canister and shells in all directions, probably with the intention of drawing our fire, but in which they did not succeed.

As herein reported for the 11th, 12th, and 13th the monitors continued to relieve each other up to this time in throwing an occasional shell at the fort. Much injury was thus done to the fort and armament which might have been spared without retarding the surrender. I believed in view of various circumstances, as before stated, that our sixteen mortars could alone produce the surrender within forty-eight hours after they should open fire. As the enemy manifested little disposition to seriously annoy us, his gunners well under the eye of our sharpshooters, and our cover, natural and artificial, excellent, there seemed to be little reason for battering the fort, armament, and light-house, at least before the mortars were ready to open, thus increasing the cost of repairs after the surrender.

Our revetments were all of sand-bags, some of which we obtained from the abandoned rebel Battery Glace, situated on the south shore of the point at 2,800 yards from the fort, and designed as an advanced work to command approaches not seen by the fort.

August 22, Captain Palfrey reports:

At daylight fire was opened on the fort from four 9-inch Dahlgrens, eight 30-pounder Parrotts, four light 12s, two 3-inch Rodmans, twelve 10-inch siege mortars, and four 8-inch siege mortars. The monitors Manhattan, Chickasaw, and Winnebago, and the captured Tennessee (eight 7-inch rifles) fired at the fort at short range, and the large rifle guns of the rest of the fleet at long range. The fire was very accurate, and the effect of the heavy shells from the navy guns, both ashore and afloat, apparently very great. After they had once got the range the fire of the mortars was admirable. The rate of fire at first was once in fifteen minutes, which slackened toward noon, and was resumed toward sundown. All our work stood well. The 9-inch guns blew out the throats of their embrasures, which were repaired without stopping their fire. * * * No artillery was fired from the fort. Two volleys of musketry were fired from the southeast salient of covered way, but this fire was silenced by our sharpshooters and a few rounds of artillery in the afternoon. Two 30-pounder Parrotts from first parallel were moved up to replace the two light 12s on the left. These were advanced on parallel to 250 yards from the covered way, and the two 3-inch Rodmans put in battery on their right. The men worked by daylight on the fort side of these batteries without annoyance from the fort. Orders were given for only three mortars to fire after dark. At night an approach zig-zag was started from left extremity of a second parallel under direction of Lieutenant Allen, but not finished to any distance on account of the wet character of the ground. About 9 p. m. a fire broke out in the fort, and continued steadily and slowly all night. After it broke out our artillery opened upon it briskly.

August 23, Captain Palfrey reports that—

A white flag was brought out of the fort about 7 a. m. and the surrender was agreed upon to take place about 2 p. m. * * * The fire proved to be the barracks in the parade, which continued to burn all day. The damage done to the scarp by the shells of the navy was great, and the parapet was frequently torn up badly by them. No casemate arches were broken and no magazines injured. Our 3-inch rifles had broken the carriages of a 10-inch and 8-inch columbiad in front of them. The principal obstacle to overcome was the transportation from the wharf at Pilot Town, which the sand made very laborious for teams and the sand spits precarious for boats. This labor made the working parties in the trenches necessarily small. They averaged 200 men night and day, in twelve hour tours; in one instance 300.

I made a thorough examination of the fort between the 27th and 31st of August, before anything had been disturbed subsequent to the surrender. The inclosed tracing (marked B*), copied from a captured rebel drawing, indicates the two principal changes made by the rebels, I presume, from the original arrangements as laid down upon the drawings furnished by the Engineer Department, viz, the masking of the casemates of curtains 4 and 5, and the exterior water battery added. I found the armament somewhat different from that indicated on the tracing—not very materially, however. It is seen that sixteen guns (counting those on the retired flank at light-house) bear on the land approaches. There were no guns in embrasures and no parados, the width of terre-plein not permitting the latter. The guns were pretty well protected by traverses against fire from the water but not from the land. The non-destruction of the barracks in parade, as a preparation for siege, indicates that if a land attack was expected at all, it was not expected to involve vertical fire. The garrison did very little work after the opening of our trenches, and although the work was in a feeble condition to resist a land attack, it is my opinion that the defense was not conducted up to its capacity, such as it was. It is, I think, legitimate to suppose that the garrison was somewhat demoralized by the successful passage in of the fleet and the rapid fall of the other two forts, Powell and Gaines. Twelve of the barbette guns were disabled, some had trunnions knocked off and carriages broken by our 30-pounder Parrotts; some their carriages picked to pieces by our 3-inch rifles; the other had carriages smashed by mortar shells and by the navy (Dahl-

* Not found.

gren) guns, both afloat and ashore, taking them in enfilade and reverse by their distant curved fire. The barracks were in ruins, nearly all the wood-work burned out, fired by our mortar shells. The light-house nearly in ruins.

I notice the following effects of distant curved fire from the monitors at ranges of 1,800 to 2,000 yards: The amount of curvature on the descending branches of the trajectives seemed remarkable, endangering flanks by direct fires in prolongation of ditches and terre-pleins and casemates by reverse fire. A 15-inch shell passed over the crest of the covered way in front of bastion 5 (see tracing B), passed through the scarp of the flank of bastion No. 4, just under key of the casemate arch and burst in the casemate, killing 2 men and wounding 13 others. An 11-inch shell followed nearly the same trajectory, entering the same flank just above one of the embrasures, enlarging it upward about two feet. A few more such shells would have laid open the whole flank. An 11-inch solid shot grazed the crest of curtain 1 (left extremity), struck the parade-wall of curtain 4 (right extremity) at a point only six feet above the parade, penetrating three feet ten inches into the solid brick-work. This shot, therefore, in passing over a horizontal distance of 250 feet descended vertically about twenty-four feet, a declivity of about one-tenth. This indicates the risks run in leaving casemates open at the rear when exposed to these distant fires. Terre-pleins without parados are, of course, much more endangered. The garrison had used sand-bags freely in stopping up some of their casemates to the rear for quarters, and in protecting their principal magazines toward the parade.

The efficiency of the land defense here was very much abridged by the fact that we could approach under perfect cover to within 500 yards of the fort behind the sand-hills along the north shore and the ridge near the south shore, and there establish our batteries without striking a shovel into the ground in the approach.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. D. McALESTER,
Chief Engineer, Military Division of West Mississippi.

[Brig. Gen. R. DELAFIELD,
Chief Engineer, Washington, D. C.]

No. 3.

Report of Maj. Frank W. Marston, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Chief Signal Officer.

FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD,
Mobile Bay, August 10, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit, for the information of the major-general commanding the Military Division of West Mississippi, the following report of signal duty performed by the officers of the Signal Corps in the combined land and naval operations against the lower line of defenses of Mobile:

My officers were distributed among the principal vessels of the fleet as follows: Captain Denicke, with two flagmen, on the Brooklyn; Lieutenant Dane, with two flagmen, on the Richmond; Lieutenant Adams,

with two flagmen, on the Lackawanna; Lieutenant Jerome, with two flagmen, on the Bienville; Lieutenant Kinney and myself, with five flagmen, on the Hartford. Captain Walker, Lieutenant Sizer, and Lieutenant Harris, the latter in charge of the field telegraph, were assigned to duty with Major-General Granger, and operated with the land forces. Lieutenant Denicke remained on board the boat Laura, personally attached to the general commanding. On board each of the lesser vessels of the fleet was placed an instructed man, with one flagman each. This distribution of officers and men was effected on the evening of the 4th.

Instructions had been given to those on the fleet to watch for signals from this ship during the operations; and to the officers with the army to open communication from the inside of Dauphin Island with the flag-ship, immediately after we should anchor inside the harbor. The wooden ships of this fleet steamed in column toward the forts, our advance covered by the iron ships, at about 7 a. m. The instructions previously given to the signal officers were faithfully carried out, while opposite the fort (Morgan) exposed to its fire and that of four gun-boats. Several important messages were transmitted from this ship to the Brooklyn, which, having the advance, had stopped under the fire of the fort and gun-boats, delaying the farther progress of the column in the order previously assigned. Captain Denicke, on the Brooklyn, and Lieutenant Kinney, on the flag-ship, received and transmitted these messages with coolness and precision while exposed to the heaviest fire. Shortly after the passage of the forts by the fleet, and while most of the ships were at anchor, the rebel ram Tennessee was seen to be steaming rapidly up the harbor, making directly for the wooden vessels of the fleet. The admiral called upon Lieutenant Kinney and myself to signal the ships to get under way and run down the ram. This message was immediately transmitted to the following ships: the Brooklyn, Richmond, and Lackawanna. The order was promptly obeyed. After the action with the ram, a large number of messages, official, were sent from ship to ship.

* * * * * * *

At 10 a. m. communication was opened by signals with the army on Dauphin Island, messages were sent from the admiral to the major-general commanding, and answers transmitted. This communication was valuable, and was kept up until after the surrender of Fort Gaines. During the transfer of the troops from Dauphin Island to Mobile Point, preparatory to the investment of Fort Morgan, the services of the officers were constantly in demand. A station was established on Mobile Point, communicating with the navy and with the boat Laura, headquarters of Major-General Granger. This station was equally as valuable as that on Dauphin Island.

I have the honor to mention the names of Captain Denicke, acting signal officer, for gallant and meritorious conduct on the occasion of passing the forts, and subsequent close attention to his duties; that of Lieut. J. C. Kinney, acting signal officer, for gallant and meritorious conduct on the same occasion. Lieut. M. C. F. Denicke has displayed energy and attention to duty during the entire recent operations. I recommend that First Lieut. J. C. Kinney and Second Lieut. M. C. F. Denicke, acting signal officers, be ordered to appear before the board for examination of candidates for admission to the Signal Corps of the army. I further respectfully recommend the instructed men on duty in

this fleet be ordered to report to the Signal Camp of Instruction, New Orleans. They have not been sufficiently instructed in their duties as to be of service in the field.

FRANK W. MARSTON,
Major, Signal Corps, U. S. Army,
Chief Signal Officer, Military Division of West Mississippi.

Major CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi.

No. 4.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. Army, commanding land forces.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Gaines, August 8, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that the old flag now floats over Fort Gaines, the entire garrison having surrendered to the combined forces of the army and navy this morning at 8 o'clock. By this surrender we have captured 818 prisoners of war, including 46 commissioned officers, 26 guns, a large amount of ordnance stores and ammunition, and subsistence stores for a garrison of 800 men for twelve months. I inclose a copy of the terms of surrender, by which it will be seen it was unconditional and complete. I shall move my troops without delay to Mobile Point, near Pilot Town, so as to invest Fort Morgan, leaving as small a force as possible to garrison and hold Fort Gaines. Fort Powell was evacuated and dismantled on the night of the 5th instant, the garrison escaping to Cedar Point, but leaving all the guns, eighteen in number, in excellent condition for immediate service. All the prisoners are now being forwarded as rapidly as possible to New Orleans. From reliable information I learn that the garrison at Fort Morgan already outnumbers my own force, and that they are amply supplied to resist to the very last. Under these circumstances I respectfully request that my re-enforcements may be forwarded without delay. In the mean time I shall make the investment under protection of the gun-boats, and do all in my power with the troops under my command.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GORDON GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—The transport Kate Dale has just arrived with 800 men, and the others are in sight. We will land on Mobile Point at daylight to-morrow.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Inclosure.]

U. S. FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD,
Mobile Bay, August 7, 1864.

Col. C. D. ANDERSON, *Commanding Fort Gaines:*

SIR: In accordance with the proposal made in your letter of this morning* for the surrender of Fort Gaines, I have to say that after

* See report of the Secretary of the Navy for 1864, p. 399.

communicating with General Granger, in command of our forces on Dauphin Island, the only offers we can make are:

First. The unconditional surrender of yourself and the garrison of Fort Gaines, with all of the public property within its limits. Second. The treatment which is in conformity with the custom of the most civilized nations toward prisoners of war. Third. Private property, with the exception of arms, will be respected.

This communication will be handed to you by Fleet Capt. P. Drayton and Colonel Myer, of the U. S. Army, who fully understand the views of General Granger and myself.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. G. FARRAGUT,
Rear-Admiral.
GORDON GRANGER,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

The above conditions and terms of surrender are agreed to by the undersigned, and the ceremony of turning over the prisoners of war, Fort Gaines, and all public property appertaining thereto intact, and in the same condition it is now, will take place at 8 a. m. to-morrow, August 8.

C. D. ANDERSON,
Colonel Twenty-first Alabama Regt., Comdg. Fort Gaines.

Witnessed:
P. DRAYTON,
Fleet Captain.
ALBERT J. MYER,
Colonel, Signal Officer, Army.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Mobile Bay, August 20, 1864.

MAJOR: We now have sixteen guns and fourteen mortars in position. Two more mortars and six guns are yet to be placed in position, all of which will be completed to-morrow; also the magazines, platforms, &c. Unless we have a repetition of the terrible storm or hurricane which prevailed last night and to-day our batteries, both land and naval, will open Monday morning, the 22d instant, at daylight. A deserter escaped from the fort last night and reports that our firing thus far, which has been slight, amounting to 150 shots, has dismounted 3 pieces, killed 3 men, and wounded 15, and otherwise considerably damaged the fort and demoralized the garrison. We are strongly in hopes that our shelling will produce the desired effect of forcing it to surrender, and thereby avoid a long and tedious siege. Captain Palfrey, however, suggests that in order to save time and be prepared for the siege in case we cannot compel a surrender by shelling, that the Ninety-eighth Colored Regiment be sent to Fort Macomb, with orders to construct 5,000 gabions and 2,500 fascines in case we should require them. General Gordon has reported and been assigned to the western defenses of Mobile Bay, rather a diminished command. If it is the intention of the commanding general to make a dash on Mobile, the sooner it is done after the fall of Morgan the better. Admiral Farragut is now in the humor and anxious, and we feel certain that with 12,000 men we can speedily reduce the city to submission or ashes.

The two regiments which the general proposed to send me and the Ninety-ninth Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry, requested in a subsequent letter, have not yet arrived.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Mobile Bay, August 23, 1864.

Fort Morgan is ours. After a furious bombardment of twenty-four hours it surrendered unconditionally, leaving in our hands prisoners and a large number of cannon and materials of war, &c. Thus ends the campaign for the opening of Mobile Bay.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General CANBY.

No. 5.

Report of Lieut. Charles S. Sargent, Second Louisiana Infantry, Aide-de-Camp to Maj. Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks.

ORDNANCE IN FORT MORGAN, ALA., AUGUST 24, 1864.

Water battery.—Four 10-inch columbiads spiked, guns and carriages unhurt; one 8-inch columbiad spiked, gun and carriage unhurt; one 32-pounder rifle gun unhurt, carriage unserviceable; one 32-pounder rifle spiked, gun and carriage unhurt.

Light-house battery.—Two 32-pounder smooth-bore guns unhurt, carriages unserviceable; one 32-pounder smooth-bore gun and carriage unhurt, platform destroyed; one 32-pounder banded rifle gun dismounted and split, carriage destroyed; one 32-pounder banded rifle gun unhurt, carriage disabled.

Guns on the glacis and in the ditch.—One 32-pounder smooth-bore, gun and carriage unhurt; one 32-pounder banded smooth-bore spiked, gun and carriage unhurt; one 32-pounder banded smooth-bore spiked, gun unhurt, carriage destroyed; one 30-pounder Parrott rifle spiked, carriage unserviceable; one 3-inch Whitworth rifle, gun and carriage unhurt; one 12-pounder iron howitzer on field carriage, gun and carriage unhurt.

Parapet.—Two 10-inch columbiads, guns and carriages unhurt; one 10-inch columbiad spiked, gun and carriage unhurt; two 32-pounder smooth-bores, one spiked, guns and carriages unhurt; one 32-pounder smooth-bore gun dismounted, carriage destroyed; one 32-pounder smooth-bore gun unserviceable, carriage destroyed; two 30-pounder smooth-bore guns unhurt, carriages destroyed; two 7-inch Brooke rifle spiked, guns and carriages unhurt; one 8-inch Blakely rifle, trunnions knocked off, carriage destroyed; one 8-inch Blakely rifle gun dismounted, carriage destroyed; one 24-pounder rifle spiked, gun and carriage unhurt; one 32-pounder smooth-bore gun unhurt, carriage un-

serviceable; one 32-pounder banded rifle gun unhurt, carriage destroyed; one 32-pounder smooth-bore, trunnion knocked off, carriage destroyed; nine 24-pounder howitzers for flank defense, guns and carriages unhurt; one 24-pounder howitzer for flank defense, gun unhurt, carriage dismounted; one 1-pounder brass signal gun, gun and carriage unhurt. Total number of guns, 46; rifles, 11; smooth-bores, 35. There are at least 250 rounds of shot and shell to each gun, except to the flank howitzers, for which there are about 50 rounds of canister per gun. There are about 50,000 rounds of small-arm ammunition, caliber .57. The powder is all destroyed.

Respectfully submitted.

C. S. SARGENT,
First Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp.

No. 6.

Report of Lieut. N. Henry Camp, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of reconnaissance for signal points near Mobile Bay:

Reference is had to Coast Survey charts. The proposed landing for operations are to be, one about four miles from Fort Morgan on the seaside, one about the middle of Dauphin Island from the Sound side. The first landing to be covered by gun-boats outside during the passage of the fort by the rest of the squadron, and afterward by the combined action of gun-boats inside and outside. It is the object by this landing to, in conjunction with the naval force, isolate Fort Morgan. The beach and points between Fort Morgan and the proposed landing can be to a great extent covered by the naval fire. The second landing on an open beach and a narrow strip of low sand (Dauphin Island) will also be covered by gun-boat fire. It is the object of the second landing to isolate Fort Gaines. It is possible there will be a third landing on Sand Island to establish a depot. This island is vacant and is not defended. There are three fixed points which, in communication, assure the complete communication of the land and naval forces in all the extent of the fields of operations. These points are, in the order of their importance, Sand Island, the landing on Mobile Point, and a point in the woods on Dauphin Island. The distance between these points is so great that the stations should be fixed with a view that the reduction of harbor forts will require some time. I recommend that there be preparations to erect a platform of thirty feet in height at the landing on Mobile Point, one of forty feet on Sand Island, and a third to project twenty feet above the pines, whatever may be their height, on Dauphin Island. For the platform on Sand Island the rims of the light-house will form a partial support, or it can be placed on one of the sand-hills. The station on Mobile Point could, I think, be well filled by one of the portable ladder towers, now suggested for use. The platform on Dauphin Island ought to be constructed with the timber of the pines among which it will be. A party of men, with some skilled carpenters and suitable tools, should accompany the expedition for this purpose, and the construction of the platform be commenced immediately upon the occupation of the ground. Should the fleet be long kept part inside the bay and part outside, the army being also in divided portions, the facilities had through these stations may

be much needed. It is contemplated that at the time the above landings are effected, the main body of the fleet will pass the forts, and, occupying the interior of the bay, will destroy the enemy's naval forces therein, and cutting of the enemy's works will render their reduction certain. This naval force should be in constant communication with the vessels at the points above named and with the land forces. The detail of the signal corps recommended for the entire operation is as follows: Commissioned officers, total 10; enlisted men instructed in general service code, total 14; to the main fleet, 5 officers and 5 men; to the gun-boats conveying party at Mobile Point, 1 officer and 2 men; to the gun-boats covering landing at Dauphin Island, 1 officer and 2 men; to Sand Island, 1 officer; to the Mobile Point land forces, 3 officers and 3 men; to the Dauphin Island land forces, 1 officer and 2 men. At least one-half the signal party of the main landing force will land with the first detachment of the main landing party, and will at once from the shore open communication with the transports and with the covering gun-boats. A signal flag will be continually kept with the advance of the troops, and, if the peninsula is crossed, will hasten to open communication with the fleet inside. This communication will be with the flag-ship if possible, and officers on board her will try to see that it is opened. In the mean time the remainder of the party will keep communication with the gun-boats and transports outside. The party in the outside gun-boats will try to keep communication with the troops on shore, the general there commanding, and will also try to open from their tops to the fleet inside across the peninsula. So soon as the troops are re-established in the different points communication will be opened with Sand Island, if that point is occupied. Sand Island will also, if practicable, put itself in communication with the fleet inside and the troops landing on Dauphin Island. The signal detachment with the inside landing on Dauphin Island will land in part with the first landing party. It will then keep up communication with the gun-boats there and the transports. It will, after the landing, try to communicate with Sand Island. It will keep a constant watch for any friendly gun-boat appearing inside of Fort Powell, and will advance, open with, and afterward maintain the communication. Every care must be taken to make sure that the vessels detailed to lie inside of or to attack Fort Powell are accompanied by a signal party, to at once, and by every effort, aim to communicate with the troops on Dauphin Island, and also with the flag-ship or squadron in the bay. The flag-ship, on which, on account of the numerous stations to be in communication, there ought to be at least three good readers, should be placed in communication, first, with the troops on the Mobile Point; second, with the vessels lying outside; third, with the vessels off Fort Powell; fourth, with Sand Island. This vessel should also be in communication with the different vessels of the squadron.

The general service code should be used for all ordinary communications; but special messages must be sent in cipher, commanders to designate to commissioned officers the messages they require to be in cipher. The signal officer commanding the detachment must, prior to the action, indicate a call by which each naval vessel can distinguish when she is called. When the land and naval forces are near together, the red flag used on land to send a message will indicate that the naval fire is needed, and that any vessel receiving the message is requested to turn her guns upon the point indicated by the signal. All directions for naval fire to aid land forces must be given by compass, if possible. It will be the duty of the senior signal officer present to see that suitable

persons are selected for the different stations, and that they are carefully instructed in the minutia of the duties to be discharged by them during this particular action. Each officer will be furnished before the action with a written copy of the general plan for the duties of the corps, and with a written memorandum of the special signals.

N. HENRY CAMP,
Lieutenant, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

No. 7.

*Itinerary of U. S. Forces in Mobile Bay, Ala., commanded by Brig. Gen. George H. Gordon, U. S. Army.**

Fort Morgan, Ala., invested.

August 22.—Bombardment commenced; lasted twenty-six hours.

August 23.—Fort Morgan capitulated; casualties reported, 7 wounded. Major-General Granger turned over the command to Brigadier-General Gordon, and proceeded to New Orleans.

August 25.—Occupied Cedar Point with six regiments and a battery. Found there one 12-pounder howitzer in good condition, abandoned by the rebels. The records of the expedition having been taken by General Granger to New Orleans, this record of events is necessarily imperfect.

No. 8.

*Itinerary of U. S. Forces on Mobile Point, Ala., commanded by Col. Henry Bertram, Twentieth Wisconsin Infantry.**

August 1.—The Twentieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry embarked [at Brazos Santiago, Tex.] on board U. S. transport Suwanee at 1 p. m. for New Orleans.

August 6.—Arrived at New Orleans; Ninety-fourth Illinois rejoined brigade same day.

August 7.—Second Brigade embarked for Dauphin Island, Mobile Bay, Ala.; Ninety-fourth Illinois on transport Kate Dale; Twentieth Wisconsin Infantry, with headquarters, on steamer Suwanee; Twentieth and Thirty-eighth Iowa on propellers Marine, Josephine, and Patroon.

August 8.—Arrived off Fort Gaines, Mobile Bay, and anchored.

August 10.—The troops went on gun-boats; landed on Mobile Point, Ala.

August 12.—Moved camp to the south beach and commenced active operations in the reduction of Fort Morgan.

August 22.—Commenced a general bombardment on Fort Morgan at sunrise, and kept up a continual fire for twelve hours. At 10 p. m. the fort was discovered on fire.

August 23.—At 2.30 p. m. Fort Morgan surrendered to the army and navy. Nothing has transpired since the surrender of Fort Morgan. No men lost during the siege of Fort Morgan. The Twentieth Wisconsin Infantry had 2 men wounded by the enemy, and the Twentieth Iowa Infantry 2 wounded by our own shells.

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* From return for August, 1864.

No. 9.

Report of Capt. Edward Coulter, Twentieth Iowa Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTIETH IOWA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
Morganza, La., September 14, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the siege and capture of Fort Morgan, Ala.:

On the morning of the 7th of August the regiment embarked on transports for Mobile Bay. The 9th we entered the bay. On the 10th we landed on Mobile Point. On the 11th moved up to within two miles and a half of the fort, within easy range of the enemy's guns. We took our part in the planting of the batteries and in the rifle-pits. During the bombardment, Company C, Capt. Mark L. Thomson, Lieutenants Lytle and Johnston manned one of the mortar batteries, and received the personal thanks of General Granger for the gallant manner in which they handled it.

The enemy shelled our camp several times during the siege, doing no damage, however. Our loss during the entire siege was 1 man, Private Nelson Benedict, Company I, slightly wounded in side with piece of shell.

The fatigue duty was very heavy, but the men bore it patiently, knowing that their labors would result in the capture of the fort and garrison, which was consummated on the morning of the 23d of August, 1864.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. COULTER,
Captain, Commanding Twentieth Iowa.

Brig. Gen. N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General State of Iowa.

No. 10.

Report of Maj. William Roy, First Indiana Heavy Artillery.

HDQRS. BATTALION FIRST INDIANA HEAVY ARTILLERY,
Mobile Point, Ala., August 26, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith transmit a report of the part taken in the late action resulting in the reduction of Fort Morgan, Ala., by Batteries B, F, H, and K of the First Indiana Heavy Artillery, under my command.

Batteries B, F, and K arrived at Pilot Cove wharf on Tuesday morning, 16th instant, and were from that time until the night of the 21st instant being placed in position on a line extending from the bay to the gulf, distant from Fort Morgan from 700 to 900 yards. Battery B had in action four 10-inch mortars, and fired 298 shell, with great precision; commenced firing on the morning of the 22d instant at 5 a. m. and ceased at 6.40 a. m. 23d. Battery F had in this action two 8-inch and two 10-inch mortars, and fired 285 shell; commenced firing at 5 a. m. on the 22d instant and ceased at 6.40 a. m. 23d instant. Less than ten per cent. of these shell fell outside the fort. Battery H was landed near Pilot Cove on the morning of the 14th of August, and went into position on the evening of the same day on the left of the besieging forces, distant from Fort Morgan about 1,500 yards; the battery consisted of four 30-pounder Parrotts. This battery commenced firing on the even-

ing of the 15th instant and kept up a desultory fire until the morning of the 21st instant, principally by the first section. The full result of the fire could not be ascertained, but there is reason to believe that at least three of the barbette guns on the fort were disabled and several of the garrison killed and wounded. Opened a regular fire on the morning of the 22d from both sections; ceased firing at 11 a. m. The whole number of shots fired from this position was about 200. Moved up to within 500 yards of the fort and went into position on the evening of the same day, and fired nine shots on the morning of the 23d. Battery K had in action on the extreme left of the line two 10-inch mortars and two on the right center of the second line, and fired with great accuracy 223 shell, all falling inside of the fort and inflicting serious damage. For character of projectiles, elevation, distance, &c., I would refer you to tabular statements from the several battery commanders.

Too much praise cannot be awarded the officers and men of the command for their coolness and bravery in danger or their efficiency in action. Where all have done so well I cannot discriminate. You will allow me to further add they have done their whole duty, and, taking into consideration their inexperience in the particular branch to which they were assigned, they have surpassed my most sanguine expectations.

I have the honor to remain, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM ROY,

Major, Commanding Battalion First Indiana Artillery.

Brig. Gen. RICHARD ARNOLD,

Chief of Artillery, Department of the Gulf.

No. 11.

Report of Lieut. Frank B. Fenton, Battery A, Second Illinois Light Artillery.

MOBILE POINT, ALA., *August 24, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to comply with your direction in making the following report of Battery A, Second Illinois Artillery, viz:

Landed on the 15th and had the battery in position and ready for action on the morning of the 17th, under command of Capt. H. Borris, who was relieved by order of General Arnold on the 17th, when the command was turned over to me. Firing commenced at 5 a. m. 22d and was kept up at regular intervals of fifteen minutes to each piece until 9.30 a. m. Firing was resumed again from one section at 5 p. m., by order of General Arnold, and kept up one hour, after which time firing ceased altogether from my battery by order of General Granger. I am happy to report no casualties occurred during the entire siege in my command.

Inclosed please find the report* of firing of my battery during the bombardment of Monday.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK B. FENTON,

First Lieut., Comdg. Battery A, Second Illinois Artillery.

Brigadier-General ARNOLD,

Chief of Artillery.

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* Not found.

No. 12.

Report of Capt. Jacob B. Rawles, Battery G, Fifth U. S. Artillery.

PILOT TOWN, MOBILE BAY, ALA., *August 25, 1864.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my battery in the recent siege of Fort Morgan:

The battery left New Orleans on the 15th instant and arrived at Pilot Town, Mobile Bay, on the 16th. They were at once put to work laying platforms, building a magazine, and preparing a battery for two 10-inch mortars, which were to be put in position at a distance of 900 yards from the fort. This work was completed by the 21st and everything in readiness to open fire. On Monday morning, the 22d instant, in accordance with previous orders received from the chief of artillery, the battery commenced firing at 5 a. m., throwing a shell from each mortar every fifteen minutes. This was kept up during the day and night, with a slight variation at different times in the rapidity of fire. At about 7.30 o'clock on the morning of the 23d the firing was discontinued, a white flag having been displayed from the fort, and at 2 p. m. our troops took possession, the garrison having surrendered. I inclose with this report a table* of fire giving the range, amount of charges, elevation, &c., that I used during the bombardment.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. RAWLES,
First Lieut., Fifth U. S. Arty., Comdg. Batty. G, Fifth U. S. Arty.

Brig. Gen. RICHARD ARNOLD,
Chief of Arty., Dept. of the Gulf, Hdqrs. New Orleans, La.

No. 13.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Dabney H. Maury, C. S. Army, commanding Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana.

MOBILE, *August 5, 1864.*
(Received 6th.)

Seventeen of the enemy's vessels (fourteen ships and three iron-clads) passed Fort Morgan this morning. The Tecumseh, a monitor, was sunk by Fort Morgan. The Tennessee surrendered after a desperate engagement with the enemy's fleet. Admiral Buchanan lost a leg and is a prisoner. The Selma was captured. The Gaines was beached near the hospital. The Morgan is safe and will try and run up to-night. The enemy's fleet has approached the city. A monitor has been engaging Fort Powell all day.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON.

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MOBILE, *Monday, August 8, 1864.*

Friday night Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, commanding Fort Powell, evacuated and blew up the fort. Yesterday and to-day the enemy are

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*Not found.

shelling Fort Gaines. The people of Mobile are all ready for the fray. Great confidence prevails. The people are satisfied with the conduct of Admiral Buchanan, Captain Murphy, and Lieutenant Bennett, of the navy.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War.*

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MOBILE, *August 8, 1864.*

Forts Powell and Gaines surrendered. Can you spare any good infantry?

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON.

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MOBILE, *Monday, August 8, 1864.*

It is painfully humiliating to announce the shameful surrender of Fort Gaines at 9.30 this morning by Col. Charles D. Anderson, of the Twenty-first Alabama Regiment. This powerful work was provisioned for six months, and with a garrison of 600 men. He communicated with the enemy's fleet by flag of truce with[out] the sanction of General Page. General Page inquired by signal what his purpose was, but received no answer. His attention was attracted by signal guns. Page repeatedly telegraphed, "Hold on to your fort." The same night visited Fort Gaines and found Anderson on board the Yankee fleet arranging the terms of capitulation. He left peremptory orders for Anderson on his return not to surrender the fort, and relieved him of his command. Fort Morgan signaled this morning, but no answer was received except the hoisting of the Yankee flag over the ramparts of Fort Gaines. Anderson's conduct is officially pronounced inexplicable and shameful.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War.*

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HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE GULF,
Mobile, Ala., August 9, 1864.

GENERAL: While at Meridian on the 3d instant I received dispatches indicating a land and naval attack on the lower forts. On the 4th instant a force was thrown on Dauphin Island estimated at 2,000.

On Friday, the 5th instant, the enemy's fleet attacked Fort Morgan at 6.30 a. m. After several hours' bombardment the whole fleet, except one large monitor, which was sunk by our guns, ran by the fort and entered the bay. They numbered fourteen wooden ships and three iron-clads. The Tennessee, and little gun-boats Selma, Gaines, and Morgan were soon overpowered. The conduct of the admiral in the Tennessee, and of the Selma, Capt. Patrick U. Murphy, is spoken of as devotedly gallant. On the same day a monitor ran close up to Fort Powell and cannonaded it for several hours. Five gun-boats in Mississippi Sound bombarded it at long range. No serious injury was done to the fort besides disabling the carriage of a 10-inch gun. No officer or man was wounded. That night Lieutenant-Colonel Williams (the same commander who in a spirited manner sustained the attack of Farragut some months ago) evacuated the fort, blew it up, and brought the garrison

to this city. Urgent orders were sent to Col. C. D. Anderson, Twenty-first Alabama, the commander of Gaines, to hold his fort to last extremity. He surrendered his fort, with about 600 good troops in it, on yesterday morning. The commander and garrison of Fort Morgan evince a noble spirit of resolution.

Grant's Pass is now open for transports and Mobile may be attacked in a short time. Henceforth the place must always be held ready for attack. There are an unsual number of women and children here. They will not go away until the shells begin to fall, when it may be too late. There is six months' supply of victuals here for a garrison. The ordnance supplies are still insufficient for siege. The citizens, employés, reserves, militia, two Louisiana regiments of heavy artillery, six companies of cavalry, and a battalion of men selected from companies of correction, in all about 4,000, now man the works. A regiment of reserves and about 300 artillerists are en route. Other reserves are under orders to come here—say 1,000. Last night I received a dispatch from my most intelligent New Orleans correspondent stating Canby's force at 3,000. If this be so no immediate attack upon the city is probable. Forrest telegraphs me that the force advancing down Mississippi Central road is about 15,000 men. It has forced Chalmers back toward Oxford. Forrest has about 7,000 veteran cavalry. I have ordered Generals Wirt Adams and Liddell to re-enforce him, if possible. They may send him 1,000 to 1,500 men, and the State reserves and militia of Mississippi may give him 1,500 more. With this I think he can retard and, perhaps, defeat the enemy. I go to Meridian this evening. No tidings yet of General Taylor or of troops crossing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

[General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.]

[First indorsement.]

AUGUST 31, 1864.

Read and returned to Secretary of War.

Let the requisite ordnance and ordnance stores be furnished. The commander of the reserves of Alabama should be urged to greatest exertion.

J. D.

[Second indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 2, 1864.

Mr. S[HEPHERD]:

Communicate the President's indorsement to Colonel Gorgas. I will write General Withers.

J. A. S.

[Third indorsement.]

Noted.

J. GORGAS.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Mobile, Ala., August 12, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: I received to-day your dispatch inquiring for the particulars concerning the surrender of Fort Gaines. I have answered as to the main points. When the fleet first appeared to be increasing

before Fort Morgan I was in Meridian, the headquarters of the department to which I had recently been temporarily assigned. On my return to Mobile on the 3d instant I found that in consequence of the appearance of a land force off Dauphin Island the garrisons of Forts Gaines and Powell had been increased by sending some local troops (Pelham Cadets), marines, reserves, heavy artillery—in fact, almost every available soldier at that time in Mobile. It was then believed those would hold out against any attack likely to be made on them, and it was hoped the fleet would not enter the bay.

Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, of Fort Powell, abandoned and blew up his work without having a man injured, nor had any injury been inflicted on any part of his fort. He reports one of his gun-carriages disabled, and one gun temporarily out of use by careless loading. He had under his bomb-proof fully thirty days' water and two months' provisions. He had hand-grenades, revolvers, muskets, and howitzers to defend his fort against launches, and eight heavy guns to use against the ships. The fort had just been connected by telegraph with Fort Gaines and with Mobile.

On the morning of the 5th there were seventy negroes with trenching tools in the fort. The guns on the east face of the work were mounted and in fighting order, but were not yet covered by the parapet, and the men serving them would have been exposed as are sailors on an ordinary man-of-war. It is altogether probable that a faithful service of their battery for half an hour would have driven off or sunk the only boat attacking its eastern face, and that it might have been held long enough to compel the fleet to put to sea, or at least to enable Mobile to prepare fully for land attack.

Fort Gaines was garrisoned by six companies Twenty-first Alabama Regiment, two companies First Alabama Battalion, 40 Pelham Cadets, 120 reserves, and about 40 marines; in all, about 600 good troops. The fort was well supplied for six months. The three 10-inch guns(*a*) were dismounted during the bombardment. Twenty guns remained in good order. The fort was uninjured, and could have long withstood attack. The inclosed copy of General Page's dispatch* reveals all I know of the surrender.

The important consequence of these misfortunes is that Mobile is henceforth liable to attack without warning, and must always be ready for siege. I have heretofore, as you know, sent from here troops and supplies to other points which seemed more important or more imminently pressed. Henceforth I must collect and hold here everything necessary for a beleaguered city. The heavy armament calls for a great deal of ammunition. The outer line—Morgan, Gaines, and Powell—was supplied with 300 rounds per gun. The guns near the city have not more than 200. The total number of men now under arms in the whole district is about 6,000, about 1,000 of whom have been under fire, and a large portion are citizens of the place. The city has probably more women and children in it than at any time since the war began.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, C. S. A., Richmond, Va.

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a Temporarily dismounted during the bombardment by the carelessness of the cannoneers; afterward remounted according to information just received.

*See p. 436.

[First indorsement.]

AUGUST 23, 1864.

Respectfully submitted for the information of the President, with mortification and pain at results so little creditable to the constancy of the officers in command of the surrendered forts and the honor of our arms.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary.

[Second indorsement.]

AUGUST 26, 1864.

Read and returned to Secretary of War.

The conduct in both cases seems to be descreditable to our arms. The officers responsible for the surrenders will be held to a strict account for their acts as soon as practicable.

JEFF'N DAVIS.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Mobile, Ala., September 1, 1864.

GENERAL: When I was assigned to command of this department, July 26, it had been stripped of most of its troops to strengthen the Army of Tennessee. In Mobile there was not a soldier except the artillery garrisons of the forts and bay batteries. Forrest, with 6,000 effective cavalry, guarded North Mississippi against a heavy column advancing from Memphis; General Wirt Adams, with 500 or 600 cavalry, watched Vicksburg; Colonel Scott, with 1,200 cavalry, held East Louisiana; a few disorganized fragments of brigades, numbering 1,000 men perhaps, with some companies of State reserves, constituted my force in North and Central Alabama. The enemy prepared to move on Mobile and North Mississippi simultaneously.

On the 5th of August a very formidable fleet of iron-clads and wooden ships, led by Admiral Farragut, after a fierce bombardment of Fort Morgan, ran past that fortress and entered Mobile Bay. One iron-clad (the Tecumseh) was sunk by a torpedo,[a] and a small gun-boat (the Philippi) was destroyed by our fire. On the same day a monitor ran up within 700 yards of Fort Powell and bombarded it for several hours. The garrison suffered no loss; the fort sustained no serious damage. That night the commander evacuated and blew up the fort, thus leaving Grant's Pass open to the enemy. He is now undergoing trial before a court-martial.

On the evening of August 3 the enemy had landed a force on Dauphin Island in order to besiege and reduce Fort Gaines. General Page called for re-enforcements to enable him to attack this force, which at that time he supposed to be small. Every available man was sent from Mobile to Fort Gaines. The entrance of the fleet into the bay prevented their return to the city. They were too few to make the proposed attack, but were too many for the proper siege garrison of Fort Gaines, and for the unexplained, precipitate surrender made by Colonel Anderson of a work which, faithfully defended, could have held the enemy before it at least as long as Fort Morgan. After firing a few shots Colonel Anderson, without authority, entered into negotiations with the enemy, and on the 7th instant the Confederate flag was lowered and the ensign of

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[a] General Page reports that it was sunk by the guns of Fort Morgan.

the enemy raised and saluted. General Page reports that he visited Fort Gaines and used every proper means to prevent its surrender. He could not with propriety assume command at Fort Gaines and remain absent from his more important command at Fort Morgan. He ordered Colonel Anderson to be relieved from command, and forbade any surrender unless the Federals should return with Colonel Anderson to the fort. Nothing more is known of this unfortunate affair. It enabled the enemy at once to concentrate all his efforts upon Fort Morgan, which was invested and besieged. In the course of a few days all communication was cut off with that fortress, and we could only infer anything of its fate from the distant sound of the cannon and the uncertain reports of our scouts along the bay shore.

After sustaining a very heavy attack by the army and the fleet General Page surrendered his fort and garrison on the 23d instant. From the statements of the enemy we learn that their batteries had crowned the glacis. The citadel had been repeatedly set on fire, and the flag of the fort was not lowered until the work was no longer tenable. General Page is also reported to have destroyed everything in the fort which could be of service to the enemy before surrendering. From all that is known of the conduct of this officer and the garrison under his orders, it is believed that they nobly strove to redeem the disgrace upon our arms inflicted by the hasty and unsoldierlike surrender of Forts Powell and Gaines.

While these events were transpiring in the southern part of the department a column reported at 18,000 infantry, 7,000 cavalry, and thirty-eight guns, with Generals Washburn, A. J. Smith, and Grierson in command, moved out from Memphis, occupied Holly Springs, and advanced slowly down the Mississippi Central road as far as Oxford. They announce their objects to be to lay waste the country and to march to the siege of Mobile. General Forrest, with about 6,000 men, was the only obstacle to their rapid and successful progress. I confidently intrusted to him the defeat of this army. After several times engaging the advanced forces of the enemy, with his accustomed success, this daring man marched with a detachment on Memphis, where on the 21st instant he inflicted an important loss and created such a panic as to cause the whole army to retreat rapidly and evacuate North Mississippi. The Governor of Mississippi has now placed in the field a force of militia so large as will liberate General Forrest and his corps for action in another field. Every arrangement had been made to facilitate the passage of the troops from beyond the Mississippi River. The night of the 20th was fixed for the crossing. No doubt seems to have been entertained of its success, but the troops themselves are understood to be so averse to the movement that for the present, at least, it has been suspended. General Roddey, with 1,400 men, marched on the — instant to break up the communications of General Sherman's army. Several smaller bodies of cavalry have been sent out from North Alabama by General Daniel W. Adams with the same object.

On the 26th instant the railroad between Montgomery and Opelika was again in running order. The early completion of this important work is due to the energy and skill of Maj. George Whitfield, of the quartermaster's department.

I am greatly indebted to General J. M. Withers for his cordial assistance in organizing the State reserves of Alabama for the defense of the District of the Gulf, and for his earnest efforts to do all in his power to aid me in the responsible position in which I had been placed. These reserves constituted the chief force for defense of Mobile.

As yet no important assistance has been rendered by the Governor of Alabama. The calls he has made on the people of the State have been responded to but feebly.

My attention was called soon after entering upon this command to the evils and abuses which have sprung up under the operations of the contracts for purchasing Government supplies with cotton. I, therefore, by virtue of the authority which has been vested in the commander of the department, have suspended the further operation of those contracts. They have contributed very little to the military resources of our country, while they have caused fraud and corruption, for which nothing can adequately compensate. I have also caused all restrictions which have been placed by Government officers on transportation of supplies along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to be removed. The object of those restrictions was to prevent speculation and extortion. Their operation was oppressive to the people, and not effectual against the extortioners.

I have just learned unofficially that Lieutenant-General Taylor has arrived in person at Woodville, Miss. No troops are reported to have come with him.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S. Army.

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MOBILE, ALA., *October 6, 1864.*

DEAR SIR: His Excellency the President recently referred to me a report written by Lieutenant Barrett, of the Torpedo Bureau, relative to the passage of the enemy's fleet between Forts Morgan and Gaines on the 5th of August. From other sources I had learned that Lieutenant Barrett had been misinformed, and was mistaken as to some of the facts of his report. The return of Captain Whiting to Mobile enables me to submit to you a report which is entitled to full credit. The writer is one of the most intelligent officers of the late garrison of Fort Morgan. Do me the kindness to call His Excellency's attention particularly to Captain Whiting's statement.

Very respectfully, yours,

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

Col. BURTON N. HARRISON,
Private Secretary to His Excellency President Jefferson Davis.

[First indorsement.]

OCTOBER 19, 1864.

Referred to General G. J. Rains for his perusal and remarks. One inclosure.

JEFF'N DAVIS.

[Second indorsement.]

TORPEDO BUREAU,
Richmond, Va., October 21, 1864.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States:

HONORED SIR: The enemy's report, published in the New Orleans Picayune newspaper of 9th of August, states the fact that the Tecumseh

was sunk by a torpedo, and that "so rapidly that two acting masters who escaped from the top of the turret stepped off directly into the water." The time of submersion determines whether shot or torpedo sunk the vessel. We have no evidence that her magazine was penetrated. How otherwise could a shot have occasioned her sinking in half a minute? Captain Whiting's statement will be referred to Lieutenant Barrett for further particulars.

Very respectfully,

G. J. RAINS,
Brigadier-General, Superintendent.

[Third indorsement.]

OCTOBER 24, 1864.

Secretary of Navy, for perusal and remarks (see remarks over).

J. D.

[Fourth indorsement.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
October 26, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the President.

From my own knowledge of the manner and time in which vessels are sunk by shot, as well as from the circumstances under which the Tecumseh went down, I have no doubt she was sunk by a torpedo. Lieutenant-Commander Harrison in his official report of the action of the 5th of August says:

> One of the rams was blown up just opposite Fort Morgan by a torpedo, as I think, although it may have been done by the fort.

Though this vessel was deep and could not probably have borne thirty inches of additional immersion without going down, the suddenness of her disappearance cannot be accounted for upon the supposition that she was struck by shot or shell, and it is not denied that she was over the place where torpedoes had been placed.

S. R. MALLORY,
Secretary of the Navy.

[Fifth indorsement.]

OCTOBER 27, 1864.

Secretary of War, for his information and future reference.

J. D.

[Inclosure.]

MOBILE, ALA., *October 4, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. D. H. MAURY:

DEAR GENERAL: I have the honor respectfully to state that I was on duty at Fort Morgan when the enemy's fleet entered the bay on the morning of August 5 ultimo, and saw the monitor Tecumseh when she went down. I am of the opinion that she sunk before reaching the line of torpedoes. This opinion is entertained by such other of the officers of the fort as witnessed the sinking, and by the pilots (on lookout duty) and privates who had been detailed to assist in planting the torpedoes. I saw distinctly the bottom of the Tecumseh, and could discover no damage to show it was struck by a torpedo. She was sunk

about 500 or 600 yards from the fort. The Winnebago, following in her wake, as soon as she discovered the fate of the Tecumseh, altered her course more to the westward, and consequently did not come so near our batteries—I should judge not nearer than 800 or 900 yards—and so with the entire fleet of monitors, passing directly over the line of torpedoes. The wooden ships, lashed two and two, passed from 1,200 to 1,600 and 1,800 yards from the fort and over the line of torpedoes. There was a short space of the channel nearest the fort shore, and under the concentrated fire of all the batteries, marked by a buoy and left open for the use of our fleet. No ship of the enemy, wooden or iron, passed through this gap, however, nor, according to my judgment, within 300 yards of it; nor do I believe that a wooden vessel could possibly have lived in it, as she would have been subjected to the concentrated fire of about twenty guns, mostly of the heaviest caliber, at a distance of not more than 200 yards.

In presenting you, general, with the above statement, I have endeavored to adhere to actual facts. I have been stationed at the fort for over three years, and claim to be perfectly familiar with the distances of all objects within sight, such as stakes, buoys, &c.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. WHITING,
Captain, First Alabama Battalion Artillery.

ADDENDA.

OFFICE TORPEDO BUREAU,
Richmond, August 15, 1864.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, C. S.:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose the within telegram, with the remark that previous to leaving Mobile I had sixty-seven torpedoes planted where this one acted, and had nine submarine mortar batteries under way (three completed) to close the main channel, such as the enemy report kept them out of Charleston, they being unable to remove them. But my instructions and wishes were frustrated after I left, the place left open and the enemy made use of it.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. J. RAINS,
Brigadier-General, Superintendent.

[First indorsement.]

ORGANIZATION OFFICE,
August 18, 1864.

Respectfully submitted for the information of the honorable Secretary of War.

By order:

JOHN BLAIR HOGE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

AUGUST 19, 1864.

Noted. It is gratifying to find that the many torpedoes used have not proved wholly unavailing. It strikes me with surprise, however, that they are not more frequently effective.

J. A. S.

[Inclosure.]

MOBILE, *August 13, 1864.*

General G. J. RAINS:

Monitor Tecumseh was sunk by torpedo in thirty seconds.

F. S. BARRETT.

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TORPEDO BUREAU,
Richmond, Va., October 21, 1864.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States:

HONORED SIR: By one of those strange coincidences, doubtless under the inscrutable eye of Providence, whilst inditing my remarks for the inclosed, my attention was attracted to a letter unopened lying on my table from a female, a lady friend in Mobile, Ala.; and as it seems to give the best answer thereto, it is forwarded for your perusal, believing it will give much satisfaction to the writer in learning such disposal. In the enemy's report published in the New Orleans Picayune newspaper, of 9th of August last, the fact is stated by themselves that the Tecumseh was sunk by a torpedo "so rapidly that two acting masters who escaped from the top of the turret stepped off directly into the water;" and is it probable that they would so publish a statement without facts to sustain it, calculated to demoralize their navy in all our ports? A person of the first respectability writes me from Mobile: "The only serious damage done the enemy's fleet passing our forts was done by a torpedo, which sunk one of their monitors. A man who was an eye-witness to the scene told the doctor that the monitor sunk as if her bottom had been knocked entirely out. It is very, very strange that torpedoes are not relied on more by the Government, because in this war they have done the enemy more harm than our forts and Navy together." From my own observation no smoke nor fire becomes visible from 1,500 pounds of gunpowder exploded at about thirty feet deep under water, though its effects are otherwise decided and immediate. It is no wonder, therefore, that Captain Whiting saw no more than he did. The time of submersion determines whether shot or torpedoes sunk the vessel. We have no evidence that her magazine was penetrated, and how otherwise could a shot have occasioned her sinking in half a minute?

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. J. RAINS,
Brigadier-General, Superintendent.

[Inclosure.]

MOBILE, *October 10, 1864.*

DEAR GENERAL: Your most welcome letter in answer to mine has remained unanswered this long on account of my having heard of the advent here of your aide-de-camp, Andrews. I wanted to see him before I wrote, but the fates have ordained it otherwise. He called one night, but like an owl I had gone to rest if not to sleep when he came, but the doctor has seen and had a long talk with him and I will wait no longer before writing to my old friend. I ought rather to say dear friend, but you know custom makes it proper to call our best friends our old friends. Captain Andrews told the doctor that General Maury

seemed very anxious that everything in your line of submarine defenses should be done. He has doubtless written you every particular as to what has been done here since he came.

I was very much surprised a few days since by a card which appeared in the Register by one who was at Fort Morgan (when the Yankee fleet passed), saying that it was one of the guns of the fort which sunk the Tecumseh, a thing which had never been thought of before. The enemy said it was a torpedo, and others from the fort said the same. It really seems that the prejudice which the army and navy have against torpedoes cannot be eradicated. They hate to think anything so little credited, yet shall invariably do the fleet of the foe more damage than their fine fighting, but the people now have faith in torpedoes and little else. We hope Andrews, as your agent, may do much. You must keep Grant from taking Richmond. War news is rather exciting here just now from Georgia.*

Very truly, yours,

EMILY LEE McCLESKEY.

No. 14.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Richard L. Page, C. S. Army, commanding Fort Morgan and the outer defenses of Mobile Bay.

FORT MORGAN, *August 6, 1864.*

I have the honor to report that at 6 o'clock yesterday morning the enemy's fleet, consisting of twenty-three men-of-war, of which four were monitors, moved up in line to pass this fort, the monitors leading, the wooden vessels, lashed together in twos, following, the sloops of war and larger craft on the inshore side protecting their consorts, which could convoy them in should they be seriously damaged. The first monitor, Tecumseh, single-turreted, was sunk under our guns immediately abreast the fort. She went down rapidly; only a few, who were picked up by a boat from the enemy, and four who swam ashore and are now in our hands, were saved from her crew. The wooden gun-boat Philippi was sunk by the second shot, and after being run ashore was deserted by her crew, and afterward burnt by a boat from the C. S. gun-boat Morgan. One man was found in her whose legs had been so shattered that he died while the officer was on board. He was thrown overboard.

The spirit displayed by the garrison was fine, the guns admirably served, and all did their duty nobly; and though subjected to a fire which for a time was probably as severe as any known in the annals of war, our casualties were slight. I inclose the list.†

Four of the fleet, when discovering what a fire they would have to encounter in passing, turned back and assisted other vessels in an enfilading fire from the Gulf side during the action. As to the damage inflicted on those which succeeded in passing I cannot speak definitely. Shot after shot was distinctly seen to enter the wooden ships, but, as was evident, their machinery being protected by chains, no vital blow could be given them there. Their loss in men, I am assured, was very great.

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* Some strictly personal matter here omitted.

† Not found.

Four hundred and ninety-one projectiles were delivered from this fort during the passage of the fleet.

Our naval forces, under Admiral Buchanan, fought most gallantly against odds before unknown to history.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. L. PAGE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

General D. H. MAURY,
Mobile, Ala.

FORT MORGAN, *August 8, 1864.*

Yesterday morning at daylight Colonel Anderson communicated with enemy by flag of truce without my sanction. I immediately asked him by signal purpose of it. He made no acknowledgment, though I fired signal guns to gain his attention, and telegraphed repeatedly in case he was on lookout, but unable to make signal, "Hold on to your fort." I went there last night and was greatly surprised to find Colonel Anderson absent in the fleet making terms for surrender. I gave peremptory orders on his return if the enemy did not return with him all terms were annulled and he was relieved from command. This morning fired signal guns and telegraphed same effect. No reply. At 9.30 o'clock enemy's flag hoisted on Fort Gaines. Colonel Anderson's conduct inexplicable and disgraceful. On 4th I visited Gaines, encouraged the garrison, and found good feeling. All my orders have been for protracted resistance.

R. L. PAGE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. DABNEY H. MAURY.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, DISTRICT OF THE GULF,
Fort Morgan, August 8, 1864.

GENERAL: After the entrance of the enemy's fleet into the bay, when this outer line was taken in the rear, Colonel Anderson commanding the western part of the line, Gaines, Powell, and Cedar Point, signaled me as to holding the last position, and was ordered to do so as long as it was tenable. In the afternoon Colonel Williams, commanding Fort Powell, after a bombardment from monitors in the rear of that work, telegraphed to this effect: "My rear not defensible. I must evacuate to-night or surrender in forty-eight hours;" and was replied to: "When no longer tenable, save your garrison. Hold on as long as you can." During the night a fire and explosion occurred there, and my conjecture was that he had evacuated, which was confirmed by the occupation of it by the enemy on the next morning. On the 4th instant I visited Gaines, encouraged the garrison, and had the assurance from Colonel Anderson of a protracted and determined resistance. On the morning of the 5th Colonel A[nderson]'s dispatch was to this effect: "The enemy are planting batteries in the sand-hills within easy range. If the fleet opens upon me from the other direction I cannot cover more than half of my men, but will do the best I can. My situation is critical." To which my reply said, "Do your best and keep the men in good cheer. * * *" Later he telegraphed. "* * * *. We will emulate our glorious old admiral and do our very best;" and on the next day (the 6th) that "the enemy are planting mortar batteries in the sand-hills," and that "all his heavy guns save one were disabled" (these were, however, afterward got

in working order), "and they (the enemy) are pushing up their batteries and intrenchments vigorously." Colonel Anderson that afternoon, having received something of an attack from two monitors, though without serious injury to his works or loss of men, thought his position precarious, and inquired of me could I do anything in his behalf, and requested that an officer be sent to consult with him some time in the night. This was complied with, and the officers sent were ordered to urge Colonel Anderson to make a determined resistance and keep his hold on his fort to the last extremity. They were of the impression that such was his design on their return.

Early on the morning of the 7th I was astonished to receive report from my lookout that a flag of truce had proceeded from Fort Gaines to the enemy's fleet. I could hardly believe that Colonel Anderson would do so without my sanction. I immediately signaled him, "What is flag of truce boat for? Answer at once;" and when I received no reply or acknowledgment, after firing a gun to get his attention, this, "Hold on to your fort." After a short time, receiving no response, another signal gun was fired and the dispatch repeated. At sundown a flag of truce was reported from the enemy's fleet to Gaines, and there remained some time. Immediately after I took a small boat and crossed over, and can convey no conception of my utter astonishment at finding that the flag of truce of the morning was to ask for terms of surrender from the enemy; that Colonel Anderson had ordered his signal corps [not] to reply to nor acknowledge any of my dispatches (such being, as he strangely conceived, a breach of honor of the flag of the morning, as I learned from his adjutant); that he was absent in the enemy's fleet making terms of surrender, and what is still more unaccountable, that he had so far proceeded, though my dispatches of the morning asking the purpose of his flag and ordering him to hold on to his fort had been received and reported to him by his signal corps, when I had given orders to Major Johnston, the next in command, that on the return of Colonel Anderson, if the disgraceful proceeding had not been completed and the capitulation made in binding form, all terms were annulled, all communication with the enemy were to cease, and he would relieve Colonel Anderson of command and order him to Fort Morgan. After I had given these instructions, on the approach of the return of the enemy's flag, fearing from what I had learned that Colonel Anderson would probably bring with him some of the enemy to receive the surrender, I returned to Fort Morgan, hoping that he should soon follow me and Major Johnston be left in command. This morning our flag flying at Gaines, and Colonel Anderson not having reported during the night, I dispatched him, after a signal gun, "Stop communicating with the enemy; all terms or stipulations made by you are annulled;" and when he made no reply, after another signal gun, to Major Johnston, "Colonel Anderson is relieved from command. You assume it, and stop communicating with the enemy. All terms annulled." Both these dispatches the officer who had the transmission of them feels confident were received. The signal men were at their usual station on the lookout. At 9.30 o'clock the enemy's flag was hoisted over Gaines, the evidence and the emblem of the consummation of the deed of dishonor and disgrace to its commander and garrison.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. L. PAGE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. D. H. MAURY,
Commanding, &c., Mobile.

[Indorsement.]

NOVEMBER 5, 1864.

Read. The commanding officer of Fort Gaines should, when returned, be brought to trial.

JEFF'N DAVIS.

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FORT MORGAN, *August 23, 1864—12 m.*

GENERAL: I held the fort as long as it was tenable. The parallels of the enemy had reached the glacis, the walls were breached, all the guns save two were disabled. The wood-work of the citadel being repeatedly fired by the shells of the enemy endangered the magazines. All my powder was destroyed, every gun effectually spiked and otherwise damaged, and, indeed, the whole fort (everything that could prove of value to the enemy) is now a mass of debris. I turn this over to their forces at 2 o'clock to-day. The garrison behaved gallantly and gained honor for themselves and country.

Respectfully, &c.,

R. L. PAGE,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. D. H. MAURY, or
COMMANDING OFFICER DISTRICT,
Mobile.

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NEW ORLEANS, *August 30, 1864.*

GENERAL: Report of the evacuation of Fort Powell and the surrender of Fort Gaines I had the honor of addressing you from Fort Morgan on the 8th instant. It embraced the military operations to that date. After the reduction of Gaines I felt confident that the whole naval and land force of the enemy would be brought against Morgan, and was assiduous in preparing my fort for as good a defense as possible. For the state of the works I beg leave to refer you to Chief Engineer Sheliha's letter * to headquarters department of July 9, from which time no material change or addition was made, and further to state that it had been demonstrated by the fire from the enemy that the *enceinte* of the fort (in which was its main strength) protected the scarp of the main wall only about one-half its height from curveted shots; that it was now in the power of the enemy to open fire from every point of the compass, and consequently none of the casemates without heavy traverses in their front would be safe; that it was manifest by this concentration of fire my heavy guns could soon be dismounted, and my making a protracted resistance depended on my ability to protect my men from the heavy fire and hold the fort from the flank casemates against an assault. With these views I employed my men day and night, most of the time under fire, in erecting traverses to protect my guns on the main wall as long as possible, to render the casemate selected for the sick and wounded secure, and to provide safe quarters for themselves in their rest from the arduous duties they would have to endure. It was necessary also to put a large traverse at the sally-port, which was entirely exposed. Thus, absolutely to prevent the probability of Fort Morgan's being reduced at the first test and onset by the heavy batteries of the enemy, it

* See Sheliha to Garner, July 9, 1864, Part II.

was necessary for my limited garrison (of some 400 effective) to labor to perform a work equal almost in extent to building a new fort.

On early morning of the 9th the enemy proceeded with monitors and transports and disembarked troops at Navy Cove, commencing at once their first work of investment by land. The new redoubt (2,700 yards from the fort), from which the guns had been withdrawn, and the work formerly known as Battery Bragg, were destroyed as far as possible by burning the wood-work; the buildings around the fort (hospitals, quarters, stables, &c.) were also this morning fired and cleared away as much as possible. Two monitors, three sloops-of-war, and several gunboats engaged the fort for two or three hours (the wooden vessels at rather long range) with no material damage apparent to either side. Soon thereafter a flag of truce was reported from the fleet and communicated, to this effect:

Brig. Gen. R. L. PAGE,
Commanding Fort Morgan:

SIR: To prevent the unnecessary sacrifice of human life, which must follow the opening of our batteries, we demand the unconditional surrender of Fort Morgan and its dependencies.

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

D. G. FARRAGUT,
Rear-Admiral.
GORDON GRANGER,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

To which my reply said:

SIRS: I am prepared to sacrifice life, and will only surrender when I have no means of defense. I do not understand that while being communicated with under flag of truce the Tennessee should be towed within range of my guns.

Respectfully, &c.,

R. L. PAGE,
Brigadier-General, C. S. Army.

From this time to the 15th, day and night, we were engaged by the fleet, sometimes in a brisk fight of several hours' duration, at others in a desultory firing without any very effective damage being done to our fort, save a demonstration of the fact that our brick walls were easily penetrable to the heavy missiles of the enemy, and that a systematic, concentrated fire would soon breach them. On the 15th three of the 15-inch shells striking the right-flank face of bastion No. 4 breached the wall and disabled the flank howitzers therein. During this time a pretty continuous fire was kept up on the fort from the Parrott guns in several batteries erected by the enemy. In the intervals of serving the guns my men were engaged in the work before mentioned for their protection in the anticipation of a vigorous bombardment. The sharpshooters in our front had become very numerous and active, and with these encircling us on the land and the fire delivered from the fleet on the flanks our guns had to be served with much care and under great difficulty.

The land forces of the enemy completed their first approach (vide accompanying sketch*) on the 9th and 10th across the peninsula; the second through 11th and 12th; the third (a bayou near and parallel to Gulf shore) 13th and 14th; their first parallel, 500 and 700 yards distant, 15th, night, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th; approaches on 20th, 21st, night, to within 200 yards of our glacis. Such guns as I could use on this force I annoyed them with, especially at night, and to the extent possible retarded their work, though nothing very effective could be accomplished in this way, as their working parties were well concealed

* To appear in the Atlas.

in the sand-hills, and when our fire was concentrated on any one point they would merely unseen remove to some other.

To the morning of the 22d our efforts were with the heavy guns that bore on them to interfere with the investing approaches of the enemy. The topography of our front, however, was to their advantage, and they made a steady advance, covering it somewhat with an irregular fire from the batteries already in position, and lining their works already completed with sharpshooters to pick off our gunners. At daylight the fleet was reported moving up to encircle us, and shortly its batteries, in conjunction with those on land, which numbered thirty-six guns and mortars, opened a furious fire, which came from almost every point of the compass, and continued unabated throughout the day, culminating in increased force at sundown, after which the heavy calibers and mortars kept it up during the night. This fire disabled all the heavy guns save two, which did not bear on the land approach, partially breached the walls in several places, and cut up the fort to such extent as to make the whole work a mere mass of debris. Their mortar practice was accurate. Apprehensive from the great effect already had on the walls that my magazines, containing now 80,000 pounds, were in danger in continuation of the bombardment, in the night, with great care and under continuous fire, I had the powder brought out and flooded. The guns in the water and lunette batteries, now unserviceable and in jeopardy from the enemy, I ordered spiked and otherwise effectually damaged. All the guns on the main rampart dismounted by the fire from the enemy were to-night likewise destroyed as of no further avail in defense. Early in the night the wood-work of the citadel was fired by the mortar shells and burned furiously for some hours, the enemy during the conflagration pouring in his missiles with increased vigor. With great efforts the fire was arrested and prevented extending around near the magazines, which would have been in imminent danger of explosion. In the gallant endeavor to prevent this disaster, I would especially mention Privates Murphy, Bumbaugh, and Stevens, First Tennessee, for great courage and daring displayed. At daylight on 23d (all my powder had then been destroyed) the citadel was again set on fire in several places by shells and burned until it was consumed. The report now made to me was that the casemates, which had been rendered as safe as possible for the men, some had been breached, others partially (Captains Johnston, Fisher, and Hughes informed me that another shot on them would bring down the walls of their company quarters), so that a resumption of the severe fire from the enemy would in all likelihood inflict great loss of life, there being no bomb proof in the fort. The enemy's approach was very near the glacis; my guns and powder had all been destroyed, my means of defense gone, the citadel, nearly the entire quartermaster's store, and a portion of the commissariat burnt by the enemy's shells. It was now evident the fort could hold out but a few hours longer under a renewed bombardment. The only question was, Hold it for this time, gain the éclat, and sustain the loss of life from the falling of the walls, or save the life and capitulate. I capitulated to the enemy at 2 p. m., and though they refused to insert it in the terms, there was a full understanding, and I was assured, that my sick and wounded should be sent at once to Mobile by a flag of truce. This was not done. Considering the great exposure to which the men were subjected, and the fact that shells frequently burst among them when in the casemates, the casualties were unusually small. I inclose a list.*

* Not found.

The garrison on this severe test behaved well, and I would make little distinction. Capt. J. Gallimard, engineer in charge, performed his duties to my satisfaction. To the officers of the First Alabama Battalion of Artillery, Maj. J. T. Gee commanding, and of Captain Cothran's company (Twenty-first Alabama) I give my thanks for their promptness and alacrity in every duty, and to Colonel Jackson, commanding First Tennessee, and Captains Johnston and Fisher and their brave companies of that regiment for very efficient service. To Capt. C. H. Smith, assistant adjutant-general, and Capt. R. T. Thom, assistant inspector-general, for prompt performance of all their duties, I am under obligations, and to my aide-de-camp, J. C. Taylor, I owe much for his promptness and energy and for his active and gallant assistance throughout the operations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. L. PAGE,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. D. H. MAURY, or
COMMANDING OFFICER OF DEPARTMENT,
Mobile, Ala.

No. 15.

Report of Lieut. Col. James M. Williams, Twenty-first Alabama Infantry.

MOBILE, *August 7, 1864.*

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the evacuation and destruction of Fort Powell on the night of August 5.

When the enemy's fleet passed into the bay the garrison consisted of two companies of Twenty-first Alabama Regiment and part of Culpeper's battery, in all about 140 men. Water for thirty days was protected from the enemy's fire in the bomb-proof, and other stores for two months. The front face of the work was nearly completed and in a defensible condition, mounting one 8-inch columbiad, one 6.4-inch rifle, and two 7-inch Brooke guns. The face, looking toward Gaines and Little Dauphin Island, was half finished. The parapet was nearly complete, but traverses and galleries had only been framed. The rear had only been commenced; two guns were mounted—one 10-inch columbiad and one 7-inch Brooke rifle. They were without parapets and exposed from the platform up. This part of the fort was strewed with a large quantity of lumber which was being using in the construction of galleries, magazines, &c.

During the morning the fort was shelled from five gun-boats in the sound at long range. The fort was hit five times, but no particular damage was done. I replied with the four guns bearing on that side; with what effect is not known. About 2.30 p. m. one of the enemy's monitors came up within 700 yards of the fort, firing rapidly with shell and grape. I replied from the 7-inch Brooke gun (razeed) on the southern angle. It was protected by an unfinished traverse, which, however, would not permit it to be depressed sufficiently for ricochet firing. The gun was loaded with great difficulty, there being no platform for the gunners in the rear, owing to which and the delay occasioned by a sponge head pulling off in the gun I succeeded in firing but three shots from it while the iron-clad was in range. One shot struck on the bow with no apparent effect. The iron-clad's fire made it impossible to man the two guns in the rear, and I made no attempt to do so. The elevating machine of the 10-inch columbiad was broken

by a fragment of shell. A shell entered one of the sally-ports, which are not traversed in the rear, passed entirely through the bomb-proof, and buried itself in the opposite wall. Fortunately it did not explode. The shells exploding in the face of the work displaced the sand so rapidly that I was convinced unless the iron-clad was driven off it would explode my magazine and make the bomb-proof chambers untenable in two days at the furthest. To drive it from its position I believed impossible with my imperfect work, and so telegraphed to Colonel Anderson, commanding Fort Gaines, that unless I could evacuate I would be compelled to surrender within forty-eight hours. His reply was, "Save your garrison when your fort is no longer tenable." At the time his dispatch was received it was becoming dark. The fleet had not moved up to intercept my communication with Cedar Point. I could not expect to have another opportunity for escape, and I decided promptly that it would be better to save my command and destroy the fort than to allow both to fall into the hands of the enemy, as they certainly would have done in two days. The tide being low I marched my command to Cedar Point without interruption or discovery. In one narrow channel I found the water overhead, and in crossing it I damaged my ammunition and lost a few muskets (a special report of which will be made). Lieutenant Savage was left in the fort, with orders to prepare a train and match to explode the magazine as soon as he discovered that I had gained the mainland. Lieutenant Jeffers, acting ordnance officer, was directed to spike the guns at the same time. The fort was blown up at 10.30 p. m. Every man was brought off safely to Cedar Point, thence to the city.

J. M. WILLIAMS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Col. G. G. GARNER, *Chief of Staff.*

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE GULF,
Mobile, Ala., August 8, 1864.

This report is unsatisfactory. Colonel Williams should have fought his guns. They were not more exposed than those on every wooden ship, and vigorously served would probably have compelled the monitor to haul off. Fort Powell should not have been surrendered. Colonel Williams is relieved from command until a full investigation can be had.

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

No. 16.

Report of Maj. James T. Gee, First Battalion Alabama Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Morgan, August 6, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following list* of casualties at this post in the action of yesterday, in compliance with instructions received in your communication of this instant.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES T. GEE,
Major, Commanding.

Capt. C. H. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

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* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 killed and 3 wounded.

No. 17.

Report of Admiral Franklin Buchanan, C. S. Navy.

U. S. NAVAL HOSPITAL,
Pensacola, August 26, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the enemy's fleet, under Admiral Farragut, consisting of fourteen steamers and four monitors, passed Fort Morgan on the 5th instant, about 6.30 a. m., in the following order, and stood into Mobile Bay: The four monitors—Tecumseh and Manhattan, each carrying two 15-inch guns, the Winnebago and Chickasaw, each carrying four 11-inch guns—in a single line ahead, about half a mile from the fort; the fourteen steamers—Brooklyn, of 26; Octorara, 10; Hartford, 28; Metacomet, 10; Richmond, 24; Port Royal, 8; Lackawanna, 14; Seminole, 9; Monongahela, 12; Kennebec, 5; Ossipee, 13; Itasca, 4; Oneida, 10, and Galena, 14 guns—in a double line ahead, each two lashed together, the side-wheel steamers off shore, all about one-quarter of a mile from the monitors, carrying in all 199 guns and 2,700 men. When they were discovered standing into the channel, signal was made to the Mobile squadron, under my command, consisting of the wooden gun-boats Morgan and Gaines, each carrying 6 guns, and Selma, 4, to "follow my motions" in the ram Tennessee, of 6 guns, in all 22 guns and 470 men. All were soon under way and stood toward the enemy in a line abreast. As the Tennessee approached the fleet, when opposite the fort, we opened our battery at short range upon the leading ship, the admiral's flag-ship Hartford, and made the attempt to run into her, but owing to her superior speed, our attempt was frustrated. We then stood toward the next heavy ship, the Brooklyn, with the same view; she also avoided us by her superior speed. During this time the gun-boats were also closely engaged with the enemy. All our guns were used to the greatest advantage, and we succeeded in seriously damaging many of the enemy's vessels. The Selma and Gaines, under Lieut. Commanders P. U. Murphy and J. W. Bennett, fought gallantly, and I was gratified to hear from officers of the enemy's fleet that their fire was very destructive. The Gaines was fought until she was found to be in a sinking condition, when she was run on shore near Fort Morgan. Lieutenant-Commander Murphy was closely engaged with the Metacomet, assisted by the Morgan, Commander G. W. Harrison, who during the conflict deserted him, when, upon the approach of another large steamer, the Selma surrendered. I refer you to the report of Lieutenant-Commander Murphy for the particulars of his action; he lost two promising young officers, Lieutenant Comstock and Master's Mate Murray, and a number of his men were killed and wounded, and he was also wounded severely in the wrist. Commander Harrison will no doubt report to the Department his reason for leaving the Selma in that contest with the enemy, as the Morgan was uninjured. His conduct is severely commented on by the officers of the enemy's fleet, much to the injury of that officer and the navy. Soon after the gun-boats were dispersed by the overwhelming superiority of force, and the enemy's fleet had anchored about four miles above Fort Morgan, we stood for them again in the Tennessee and renewed the attack with the hope of sinking some of them with our prow; again we were foiled by their superior speed in avoiding us. The engagement with the whole fleet soon became general at very close quarters, and lasted about an hour; and notwithstanding the serious injury inflicted upon many of their vessels by our guns, we could not sink them. Fre-

quently during the contest we were surrounded by the enemy, and all our guns were in action almost at the same moment. Four of the heaviest vessels ran into us, under full steam, with the view of sinking us; one vessel, the Monongahela, had been prepared as a ram, and was very formidable. She struck us with great force, injuring us but little; her prow and stern were knocked off and the vessel so much injured as to make it necessary to dock her. Several of the other vessels of the fleet were found to require extensive repairs.

I inclose you a copy* of a drawing of the Brooklyn, made by one of her officers after the action, and an officer of the Hartford informed me that she was more seriously injured than the Brooklyn. I mention these facts to prove that the guns of the Tennessee were not idle during this unequal contest. For other details of the action, and injuries sustained by the Tennessee, I refer you to the report of Commander J. D. Johnston, which has my approval. After I was carried below, unfortunately wounded, I had to be governed by the reports of that valuable officer as to the condition of the ship and the necessity and time of her surrender, and when he represented to me her utterly hopeless condition to continue the fight with injury to the enemy and suggested her surrender, I directed him to do the best he could, and when he could no longer damage the enemy, to do so. It affords me much pleasure to state that the officers and men cheerfully fought their guns to the best of their abilities, and gave strong evidence, by their promptness in executing orders, of their willingness to continue the contest as long as they could stand to their guns, notwithstanding the fatigue they had undergone for several hours, and it was only because the circumstances were as represented by Captain Johnston, that she was surrendered to the fleet about 10 a. m., painful as it was to do so. I seriously felt the want of experienced officers during the action; all were young and inexperienced, and many had but little familiarity with naval duties, having been appointed from civil life within the year. The reports of Commander Harrison, of the Morgan, and Lieutenant-Commandant Bennett, of the Gaines, you have, no doubt, received from these officers. I inclose the report of Fleet Surg. D. B. Conrad, to whom I am much indebted for his skill, promptness, and attention to the wounded. By permission of Admiral Farragut, he accompanied the wounded of the Tennessee and Selma to this hospital, and is assisted by Assistant-Surgeons Booth and Bowles, of the Selma and Tennessee, all under the charge of Fleet Surgeon Palmer, of the U. S. Navy, from whom we have received all the attention and consideration we could desire or expect. The crews and many officers of the Tennessee and Selma have been sent to New Orleans; Commander J. D. Johnston, Lieut. Commandant P. U. Murphy, Lieut. W. L. Bradford, and A. D. Wharton, Second Assistant Engineer J. C. O'Connell, and myself, are to be sent North; Master's Mates W. S. Forrest and R. M. Carter, who are with me acting as my aides, not having any midshipmen, are permitted to accompany me. They are valuable young officers, zealous in their duties, and both have served in the army, where they received honorable wounds; their services are important to me. I am happy to inform you that my wound is improving, and I sincerely hope our exchange will be effected, and that I will soon again be on duty.

Inclosed is a list† of the officers of the Tennessee who were in the action.

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* Not found.

† See Johnston's report, p. 447.

SEPTEMBER 17.

Since writing the above I have seen the report of Admiral Farragut, a portion of which is incorrect. Captain Johnston did not deliver my sword on board the Hartford. After the surrender of the Tennessee, Captain Giraud, the officer who was sent on board to take charge of her, said to me that he was directed by Admiral Farragut to ask for my sword, which was brought from the cabin and delivered to him by one of my aides.

F. BUCHANAN,
Admiral, Commanding.

[The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.]

[Inclosure.]

Killed and wounded of Confederate fleet in action of August 5, 1864, Mobile Bay.

Tennessee, flag-ship: Killed—John Silk, first-class fireman; William Moors, seaman—2. Wounded—Admiral F. Buchanan, fracture right leg; A. T. Post, pilot, slightly in head; J. C. O'Connell, second assistant engineer, slightly in leg and shoulder; William Rogers, third assistant engineer, slightly in head and shoulder; James Kelly, boatswain's mate, slightly in knee; Andrew Rasmison, quartermaster, slightly in head; William Daly, seaman, in head; Robert Barry, marine, gunshot wound of ear and head; James McKunn, marine, contusion of shoulder—9.

Selma, P. U. Murphy, lieutenant commanding: Killed—J. H. Comstock, lieutenant and executive officer; J. R. Murray, acting master's mate; William Hall, gunner's mate; James Rooney, seaman; James Montgomery, seaman; Bernard Riley, ordinary seaman; J. R. Frisly, landsman; Christopher Shepherd, landsman—8. Wounded—P. U. Murphy, lieutenant commanding, slightly in wrist; John Villa, seaman, badly, leg and arm; Henry Fratee, landsman, badly in hand; Daniel Linnehan, seaman, slightly in arm; John Shick, seaman, slightly in face; John Davis, fireman, slightly; John Gilliland, seaman, slightly—7.

Total, killed, 10; wounded, 16.

D. B. CONRAD,
Fleet Surgeon, C. S. Navy.

No. 18.

Report of Commander James D. Johnston, C. S. Navy, commanding ram Tennessee.

U. S. HOSPITAL,
Navy-Yard, Pensacola, August 13, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the circumstances under which the C. S. ram Tennessee, recently under my command as your flag-ship, was surrendered to the U. S. fleet, commanded by Rear-Admiral Farragut, in Mobile Bay:

At 6 a. m. on the 5th instant the enemy's fleet, consisting of four iron-clad monitors and fourteen wooden vessels, were discovered to be

steaming up the channel into the bay—the former in a single line nearest to Fort Morgan, and the latter in a double line, each two vessels lashed together. When they approached sufficiently near to draw the fire from Fort Morgan signal was made to the squadron to follow your motions, and the Tennessee was moved down to the middle of the channel, just outside the line of torpedoes stretching across it, from whence she immediately opened her battery upon the advancing fleet. Every effort was made at the same time to ram each of the leading vessels as they entered the bay; but their superior speed enabled them to avoid this mode of attack, the first, with the admiral's flag, passing ahead, and the remainder astern before the ship could be turned to encounter them. As she followed them into the bay, the leading monitor, the Tecumseh, was discovered to be sinking, and in a few minutes she disappeared, taking down nearly all on board, consisting, as since learned, of 100 souls. The Tennessee's battery was used to the greatest advantage as long as the fleet were within range, and when they reached a point about four miles from Fort Morgan, and were in the act of anchoring, she steamed alone up toward them (the other vessels of your squadron having been dispersed) and attacked them as soon as she was near enough to render her fire effective. The whole fleet was again put in motion to receive her, and she received four tremendous shocks by the heaviest vessels running into her at full speed, soon after which I received an order from you in person to stand for Fort Morgan, as it had been reported by the acting chief engineer that the ship was leaking rapidly. At this time it was reported to me that the wheel chain had been carried away, and, ordering the relieving tackles to be used, I made a personal examination of the broken chain, to ascertain if it could be repaired. This was found to be impossible, without sending men outside of the shield to expose themselves several minutes to the fire of the enemy's vessels, by which the after deck, over which the chains lead, was closely watched and constantly swept until the close of the action. Returning to the pilot-house for the purpose of observing more closely the movements of the enemy, I soon received a report that you had been wounded, when I went aft to see you, and while there learned that the after port cover had been struck by a shot, which instantly killed a man engaged in removing the pivot bolt upon which it revolved, and wounded yourself and one of the gun's crew, the latter mortally. I then learned that the two quarter-port covers had been so jammed by the fire of the enemy as to render it impracticable to remove them, and the relieving tackles had been shot away and the tiller unshipped from the rudder-head. The smoke pipe, having been completely riddled by shot, was knocked down close to the top of the shield by the concussion of vessels running into the ship. At the same time the three monitors were using their 11 and 15 inch solid shot against the after end of the shield, while the largest of the wooden vessels were pouring in separate broadsides at the distance of only a few feet; and I regret to say that many favorable opportunities of sinking those vessels were unavoidably lost by the failure of our gun-primers. The bow port cover was struck by a heavy shot, as also the cover of the forward port on the port side; and two of the broadside port covers were entirely unshipped by the enemy's shot. The enemy was not long in perceiving that our steering gear had been entirely disabled, and his monitors and heaviest vessels at once took position at each quarter and astern, from whence they poured in their fire without intermission for a period of nearly half an hour, while we were unable to bring a single gun to

bear, as it was impossible to change the position of the vessel and the steam was rapidly going down as a natural consequence of the loss of the smoke pipe. Feeling it my duty to inform you of the condition of the vessel I went to the berth-deck for this purpose, and after making my report asked if you did not think we had better surrender, to which you replied, "Do the best you can, and when all is done, surrender," or words to that effect. Upon my return to the gun-deck, I observed one of the heaviest vessels of the enemy in the act of running into us on the port quarter, while the shot were fairly raining upon the after end of the shield, which was now so thoroughly shattered that in a few moments it would have fallen and exposed the gun-deck to a raking fire of shell and grape. Realizing our helpless condition at a glance, and conceiving that the ship was now nothing more than a target for the heavy guns of the enemy, I concluded that no good object could be accomplished by sacrificing the lives of the officers and men in such a one-sided contest, and therefore proceeded to the top of the shield and took down the ensign, which had been seized onto the handle of a gun scraper and stuck up through the grating. While in the act several shots passed close to me, and when I went below to order the engines to be stopped, the fire of the enemy was continued. I then decided, though with an almost bursting heart, to hoist the white flag; and returning again to the shield placed it in the spot where but a few moments before had floated the proud flag for whose honor I would so cheerfully have sacrified my own life, if I could possibly have become the only victim, but at that time it would have been impossible to destroy the ship without the certain loss of many valuable lives, your own among the number.

It is with the most heartfelt satisfaction that I bear testimony to the undaunted gallantry and cheerful alacrity with which the officers and men under my immediate command discharged all their duties; and to the executive officer, Lieutenant Bradford, it is due that I should commend the regular and rapid manner in which the battery was served in every particular. While a prisoner on board the Ossipee and since coming into this hospital, I have learned from personal observation and from other reliable sources of information, that the battery of the Tennessee inflicted more damage upon the enemy than that of Fort Morgan, although she was opposed by 187 guns of the heaviest caliber, in addition to the twelve 11 and 15 inch guns on board the monitors. The entire loss of the enemy, most of which is ascribed to the Tennessee, amounts to quite 300 in killed and wounded, exclusive of the 100 lost on the Tecumseh, making a number almost as large as the entire force under your command in this unequal conflict. Fifty-three shot-marks were found on the Tennessee, thirty-three of which had penetrated so far as to cause splinters to fly inboard, and the washers over the end of the bolts wounded several men.

With the greatest respect and esteem, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. JOHNSTON,
Commander, Provisional Navy, C. S., late of the Tennessee.

Admiral FRANKLIN BUCHANAN,
Late Commanding Naval Defenses of Alabama.

OFFICERS OF THE RAM TENNESSEE WHO WERE IN THE ACTION.

Admiral F. Buchanan; Commander J. D. Johnston; First Lieut. and Executive Officer William L. Bradford; Lieut. A. D. Wharton; Lieut. E. J. McDermett; Masters H. W. Perrin and J. R. Demahy; Fleet Surg.

D. B. Conrad, Asst. Surg. R. C. Bowles, First Lieut. Marine Corps D. G. Raney; First Assistant Engineer G. D. Lining; Pilot A. T. Post; Second Assistant Engineer J. C. O'Connell; Second Assistant Engineer John Hayes; Boatswain John McCredie; Gunner H. L. Smith; Third Assistant Engineers William Rogers, Oscar Benson, and William B. Patterson; Master's Mates, M. J. Beebee, R. M. Carter, W. S. Forrest, Paymaster's Clerk J. H. Cohen.

No. 19.

Report of Lieut. Commander Patrick U. Murphy, C. S. Navy, commanding gun-boat Selma.

PENSACOLA HOSPITAL,
August 15, 1864.

SIR: The shattered state of my nervous system, produced by the wound I received, has prevented my making my report before this.

Between 5 and 6 of the morning of the 5th it was reported to me a move was made by the fleet outside. I gave the order at once to get up steam, to weigh the anchor, and to lash it securely, then to go to breakfast, and, if we had time, for the crew to dress themselves in their best clothes. The Selma was lying to the south and east of the flagship, and much nearer the shore. After the anchor was weighed the steamer drifted up with the tide to the northward and eastward. While the crew were at breakfast the engagement commenced, and many shots were fired by both sides before I went to quarters; but as soon as the crew were through with their breakfast and the decks were cleared up I went to quarters and stood to northward and westward, and as soon as I passed the stern of the Tennessee I opened fire on the enemy with all my guns, and continued to fire all of them for some time. When I perceived the Metacomet was towing the leading vessel (the Hartford) I gave the order to give her all the steam they could, that I might get ahead and on the port side of her. My intention was perceived, and before I could get into the position I wanted the Metacomet cast off and gave chase. A constant fire had been kept up all the time, first at one vessel, then at another, as the opportunity offered. Before the Metacomet cast off my best gunner had been killed by a piece of shell from the Hartford, I think; but several vessels were firing at me at the same time, and in a short time my next best met the same fate. The fight was then with the Metacomet, carrying ten guns, eight 9-inch and two 100-pounder Parrotts, one of the fastest vessels of their squadron. She tried hard to rake me, but was prevented by good steering. The Metacomet being so much faster, came quite near, and one of her 9-inch shells killed and wounded 7 at the same gun and disabled the gun. I had only been able to use two guns for some time, and the crew of No. 1 gun had just been sent off to assist in working those two. My first-lieutenant, Mr. Comstock, and Master's Mate Murray, were both killed by the same shell, and myself wounded in the arm. After firing one or two shots more, I perceived the Metacomet was about to rake me with grape and shrapnel, and the Port Royal, a steamer of the same class, was about to open fire on me, when I gave the order to haul down the colors, as I did not believe I was justified in sacrificing more of my crew in such an unequal contest. My wound was bleeding fast. I knew if I left the deck for one moment the vessel might be sunk. My deck was a perfect slaughter-pen when I surrendered.

I cannot speak too highly of the officers and crew under my command. Not the least confusion occurred during the action. The wounded were taken below and the men returned instantly to their quarters. The powder division, under charge of Paymaster Richardson, was beautifully attended to; every charge and every shell was sent to the different guns without a single mistake.

I am, sir, respectfully, yours,

P. U. MURPHY,
Lieutenant-Commander, C. S. Navy.

Admiral F. BUCHANAN.

No. 20.

Reports of Lieut. John W. Bennett, C. S. Navy, commanding steamer Gaines.

MOBILE, ALA., *August 8, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report of the part taken by the Gaines, under my command, in the action of the 5th instant off Fort Morgan, and the circumstances which led to the beaching and abandonment of the ship.

The Gaines was cleared for action about 6.20 a. m., and in obedience to signal from the admiral to "follow his motions," waited for him to open upon the advancing enemy, advancing with four monitors in line ahead and fourteen wooden vessels by twos, each large ship having a smaller one lashed to her port side, the whole forming one compact line of battle. As soon as the Tennessee delivered fire, the Gaines, having placed herself next the admiral, commenced at about 2,000 yards' distance with her pivot guns upon the leading wooden ships, supposed to be the Hartford and her consort, at about 6.50, as nearly as I can determine, and continued to deliver a raking fire upon the leading wooden ships until their passage past the fort. She then made one circle to prevent too close action, as she was lying nearly in the track of the advancing fleet, and afterward steered in nearly parallel lines with the enemy at distances gradually diminishing until she was within at least 700 yards and engaging with her port guns. The enemy being now clear of the fort was enabled to direct attention exclusively to our little squadron. Early in the action a shell exploded near the steering wheel, wounding the two men stationed at it and cutting the wheel rope. The ship was then steered with the relieving tackles until the after-wheel ropes could be rove. Shortly after this it was reported that the forward magazine was filled with smoke and thought to be on fire. This, on examination, luckily, proved a mistake. An 11-inch shot had entered the starboard bow, striking the deck above the magazine, had broken it in, and made so much dust that the gunner's mate, serving powder in that magazine, thought it smoke, and believed, from the shock and dust, a shell had exploded and fired that part of the ship. He reported accordingly. This occasioned a short delay in the serving of powder to the forward division. The firemen of this division, with hose and buckets, went promptly to the spot, under the executive officer, and soon discovered the mistake. About this time the ship was subjected to a very heavy concentrated fire from the Hartford, Richmond, and others at short range as the enemy passed me. Nearly their whole fire seemed for a time to be directed at the Gaines. The

after magazine was now discovered filling with water. I went below to examine it and found much water had accumulated in it and was rapidly increasing. Not being aware of any shot having entered near the water that part of the ship, and being unable to see any danger, upon inspection from the side, which could have caused such a leak, I directed the executive officer, with the carpenter's mate, to get into a boat and make examination of the counter. He found a shot had broken in the outer planking under the port quarter, about the water line, and which from marks seemed to have glanced below in the direction of the stern-post. This could not be stopped, by reason of the impossibility of getting to it, because of the flare of the counter. As this break could not have caused all the water which flowed into the ship, I am of opinion that it was a shell which caused the break, and had probably exploded below water under the counter, and had started the timbers near the stern-post. The ship had received a shock during the engagement which shook her from stem to stern, being much more violent than that of shots passing through. The bilge pumps were immediately worked, but there was no water in the engine room. Finding the magazine rapidly filling, also the after hold and shell room, with no water in the engine room, I caused the after bulk-head of the engine room to be knocked down, so as to allow the flow of water to the bilge pumps. By this time the stern had settled some and the steering became difficult. Under these circumstances I determined to withdraw from action. The enemy's fleet had now passed. Finding the ship would sink in a short time, and thinking I might be able to reach the shore, now about two or three miles distant, I withdrew from action and made the best of my way toward the fort, steering the ship principally with the side-wheel, which position I reached without embarrassment from the enemy (thanks to an opportune rain squall, which shut me from view) and placed her bow upon the beach within 500 yards of Fort Morgan at about 9.30. I am happy to state there was no confusion nor panic under the circumstances of our position, but that every work was done with deliberation and without undue excitement. The ship delivered fire to the enemy at the moment of striking the shore.

At the time of beaching the magazine was nearly filled. I had caused all the powder to be removed to the cabin. The shells were removed as rapidly as possible, but not before many of them had become submerged. The usefulness of the ship having been destroyed by the enemy, I devoted myself and crew to the preservation of all valuable material, and landed all the powder, shell, shot, gun equipment, &c., which I gave to the general commanding at Fort Morgan, to whom I thought they might be useful in the expected siege. The crew were then landed with their bags and blankets, muskets, cutlasses, and small-arm ammunition, and the ship abandoned at 12 o'clock, with her battle-flags flying, and her stern settled as far as it could, about two fathoms. I did not spike the guns, because they could be secured by the fort and could not be taken by the enemy. Having thus left my command, it became necessary to devise a retreat for my crew. They were not necessary to the fort, as I was informed when I offered their services. Already I had secured two boats belonging to the Tennessee, left by her at anchor, and with four boats of the Gaines, one having been destroyed by shot, I left the fort at 8 p. m. and reached Mobile at 7 a. m. on the 6th with 129 officers and men, small-arms, &c., and six boats; passed the enemy's fleet without observation, and reported myself and crew to the senior officer for further service.

Not a man was lost by straggling, and I brought up the wounded. The dead were buried on the afternoon of the 5th in the fort's burial ground. We had only 2 killed and 3 wounded. The surgeon's report* of casualties I herewith inclose.

While running the gauntlet up the bay I became apprehensive of capture or of being forced to land and make a march to Mobile. The Morgan was being chased by the enemy, as I knew it was her intention to pass near the eastern shore, and could see her approach us. I feared she might lead the enemy upon the boats. Under these circumstances I deemed it prudent to drop the signal boat into the sea. I did so. The officers and crew of the Gaines for about ten or fifteen minutes were subjected to a very heavy fire from the enemy at short distance, and I am proud to say stood it with great gallantry. There were two or three exceptional cases only.

Without casting censure upon any by my silence, I cannot withhold the expression of my thanks to Lieutenant Payne, Passed Assistant Surgeon Iglehart, Second Assistant Engineer Debois, Gunner Offutt, and Paymaster's Clerk Wilson (in charge of the supply of shells to after division) for their examples of coolness and gallantry under the trying circumstances of this combat against an overwhelming force, and the influence it must have had among the crew, most of whom had never before been in action. Frequent interviews with these officers caused me to regard them with admiration.

The ship received seventeen shots in her hull and smoke-stack. Of these only two can be said to have caused her any distress—that which caused the leak and the cutting of the wheel ropes.

As is usual and proper when a ship is lost, I beg the Department to order a court of inquiry to investigate the causes which led to the abandoning of the Gaines.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. BENNETT,
Lieutenant, Commanding.

Hon. S. R. MALLORY,
Secretary of the Navy, Richmond.

C. S. STEAMER NASHVILLE,
Mobile, December 23, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose the report† of Gunner Offutt, late of the Gaines, setting forth a statement in connection with the injuries received by the Gaines in action off Fort Morgan, and of which I have had no knowledge until communicated to me yesterday in conversation. Of course no mention was made of it in my report to the Department of August 8, 1864. Gunner Offutt states that in addition to the flooding of the magazine from the break under the port quarter, which was beyond our control, he marked another of similar character on the starboard side nearly opposite the first, and through which the water entered the magazine in even greater volume. He marks the time as nearly coincident with the cutting away the bulk-head to allow the flow of water to the steam pumps. If this is correct it was after I had turned the ship's head from the enemy to examine damage already received, and if beyond repair to seek shoal water. At no other time

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*Not found.
†See p. 455.

could such an injury on the starboard side have been received, except in the earlier part of the action and before the enemy had well gotten into the bay. The steam pumps worked admirably, and discharged at the rate of 286 gallons per minute, without visible effect, and continued to do so until they had worked off all the steam in the boilers. I feel both mortification and annoyance that this statement of the gunner should reach me at this late period. It should have been reported at the instant. There is no reason for my questioning the veracity of this officer, and if his statement is literally correct there is less difficulty in accounting for the rapid rise of water in the ship. In reviewing such scenes as those through which the Gaines passed it is sometimes difficult to eliminate truth from fiction; and although I require reports in writing from officers commanding divisions, engines, &c., I was principally governed by my own observation and recollection in the report I made the Department. I did not require one from the gunner, because of his circumscribed sphere, and I thought myself perfectly familiar with all that occurred at his station.

Incidentally I may remark that since the action I have had statements made me of shots striking at various points below the water, but which I have not noticed, since no water is known to have flowed from them, and the time for verification has passed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. BENNETT,
Lieutenant, Commanding.

Hon. S. R. MALLORY,
Secretary of the Navy, Richmond, Va.

No. 21.

Report of Lieut. John A. Payne, C. S. Navy, engineer officer steamer Gaines.

SIR: At 6.30 hove up anchor and beat to quarters. The admiral made general signal to follow his movements. At 6.50 the Hartford fired the first gun, the action then becoming general. At 6.55 we fired our first shot from forward gun (the Tennessee having fired one gun). We then engaged the nearest ship with our port battery at about 1,700 yards; when about 1,200 wore ship and fired from starboard battery two rounds; then turned the ship with our head the same as the enemy. At about 7.30 the Hartford opened on us with her starboard battery at about 1,000 yards. One 11-inch shot came through the bow and stove in the berth-deck above the forward magazine, when the forward magazine was reported on fire. Called away the firemen and got a stream of water to the magazine, when it was found to be a false report. One shell burst near the wheel, wounding both men at the wheel and killed Quarter-Gunner Aherne, cut wheel rope and stove binnacle, and doing other damage. One shot struck the stern and knocked off cutwater; one shot entered the after gangway and killed M. Vincent, seaman; two struck chief engineer's room, one through each wheel-house; one 11-inch shell came through the side and lodged on berth-deck, two through smoke-stack. Just after 8 o'clock a shot or shell struck just abaft the gangway below the water line, and a shell struck under the counter two feet above the water line, and glanced down and burst below the water line, crushing the several planks. The carpenter's

mate was put over the side to plug the hole, but found it impossible to do it, as it was too low and the planking shattered. The ship was making water very fast. We continued to fight until the magazine was drowned out. All the powder was taken out and put in the cabin. About 8.30 the ship was settling fast by the stern. The captain sent me down to examine the leak, and found about four feet of water in the hold and gaining fast. The captain then ordered her to be run on shore. We headed for Navy Cove, but could not steer the ship only with the engines. The captain then ordered the pilot to put her on shore as near Fort Morgan as possible. We still fought what guns could be brought to bear on the enemy. She struck the beach about 9 o'clock. We then discovered a vessel off Fort Morgan; opened on her from our pivot gun. The fort was firing at her. They soon abandoned their ship. Captain Bennett then made signal for the Morgan. She came within hail. He spoke to her and told Captain Harrison that the enemy had deserted their ship and he could burn her. Captain H. then sent a boat's crew to burn her, which they did. We got all our ammunition out, and all gun gear and everything that could be saved of any value. The water was then two feet over the cabin floor. We all left her in the boats and took up our quarters in the hospital. We were employed during the day in conveying the ammunition to the railroad and getting ready to leave at dark. We left Fort Morgan at 8 o'clock that evening and arrived in town next morning.

The dead were buried at Fort Morgan by our crew.

We were struck seventeen times, and several shells burst over and near, so that the ship was struck often by pieces of shell.

Mr. Waterman, who fought the broad guns in my division, was perfectly cool and behaved nobly. My men all behaved well, with one exception.

Just before the ship grounded I went over the side to examine the hole under and found it could not be stopped.

I remain, sir, most respectfully, &c.,

JOHN A. PAYNE,
Lieutenant and Engineer Officer.

Captain BENNETT.

[Indorsement.]

This report bears no date. It was forwarded to me by Lieutenant Payne on the 8th of August.

J. W. BENNETT,
Lieutenant, Commanding.

No. 22.

Report of Lieut. Edgar L. Lambert, C. S. Navy.

MOBILE, ALA., *August 6, 1864.*

SIR: I herewith make report of what transpired on board C. S. steamer Gaines as far as I could see from my position on the quarter deck.

At 6.20 a. m. the ship got under way and stood toward the enemy's fleet. They approached Fort Morgan lashed three abreast, the monitors leading; next came sloop-of-war Hartford (flag-ship), with ships lashed

on either side of her, the smaller vessels bringing up the rear. They numbered eighteen vessels, all told. The Tennessee (flag-ship), Admiral Buchanan commanding, ranged ahead of us and fired the first gun, the steamer Gaines firing the second from her forward pivot gun, the greatest elevation being 2,000 yards. At 6.35 the leading monitor sank off the water battery of the fort. They closed up and passed between the two buoys that mark the main channel to the bay. Up to this time they had not fired a shot at the Confederate squadron. Soon after we ranged up to within 1,000 yards and centered our fire on the Hartford and the three-masted vessel immediately in her rear. Soon after the Morgan and Selma ranged ahead of us on our starboard bows and also opened on the Hartford. The whole fleet's fire seemed to be centered on these three ships. At this time the Tennessee stood for the enemy's fleet and separated them, pouring in a heavy fire. We soon ranged up within 750 yards of the Hartford, the least elevation that the guns of the after division was fired. About fifteen minutes after the Selma and Morgan hauled off and stood up the bay and then across in the direction of Navy Cove. At this time all the enemy's guns within range of the steamer Gaines were centered on her. M. Vincent, second loader of No. 2 gun, was then killed by a solid shot that struck the rail abaft the dead-eye of the after shroud. We stood the enemy's fire at this range for about twenty-five minutes, when it was reported to me that the ship was making water fast from a shell which had entered her under her counter on the port quarter. I immediately informed my captain (Bennett) of the fact. The Gaines hauled off after having four feet and a half of water in her after hold, but still continued to fire from her after pivot gun. The last three shots struck the Hartford's hull between the fire and main channels. Captain Bennett finding he could not save his ship, as the water was gaining rapidly, headed her for the shore about one mile and a half from Fort Morgan and beached her, her stern settling down in two fathoms water.

We lost in killed 2 men (M. Vincent, seaman, D. Aherne, second gunner, both belonging to the after division) and 4 men wounded.

The Gaines received seventeen shots through her. One shot cut the dingy in two that was run up to the stern davits. We fired from the pivot gun twenty-two percussion shell and eight wrought-iron bolts; from the broadside rifle (32-pounder), twenty percussion shell; from 32-pounder smooth-bore, eight 5-second shell. Midshipman Phillips, commanding broadside guns, served them with good effect.

As far as I could see the men behaved themselves well and worked their guns well. Gunner Offutt remained in the magazine until all the powder was saved on deck and the water up to the magazine scuttle.

After the ship was beached everything portable was landed that could be got at; also the remaining ammunition, muskets, and cutlasses.

At 12 m. left the ship and landed on the beach, the water at that time being half way up to her spar-deck aft. Officers and crew remained ashore until 8 p. m., when they embarked for Mobile in the captain's gig, Tennessee's launch, and first cutter, Gaines' launch, first cutter and second cutter.

At 8 a. m. August 6 arrived off Mobile; transferred officers and crew to the receiving ship; so ends this report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. L. LAMBERT,

Lieutenant, Commanding Third Division, Steamer Gaines.

[Indorsement.]

This report is unworthy any confidence.

J. W. BENNETT.

No. 23.

Report of Second Assistant Engineer Edward Debois, C. S. Navy.

MOBILE, ALA., *August 8, 1864.*

SIR: In obedience to your orders I herewith send this report of the part taken in action of the 5th of August off Fort Morgan:

The engines, boilers, and auxiliary engines remained intact up to the time the steamer Gaines was beached. During the engagement the steamer was struck under port counter by shots from the enemy, and was making water very fast, which soon flooded the after magazine and shell room. Agreeably to your orders I had the bulk-head of shell room alongside starboard entrance cut away to give the water egress into engine room, as it was found that the limbers could not lead it to the steam pumps as fast as they could discharge it, as they were discharging at the rate of 286 gallons per minute, and continued at that rate of discharge until the water raised sufficiently high enough to put out the fires, the engineers and firemen remaining at their several stations until ordered on deck. As the vessel sunk so fast it was found impossible to remove any part or parts of the machinery or engine stores in engine room, and until she was beached the more imperative duties of engineers and firemen gave them no time to do so. I can only say that all my orders were carried out, and all under my charge acquitted themselves well.

Respectfully,

EDWARD DEBOIS,
Second Assistant Engineer in Charge, C. S. Navy.

First Lieut. J. W. BENNETT,
Commanding.

No. 24.

Report of Gunner Z. A. Offutt, C. S. Navy.

C. S. STEAMER NASHVILLE,
Off Mobile, December 23, 1864.

SIR: I deem it my duty to you as my commanding officer of the C. S. steamer Gaines to make a report of what transpired in the department of which I had charge in the action of the 5th of August, 1864, and in which the Gaines took part.

At about 6.30 a. m. all hands were beat to general quarters. I immediately repaired to my station in the after magazine. I had not been there more than ten minutes before the reports of heavy guns, and immediately the demand for ammunition, which was supplied by me very rapidly. Soon after the action commenced, I think not more than thirty minutes, I felt a very severe shock which caused the water to

rush rapidly in on the port side, and very soon the magazine became flooded with water. I immediately informed you of the fact. In the mean time I was also engaged in passing the powder from the magazine to the cabin, when you arrived at the place of accident and saw how rapidly the water was making headway. The bulk-head had by this time been knocked down to let the water run forward. All this had no effect, when I experienced another shock more severe than the first on the starboard side of quarter deck, under the counter directly opposite the one on the port side, and which apparently opened all the planking, as the body of water which rushed in caused me to stagger, it rushing in such force. Both these shocks must have been caused by the explosion of large shells. I succeeded, however, in saving all the ammunition, except a few charges, which was ordered by you to be sent on deck and conveyed in small boats to the shore at Fort Morgan, and there placed in the charge of the commanding officer of the fort. When the magazine was abandoned the water was within a few inches of the cabin floor, having to swim myself through the doorway to get out of the magazine. This is a correct statement of what occurred in my immediate station.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. A. OFFUTT,
Gunner, C. S. Navy.

First Lieut. J. W. BENNETT,
C. S. Navy, Commanding.

P. S.—I will further state the reason why I delayed to make this report to you; it was owing to the following circumstances: On my arrival to the city I was immediately detached from your command and ordered to report to First Lieut. Commander Charles C. Simms, C. S. steamer Nashville, then fitting out in a great hurry, and which required all my attention; and feeling confident that the executive officer of the Gaines (Lieutenant Payne) had made an official report of all that occurred during the action which caused the destruction of the Gaines, and never having had the opportunity of conversing with you before this, you will therefore perceive the cause of my delay.

Respectfully, &c.,

Z. A. OFFUTT,
C. S. Navy.

No. 25.

Complimentary letter from Stephen R. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, August 22, 1864.

Commander GEORGE W. HARRISON,
Provisional Navy, C. S., Commanding Sloop Morgan:

SIR: Your letter* of the 11th instant reporting the engagement of the 5th instant in the bay of Mobile, between the forts and our squadron and the enemy's fleet has been received. The Department deplores the loss and the suffering of our brave men killed and wounded and the

* Not found.

capture of the Tennessee, but mingled with its deep regret is the conviction, shared by their countrymen generally, that though victory was upon the side of overwhelming force the honor of the navy was untarnished by defeat.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. R. MALLORY,
Secretary of the Navy.

AUGUST 3-6, 1864.—Scout from Cumberland Gap, Tenn., into Lee County, Va., and to Tazewell, Tenn., and skirmish (4th) near Jonesville, Va.

Report of Col. William Y. Dillard, Thirty-fourth Kentucky Infantry, commanding First Brigade, Fourth Division, Twenty-third Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Cumberland Gap, August 7, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the scout which left this place on the 3d instant, myself in command:

On the morning of the 4th instant, at 9 o'clock, I entered Jonesville; two companies of rebels (I suppose Morgan's men) had left a half hour before I arrived and had gone toward Abingdon. Pursuing them a few shots were fired on both sides and I succeeded in capturing 5 prisoners and 7 horses. The preacher White was among the prisoners. Leaving Jonesville in the afternoon, I went to Mulberry Gap, and on the 5th to Tazewell and remained there that night, and returned here on the 6th at 10 a. m. General Morgan is without doubt concentrating his forces; in fact, I read the order myself calling his forces in; he has, it is said, 1,500 men. The citizens of Lee County are expecting him. On my way to Jonesville I found but two Union citizens. I think Lee County will produce 200,000 bushels of corn this year. I noticed on my way that hay, corn, and oats had been stored near the road. The crops were in fine condition, and I feel confident that Morgan intends to occupy the county.

Hoping that the above will meet with your approval, I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. Y. DILLARD,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. W. P. AMMEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fourth Div., Twenty-third Army Corps.

AUGUST 3-6, 1864.—Operations about Woodville, Miss.

Report of Col. Daniel Gober, Sixteenth Louisiana Infantry, commanding mounted infantry.

LIBERTY, MISS., *October 12, 1864.*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of my operations around Woodville:

Having received intelligence by courier that the enemy had landed on the morning of the 3d at Bayou Sara and were moving in the direction of Woodville, in order to cover Woodville I moved and took

position on the Bayou Sara and Woodville road. I was then ordered by a dispatch from General Hodge to assume command of Colonel Powers' regiment, and to hold myself in readiness to move by a road that would be designated. From this position I sent scouts down the road leading to Bayou Sara as far as Laurel Hill.

At 3.30 p. m. of the 4th, by telegram from General Hodge, I was informed that the enemy were two miles from Jackson, directing me to move with a sufficient force and attack his flank or rear. At 4 p. m. I moved on the Bayou Sara road to Mr. Chinn's, where I found Colonel Powers with about sixty men, who informed me that the enemy were in force just below us. The enemy had possession of all the roads leading to Whitaker Springs, and I found it impossible (impracticable) to execute the order I had received.

At daylight, 5th instant, I moved forward and found that the enemy had withdrawn his pickets from Mr. Yalston's to the junction of the Whitaker Springs and Woodville roads, his camp being half a mile beyond. At the approach of my advance guard this outpost fled. I then formed line of battle and ordered forward my advance guard, which soon came up to his rear guard. His withdrawal had uncovered the road I desired to take, but the delay had prevented me from attacking as I had been ordered, and the guns of Colonel Scott assured me he was driving the enemy before him. I moved after the column in my front, but did not come to any general engagement. Skirmished with his rear guard until he reached Saint Francisville, where he fired a few shots from a battery in position. Soon after entering Saint Francisville I met Colonel Scott, about which time a courier arrived, stating that the enemy, 4,000 strong, had landed at Tunica and were moving on Woodville. Colonel Scott ordered me back to Woodville, and said he would come to my assistance. I dispatched Captain McKowen with his company and Powers' men in the direction of Tunica, instructing him that in the event the enemy had moved toward Woodville to follow him and join me at that place. With my cavalry and three pieces of artillery I moved rapidly on Woodville, endeavoring to reach it before the enemy. At 9 p m. (5th) I came up to Woodville and found the enemy had entered at dark and occupied the town. As I had possession of the Whitestown road (the only one left for my retreat), I determined to remain until morning and to await the return of Captain McKowen, when I would withdraw on the Liberty road. Dispatched courier for his rapid return. While waiting anxiously the return of Captain McKowen the enemy was seen advancing in strong force upon me in my front and on my right and left. My only hope of escape was to drive back the column on my right, which was threatening to cut off my retreat. I ordered Captain Holmes to open his guns on this column while I charged it with the cavalry. The guns were immediately put in position and directed upon this column. The cavalry started off in fine style, but upon nearing the enemy recoiled, and after firing a few shots gave way.

Captain Holmes and his men acted with great coolness and bravery, using his guns until he was completely surroundered and overpowered.

My loss was 6 killed, 3 wounded, and (with those captured with my wagons) about 30 captured.

Very respectfully,

D. GOBER,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. N. T. N. ROBINSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

AUGUST 4–6, 1864.—Expedition from Natchez, Miss., to Gillespie's Plantation, La., and skirmish.

Report of Col. Bernard G. Farrar, Sixth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS FORT MCPHERSON,
Natchez, Miss., August 7, 1864.

I have the honor to report that in accordance with instructions from the general commanding, I proceeded with detachments of the Sixth U. S. Colored Artillery, 324 men, Major Coleman commanding; Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry, 222 men, Captain Presson commanding; Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, 120 men, Lieutenant-Colonel Callicott commanding; Fifty-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, 350 men, Colonel Preston commanding; Fourth Illinois Cavalry, 160 men, Colonel Wallace commanding, on board transports to the Whitehall plantation, five miles below Vidalia, where the troops were disembarked. At the same time Lieutenant-Colonel McCaleb, commanding at Vidalia, was ordered to proceed to Grosse Bayou with 400 infantry, Captain Harberts commanding; 100 cavalry, Captain Wallace; one section Company K, Second Illinois Artillery, Lieutenant Platt commanding; one section Sixth U. S. Colored Artillery, Lieutenant Neihardt commanding, and there join the main body under my command. On the disembarkation of the troops at Whitehall, which was effected about 8 p. m., the column was put in motion and marched in the direction of the Stacy plantation, five miles east of Trinity, where a rebel brigade of 800 men was supposed to be encamped. By a rapid and secret night march through the swamp along a road seldom traveled, I hoped to surprise the enemy, and crush them before re-enforcements could arrive from Walker's [command], then encamped beyond the Ouachita. Owing to the intense darkness of the night, and the almost impenetrable density of the wood, the command had to be piloted through by torchlight and in single file for three miles. Two miles this side of the Cosgrove plantation our advance was fired on by the enemy's pickets. Colonel Wallace, commanding the cavalry, was ordered to move forward with the utmost rapidity and drive the enemy from their position. But feeble resistance was offered our advance. On our arrival at the Stacy plantation at 7 a. m. we found that the enemy had evacuated the position the night previous and moved across the Tensas in the direction of Harrisonburg, when they encamped on the Gilbert plantation. A few minutes after our arrival a junction was formed with the cavalry under Lieutenant-Colonel McCaleb, who had crossed the bayou with but little opposition, and had moved down as instructed with his cavalry to effect a junction with my command. The men having marched all night, I ordered Colonel Preston to halt the infantry until 4 o'clock and then proceed as far as Grosse Bayou on their return home, and encamp there until 12 o'clock that night. Not being able to procure forage here, I moved with the cavalry force to the Gillespie plantation, on which the infantry and artillery which had come from Vidalia were then encamped. At 2 p. m. the vedette reported a large cavalry force approaching along the levee from the Gilbert plantation, on the Tensas. Ordering the infantry and artillery to take up a good position behind the levee, I moved forward with the cavalry to attack the enemy. About one mile distant I found them about 350 strong in line of battle, with their left covered with plantation buildings, and the right in an open cotton-field. Forming my men in line, I advanced upon the enemy, and, arrived within 200 yards of their posi-

tion, charged with my command. Our advance was met by a heavy fire, both from the line in the field and from men in the houses, but my men pressing forward with determination and getting to close quarters, the rebels broke and scattered in all directions. They were vigorously followed up and driven over four miles, when I ordered the pursuit to end. The result of the skirmish was the killing of 4 men, one Captain Newman, and one reported to be Captain Williams, of Taylor's staff, and the capture of 8 prisoners—2 of whom were wounded, 1 mortally. On our side Captain Wardlaw, Fourth Illinois Cavalry, received a severe wound in the leg while gallantly charging at the head of his men, and 2 privates were wounded slightly.

The entire command arrived safely at Vidalia on the morning of the 6th at 7 o'clock, having accomplished in thirty-five hours a march of forty-one miles. The entire command endured the severe march with fortitude, and their officers cheerfully co-operating with me in securing the success of the expedition.

I desire particularly to call the attention of the general commanding to the energy and resolution displayed by a detachment of the Seventieth U. S. [Colored] Infantry, commanded by Sergt. H. L. Williams, in charge of a 12-pounder howitzer, which they succeeded in bringing through the wood and swamps over roads almost impassable for cavalry and infantry, frequently unlimbering and dragging the gun by hand over places where the horses could not be worked. Under charge of a less resolute man the piece would have been abandoned in the swamp.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. G. FARRAR,
Colonel, Commanding Fort McPherson.

Capt. J. H. ODLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

AUGUST 7, 1864.—Confederate raid in Union County, Tenn.

Report of Capt. James W. Branson, First Tennessee (Union) Infantry, Deputy Provost-Marshal.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL,
Maynardville, Tenn., August 8, 1864.

GENERAL: It is my painful duty to report to you one of the most shameful and disastrous rebel raids yet made in this section of the country. This raid was headed, as I understand, by the notorious Bill Gibbs, at the head of about eighty of the most villainous gang of cutthroats, robbers, and assassins with which our country is cursed. They came within three miles of this place about daylight yesterday morning. They came down from the neighborhood of Thorn Hill, Grainger County, about which place some of them may be found at any time. Their headquarters are said to be Rogersville, but they are seldom so far off. Their whole aim in this raid seemed to be to do all the devilment possible, murder and plunder their chief characteristic. Up to this time I am advised of their brutal murder of three men, and they threaten to kill all prisoners, and I greatly fear they will do so. The three men thus murdered are Scott McPhetridge, Samuel Bunch, and James Ford (citizens). They also have taken off as prisoners the following loyal citizens: Rev. William Hickle, William Hickle, jr., John Richard, A.

Majors (soldier), C. Dyer (soldier), H. Jones, N. Branson (soldier), F. Harsell, F. M. Buckner, Jacob Shelton and son, and Z. Nedeham, besides others whose names I have not yet learned. They were more fiendlike than any ever known in this country, robbing houses in such a wanton manner as to show that destruction was their aim. They went on shooting at any and all who tried to get out of their way.

Now, general, the Union citizens of this country call aloud for retaliation in so far as to arrest immediately as many rebel citizens as they took of ours, to be held as hostages, that the return of ours may thereby be secured. This is the prayer of this community, and they respectfully ask the same of you through me. Will you give an order to this effect, accompanied with the means to carry it out? It will be impossible to find enough in the neighborhood of this devilment who have not taken the oath, but I am of the opinion that there are some who have taken the oath whom it would not be amiss to arrest as hostages, yet there might be enough found without taking such. Would it not be proper to proceed in this way? At the same time let them know what they are arrested for, and that as our men are treated so will they be.

Your most obedient servant,

J. W. BRANSON,
Captain and Deputy Provost-Marshal.

Brig. Gen. S. P. CARTER,
Provost-Marshal-General.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., August 10, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to department headquarters for consideration.

It is recommended that a small mounted force be sent to Union County to arrest the hostages, in case the major-general commanding approves the policy. There are only about twenty infantry at Maynardville, Tenn. It is also very desirable to rid the country of the armed rebels who have committed so many depredations in Grainger and Hawkins Counties.

S. P. CARTER,
Brigadier-General and Provost-Marshal-General of East Tennessee.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
August 16, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

This policy may and should be adopted if we have the power to execute it so thoroughly [as] to secure protection to loyal citizens. Otherwise it will simply result in general murder, plunder, and depopulation of East Tennessee. If small bands of robbers and murderers cannot be driven out or destroyed, retaliation will only beget retaliation, by which the loyal majority of East Tennessee must necessarily suffer the most. General Ammen, commanding District of East Tennessee, is authorized to adopt such measures as he may deem wise and expedient for the protection of the loyal people.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

AUGUST 12–14, 1864.—Operations in Madison County, Ala.

Report of Brig. Gen. Robert S. Granger, U. S. Army, commanding District of Northern Alabama.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTHERN ALABAMA,
Huntsville, August 18, 1864.

MAJOR: On the 12th of this month a detachment of Tennessee cavalry left here and marched to within seven miles of Fayetteville, turned east, scouted the country on headwaters of Flint River and near New Market, and returned here on the 14th after having marched all one night. The commanding officer of the party reports the guerrillas as having left that section of country and taken with them all their stolen plunder and their families. Citizens represent that they have left with a view of crossing the Tennessee River. I have had all the mounted men of the Twelfth Indiana Cavalry scouting between Flint River and Paint Rock. They have killed and wounded a number. They are still in considerable force in that neighborhood. Before the receipt of your communication from General Milroy I had ordered three companies of Tennessee cavalry to co-operate with Colonel Anderson to clean out the country. They would have been off three days since, but required rest after their trip north. They leave immediately. Colonel Spalding has been ordered to send a force in the direction indicated in your communication.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. B. H. POLK, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

AUGUST 13, 1864.—Operations about Shawneetown, Ill.

Report of Maj. Gen. Samuel P. Heintzelman, commanding Northern Department.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August 16, 1864.*
(Received 4 p. m.)

On Saturday Colonel Johnson, with some 1,500 men, captured three steamers, part loaded with Government cattle, and crossed the Ohio near Shawneetown into Illinois. I have not learned as yet what course he is taking. General Carrington is assembling and sending in pursuit all available troops, and General Burbridge has also been telegraphed to co-operate. I also telegraphed the naval commander for the aid of the gun-boats. I have a handbill calling for a grand mass-meeting at Springfield, Ill., on August 18, to come fully prepared with provisions and equipments for encampment during the trip. I have authorized Colonel Oakes to arm such men as he has, and hold them in readiness for the emergency. General Paine left here this morning for Springfield. I have frequent applications for troops to guard bridges on railroads and other important points, and to aid the enrollment officers, but have none to give.*

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General.

Major-General HALLECK, *Chief of Staff.*

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* See also August 16–22, 1864.—Expedition from Mount Vernon, Ind., into Kentucky, p. 465.

AUGUST 14–15, 1864.—Scout from Mayfield, Ky., and skirmish.

Report of Col. Waters W. McChesney, One hundred and thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Mayfield, Ky., August 15, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that a detachment of the Third Illinois Cavalry, sent out in obedience to the orders of General Paine, has returned, and report that they found two rebel pickets at the bridge, one mile this side of Feliciana, but no force in the town. Receiving information that a party of rebels were on or near the Mayfield and Dukedom road the detachment marched immediately, taking Mr. McFaddin with them. Two miles and a half from town the advance guard came upon six or eight rebels at Bethel Church, but owing to confusion among the women, which was taken advantage of by the rebels by using their persons to shield themselves from the guns of the guard, who could not fire without shooting the women, the rebels made bush and got away. We captured 5 horses. They then pushed rapidly after Garland, on the Dukedom and Mayfield road, and came up with him and dispersed his band of sixty men, wounding 2 men and killing 1 horse. At the time discovered the scoundrels were robbing a Union man by the name of Caraway, living at Viola, who was on his way to Weakley County, Tenn. They had taken $250 from him and were playing cards. The loser of the game was to kill the old man. They threw out scouts and tried to entrap the rebels, but could not come up with them, and having had a ride of forty miles without rest and horses jaded, they returned to Mayfield.

As Captain Carnahan has not turned over the property taken I am unable to report to you this morning the amount received.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. McCHESNEY,
Colonel 134th Illinois Infantry, Commanding Post.

Capt. PHELPS PAINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

AUGUST 15, 1864.—Scout from Triana to Valhermoso Springs, Ala.

Report of Maj. Alfred B. Wade, Seventy-third Indiana Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTY-THIRD INDIANA INFANTRY,
Triana, Ala., August 16, 1864.

Capt. H. H. ROWE,
Actg. Assistant Inspector-General, Dist. of Northern Alabama:

SIR: I inclose herewith a copy of journal of march from Triana, Ala., to Valhermoso Springs, Ala., and return.

The expedition resulted in the capture of 25 head of horses and mules, 4 oxen, 2 prisoners, and several guns; also the destruction of two saltpeter-works. There are other works in the neighborhood, but I did not discover them. The saltpeter manufactured here is shipped to powder-mills at Blue Mountain, according to information from citizens. From the same source I learn that Captains Spain, White, and Jink Jordan are raising conscript companies in Morgan County.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. WADE,
Major, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTY-THIRD INDIANA INFANTRY,
Triana, Ala., August 16, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I left camp yesterday at 3 a. m. with a detachment of 100 men (the whole available force at this post excepting pickets). By means of one flat and one pontoon boat I crossed the Tennessee River with the whole force by 5 a. m. Marched due south one mile, where a corral of thirty horses was discovered. Part of these had been stolen and run south through our lines; some belonged to persons now within our lines, who came over secretly. The balance belonged to soldiers and Major Ragland, upon whose plantation they were found. At this point a squad of my men surprised four soldiers, capturing 2 of them. Leaving a detachment in charge of these horses, I marched south-southeast two miles and a half, to the plantation of James Grantlin, and destroyed a saltpeter-work belonging to the Confederate Government. Scouts were seen on several roads, but none captured. I then marched the command as rapidly as possible to Valhermoso Springs, six miles from the river. Here the advance guard was fired into by a squad of eight or ten rebel cavalry. They were easily driven off, when I effectually destroyed another saltpeter-work located at this point, breaking the kettles and burning the building. Returning by the same route, I reached camp at 1.30 p. m., having recrossed the river with 25 head of horses and mules, 4 beef-cattle, 3 prisoners, several guns, and without the loss of a man. A squad of fourteen men, under command of a sergeant, crossed at Gillsport at the same time, but without important results. A squad of fourteen men, under command of a sergeant, crossed at Limestone Point, but discovered nothing. A small squad crossed at Draper's Ferry, and captured 1 canoe and 1 mule. Journals of the different parties will be forwarded as soon as completed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. WADE,
Major Seventy-third Indiana, Commanding.

Lieut. CHARLES T. HEWITT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

AUGUST 15, 1864.—Raid on Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, Tenn.

Report of Lieut. Col. James L. Donaldson, U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Cumberland.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., August 16, 1864.

GENERAL: As I anticipated, a raid was made on the Northwestern railroad last night and 600 cords of wood destroyed, as well as some of the employés carried off, and perhaps murdered. We have a large number of horses and cattle now at Johnsonville, and it is exceedingly important that they should be brought here. How is this to be effected? Unless the Northwestern railroad is properly guarded we

shall have terrible disaster and stoppage of supplies. A regiment of troops must at once be placed at important points on the road, and men sent to Johnsonville to drive cattle here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. DONALDSON,
Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Cumberland.

Maj. Gen. L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Commanding District of Tennessee.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE,
Nashville, August 16, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the major-general commanding the department.

I am well aware of the importance of sufficiently guarding the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, but am at a loss from what part of my district troops for that purpose should be taken, since almost every one is asking for more troops. The only forces now on the road are the Twelfth and Thirteenth and detachments of the Fortieth and One hundredth U. S. Colored Troops, detachments of dismounted cavalry, and one battery at Johnsonville. Every man that can be spared in the vicinity of the post of Nashville is now escorting stock, and all the posts on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad are depleted by details for that purpose.

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Before Atlanta, August 20, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

The general commanding the department is equally "at a loss" with the general commanding the district from what part of his department troops can be taken for the purpose indicated in this letter. If all applications to send troops to the rear were attended to there would be nobody left to fight at the front. But he is decidedly of opinion that three regiments and a battery ought to hold the road.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

HENRY STONE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

AUGUST 16-22, 1864.—Expedition from Mount Vernon, Ind., into Kentucky, including skirmishes at White Oak Springs (17th), Geiger's Lake (18th), and Smith's Mills (19th).

Report of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIANA,
Indianapolis, Ind., September 8, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of my expedition in Kentucky from the 16th to the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864:

Being at Mount Vernon, Ind., awaiting commands under a verbal order from the Secretary of War, and having received reliable infor-

mation that Colonels Johnson and Sypert, of the Confederate Army, were collecting a large force in Union and Henderson Counties, Ky., numbering from 1,000 to 2,000, for the purpose of crossing the Ohio River and destroying the towns on the Indiana border, I wrote to Major-General Hughes, of the Indiana Legion, then at Evansville, Ind., directing the defense of the border, stating that if sufficient force could be raised I would cross the river and attack the camps reported at and near Morganfield, Ky., hoping to surprise and capture a large number of the force then engaged in conscription and plunder. By the aid of Major-General Hughes, and by my own exertions, I had on the morning of the 17th day of August, A. D. 1864, at Mount Vernon, Ind., the Forty-sixth Regiment Indiana Infantry Volunteers, Colonel Bringhurst commanding, 200 men; the non-veterans of the Thirty-second Regiment Indiana Infantry Volunteers, Colonel Erdelmeyer commanding, 200 men; several parts of companies of infantry and three companies of cavalry of the Indiana Legion, from the counties of Vanderburg, Warrick, and Posey, making a force of 750, infantry and cavalry; to this was added five pieces of artillery belonging to the Indiana Legion. The artillery not having horses it became necessary to press them for the guns, which was done by myself in Posey County, and by General Hughes in Vanderburg County, Ind. I also detained five steamers—the Dunleath, Cottage, General Halleck, Jennie Hopkins, and Jeannette Rogers—for the purpose of transporting the infantry and to ferry the cavalry and artillery across the river. On the morning of the 17th I started from Mount Vernon, Ind., with the infantry and artillery on transports, sending the cavalry along the Indiana shore until they arrived opposite Uniontown, Ky., there to cross on the transports sent for that purpose. We arrived at Uniontown, Ky., at 2 p. m. Up to this time the movement, its object, and destination were a complete secret. I immediately moved out upon the Morganfield road, skirmishing slightly with the enemy's pickets; struck a camp at White Oak Springs, two miles south of Morganfield, Ky., about 5 p. m., capturing a few prisoners and scattering Johnson's force in all directions. On the 18th I marched rapidly and at an early hour to Geiger's Lake, nine miles west of Morganfield, where a large camp was reported, sending cavalry in the direction of Shawneetown, who were to form a junction and act with the infantry. On arrival found the camp had been deserted the night before, on hearing of our advance. The cavalry skirmished slightly, taking a few prisoners, but meeting no considerable force of the enemy. At 6 p. m. General Hughes reached Morganfield with the information that General Paine had landed at Uniontown with 2,000 and General Prentiss at Shawneetown with 2,000 U. S. troops, upon which information I started on the 19th for Henderson, Ky., by way of Smith's Mills, at which point the advance met a small body of the enemy, whom they charged, taking a few prisoners, including 1 commissioned officer, Captain Bates, assistant adjutant-general to Colonel Sypert, who was severely wounded. Here I lost 1 man severely wounded. The Indiana Legion being unprepared for a campaign, I subsisted partially upon the country. The total number of prisoners taken was 3 commissioned officers and 30 enlisted men. We also captured several horses and mules.

I desire to return my sincere thanks to Maj. Gen. James Hughes, of the Indiana Legion, for his assistance both in collecting the force and conducting the expedition; also to Col. John A. Mann, of the Indiana Legion; Colonel Bringhurst, of the Forty-sixth Regiment Indiana Infantry Volunteers; Colonel Erdelmeyer and Lieutenant-Colonel Mank,

of the Thirty-second Indiana Infantry Volunteers, and the officers and men under their command, for their cheerful co-operation and prompt execution of orders.

I am, general, with great respect, your obedient servant,

ALVIN P. HOVEY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army.

AUGUST 20, 1864.—Skirmish at Pine Bluff, Tenn.

Report of Lieut. Col. Elijah C. Brott, Eighty-third Illinois Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Fort Donelson, Tenn., August 25, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of a skirmish between a portion of rebel General Woodward's command, numbering 110 men, and Capt. William W. Turnbull, Company B, Eighty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and eleven men of his company:

On the morning of the 17th instant Captain Turnbull received orders from these headquarters to proceed with his company as guard to telegraph repairers on line leading to Smithland, Ky. On the morning of the 20th, near the Great Western Furnace, a distance of about fifteen miles from the fort, a citizen reported to the captain six guerrillas. The captain learning by going across the rebels would be obliged to travel three miles while the captain would reach the same place in traveling one mile, hoping thereby to capture the six guerrillas, the captain, with eleven men, started in pursuit; but on reaching said place the guerrillas had preceded him a very few minutes. The captain and men followed nearly to the Tennessee River, a distance of six or eight miles from his camp. Came near enough to the guerrillas to fire a volley into them. Captured from them 1 horse and 1 gun. The captain then concluded to return to camp, and when but a short distance on his return he was met by 110 men of Woodward's command, who fired into the captain and party at a distance of about twenty yards, the captain returning the fire. The rebels then charged on and overpowered them, killing the captain and 7 men, horribly mutilating their bodies, their heads and faces terribly beaten, and from two to four bullets in each. One man being wounded and left on the field was carried by ladies to the house of a citizen. While lying on a couch a second party came up. One of the fiends seeing the wounded soldier fired his pistol at him three times and killed him. Two men escaped and reached the fort in safety, and 2 more taken prisoners. A detachment consisting of Company B, mounted infantry, and Battery C, Second Illinois Light Artillery, Capt. James P. Flood commanding, found the bodies on the ground where the fight had occurred, gathered for burial by the citizens. The body of Captain Turnbull was found some distance from the scene of strife, he, it seems, having fallen back and defended himself until overpowered and killed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, your obedient servant,

E. C. BROTT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

Col. A. A. SMITH,
Commanding Clarksville and Donelson.

AUGUST 21, 1864.—Attack on Memphis, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Cadwallader C. Washburn, U. S. Army, commanding District of West Tennessee.

No. 2.—Lieut. Col. William H. Thurston, Assistant Inspector-General, Sixteenth Army Corps.

No. 3.—Brig. Gen. Ralph P. Buckland, U. S. Army, commanding District of Memphis.

No. 4.—Col. George B. Hoge, One hundred and thirteenth Illinois Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

No. 5.—Col. John Wood, One hundred and thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry, of casualties in the Third Brigade.

No. 6.—Col. Edwin L. Buttrick, Thirty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry, commanding Fourth Brigade.

No. 7.—Sergt. Horatio M. Price, Seventh Wisconsin Battery.

No. 8.—Capt. Charles R. Riggs, Sixty-first U. S. Colored Infantry, First Brigade Colored Troops.

No. 9.—Lieut. Col. William B. Bell, Eighth Iowa Infantry (unassigned).

No. 10.—Lieut. Ruthven W. Pike, Fourth Illinois Cavalry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, of casualties in the Cavalry Corps, District of West Tennessee.

No. 11.—Lieut. Col. George Duffield, Third Iowa Cavalry, Second Brigade, Second Division.

No. 12.—Capt. Shuler S. Vrooman, Third Illinois Cavalry.

No. 13.—Brig. Gen. Charles W. Dustan, commanding Tennessee Enrolled Militia.

No. 14.—John E. Randle, Chief of Fire Department.

No. 15.—Maj. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest, C. S. Army, commanding Forrest's cavalry.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Cadwallader C. Washburn, U. S. Army, commanding District of West Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *August 21, 1864.*

Major-General Forrest, with three brigades of cavalry, attacked this city at 4 a. m. to-day, making a sudden dash on our pickets and riding into the heart of the city. They were repulsed and driven out, with considerable loss. They obtained no plunder, but about 250 100-days' men were captured. They left General A. J. Smith's front at Oxford the evening of the 18th, and made a forced march of nearly 100 miles. General Smith has all my cavalry but about 400, and I have taken measures to notify him, and have him fall upon them and intercept their retreat. The whole thing has resulted very satisfactorily so far. What cavalry I have is harassing their rear.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
Comdg. Dept. and Army of the Tennessee, near Atlanta, Ga.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., September 2, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 21st ultimo this city was attacked by Major-General Forrest, C. S. Army, with three brigades of his command, numbering from 2,500 to 3,000 men.

They left the immediate front of General A. J. Smith (who had with him a force of 4,800 cavalry and a large force of infantry and artillery), at Oxford, on the evening of the 18th instant and made a forced march hither, crossing the Tallahatchie River on a pontoon bridge at Panola, and arriving at our picket-line by 3 o'clock on the morning of the 21st. A force, consisting of about one-third of Forrest's command, was detached by him and ordered to dash over the pickets and into the city, while the remainder engaged our forces outside. This detachment came in on the Hernando road, driving in the pickets and riding past a regiment of 100-days' troops that was there stationed, and rode with the utmost rapidity to my headquarters, which they at once thoroughly invested, giving me barely a moment's time to escape. Another party rode to the Gayoso House, where they expected to find Major-General Hurlbut, but in this were disappointed, he lodging that night with Col. A. R. Eddy, assistant quartermaster. Another party went to attack General Buckland's headquarters, but making a mistake in the street, gave him also time to escape. They then proceeded to the Irving Prison, but the guard was ready for them and they were handsomely repulsed. By this time the provost guard had rallied and attacked the enemy vigorously, while the firing of the militia alarm gun added to the fright of the assailants, and they retreated as rapidly as they came, and joined the main force outside. They had no time for plunder, and save a few horses (perhaps 80 in all), they got nothing. Reaching the outside of the city a brisk fight was kept up with our forces there assembling until about 9 a. m., when the entire force moved off on the Hernando road. Our troops rallied rapidly to the point assailed, and under Col. David Moore, Twenty-first Missouri Infantry, whose regiment was not present, but who volunteered, and Col. G. B. Hoge, One hundred and thirteenth Illinois Infantry, commanding the remnant of his brigade, Lieut. Col. Roach, commanding One hundred and thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry (100-days' men), and Col. E. L. Buttrick, commanding Thirty-ninth and Forty-first Wisconsin Infantry (also 100-days' men), also Colonel Ray, commanding Fortieth Wisconsin Infantry (100-days' men), with Colonel Prince, and the convalescents of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, and Col. M. H. Starr, and a small detachment of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, they attacked vigorously and drove the enemy away. My effective cavalry was nearly all in the front with General Smith, but such as was here were ordered to fall upon Forrest's rear, and pursue and harass his retreat. They followed him to Hernando, twenty-five miles, which point he left, retreating toward Panola about 9 o'clock on Monday morning, the 22d instant.

As soon as possible on the morning of the attack I endeavored to get a dispatch through to La Grange, to be expressed from there to Major-General Smith, but it was found that during the night the wires had been cut between Collierville and Germantown. This was, however, repaired, so that by 12 m. I got through the following dispatch to General Smith:

No. 1.

General SMITH,
Commanding Forces in the Field:

We were attacked at 3 o'clock this morning by a force of about 2,500 cavalry, said to be led by Forrest in person. The fight is still going on. They left Oxford two days ago and crossed the Tallahatchie at Panola. You will at once order all your cavalry to move to intercept them. You will move one-half across at Panola and the rest at Abbeville. They must be cut off and caught. Move rapidly and spare not horse flesh. Their horses must be much jaded and they can be caught.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

I ordered the post commander at La Grange to send this dispatch through with an escort of 100 men. The escort started at 1 p. m., but before it left I had sent two other dispatches in the following order, to wit:

No. 2.

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH:

The enemy has retired on the Hernando road. He has 500 prisoners, I think, but failed to take the battery, as I before said. I am at a loss to know whether he means to cross at Panola, or go via Holly Springs. With a force to dispute the Panola crossing, and another force crossing at Abbeville, and moving toward him until they strike his trail, and then following him until overtaken, he may be captured. His men and horses will be so much worn down that they will be an easy prey. They left Oxford with six days' rations. They started with four guns, but left two on the way in the mud.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

No. 3.

Major-General SMITH:

Captured prisoners report three brigades here under Bell, McCulloch, and Neely, and they think the enemy will retire via Holly Springs. You had better send 1,500 cavalry to hold the crossings at and above Panola, and send the rest of your cavalry across at Abbeville. If vigorously pressed, they can be caught. They left Oxford Friday p. m. and made a forced march.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

All these dispatches reached General Smith at Oxford between 10 and 11 a. m. on the 22d. As soon as it became absolutely certain that Forrest would cross at Panola (he having passed Hernando with his whole force on his way thither), I sent from La Grange the following dispatch, which reached General Smith early on Tuesday morning at Abbeville:

No. 4.

AUGUST 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Commanding Forces in the Field:

Forrest left Hernando this morning and will cross the Tallahatchie at Panola. They are retreating as fast as their jaded horses will allow. He will probably cross during the night. If not intercepted at Panola he should be caught between Yocona and Tallahatchie. Supposing that you have sent part of your cavalry up to Holly Springs, I order them back south of the river by the bearer of this. I hope to have the cars running to Holly Springs by the time you are out of rations.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

General Smith failed to move to Panola, as all my dispatches ordered him to do, but sent me the following dispatch, to wit:

ABBEVILLE, MISS., *August 24, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN:

On arriving at Oxford yesterday morning, Brigadier-General Hatch was detailed to proceed to Panola and destroy the railroad from that point south along the line. Then we heard of Forrest's raid to Memphis, but could not believe it. I soon received your dispatches of the 21st, and was induced to believe from your last telegram and information received at Oxford that Forrest would retreat through Holly Springs. I at once ordered the Second Division of Cavalry to this point, with instructions to Hatch to return to Abbeville and join the Second Division, and proceed at once toward New Albany and intercept Forrest. I arrived with the infantry command about 10 a. m. to-day, and find the river booming and our bridge broken down. There is no forage between here and Oxford, and I have to send on the north side of the river for it. Recent rains in this region have made the roads almost impassable. I hope to communicate by telegraph by 12 m.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

The date of the foregoing dispatch is evidently incorrect, as my three dispatches of the 21st were delivered to General Smith on the morning of the 22d, as appears from the official report of the bearer of the dispatches. At that time General Smith was at Oxford with his entire command, except the cavalry under General Hatch, referred to in his dispatch, which was between Oxford and Panola.

I append hereto a map* showing the topography of the country. There were but two lines of possible retreat for the enemy, one via Holly Springs and the other via Panola. The Tallahatchie was very high and impassable, except upon the bridge at Panola. Had my orders been obeyed, as you will see by reading them, Forrest would have found himself penned up between the Coldwater and the Tallahatchie, and escape would have been impossible. That Forrest should have left our immediate front at Oxford and made this move on Memphis without its being discovered by our large cavalry force in his immediate vicinity is somewhat strange.

The results of the raid in casualties foot up a loss of 1 officer killed, 6 wounded, and 4 captured; enlisted men, 14 killed, 59 wounded, and 112 missing. The loss of the enemy in killed was 22, and they left about 15 so badly wounded on the field that they could not be carried away, and we captured in addition 25 prisoners. Forrest made a forced march both in advancing and retreating, and he cannot have ruined less than one-half his entire mount by the expedition. The whole affair was an utter failure on his part, and would have resulted in disposing of him forever but for reasons I have named.

Our troops all behaved well. The provost guard (Eighth Iowa Infantry Volunteers), Lieutenant-Colonel Bell commanding, acted with great bravery and promptitude, and the enrolled militia of Memphis turned out with great alacrity and did excellent service. To Brigadier-General Buckland, commanding District of Memphis, and Brigadier-General Dustan, enrolled militia, my thanks are due for their prompt and valuable assistance.

I will add that the impression generally prevailing that Memphis is a fortified city is far from correct. The only defense to the city, with its large amount of Government stores and supplies, is Fort Pickering, situated on the river-bank just below the city, which commands the city, but cannot properly be said to protect it. The picket-line around the city is from eight to ten miles in length, rendering it impossible with an ordinary garrison to concentrate at any one point sufficient force to present an obstacle to a sudden cavalry dash such as the one just experienced. There has been no time during the occupation of the place by our forces when the city might not have been entered by a body of rash cavalry riding down our pickets as in this instance.

I have ordered the immediate construction at all the salient points in the outskirts of the city of earth-works of sufficient strength to assist materially in defense against similar raids in future.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM T. CLARK,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department and Army of the Tennessee.

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* Not found.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Col. William H. Thurston, Assistant Inspector-General, Sixteenth Army Corps.

OFFICE ASST. INSP. GEN., SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., August 24, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report:

On the morning of the 21st of August, about 5 a. m., Memphis was entered by about 400 of Major-General Forrest's command. They moved on Memphis by the Hernando road, and drove in the pickets on that road, One hundred and thirty-seventh Illinois (100-days') Volunteers, and easily broke their lines and entered the city, dividing into two squads of about 200 each, one under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Logwood, the other under Jesse Forrest, or Bill Forrest (reports conflict); one squad surrounded the Gayoso House, the other occupied Union street, on which Major-General Washburn has his headquarters and resides. Major-General Washburn having been notified by Colonel Starr, Sixth Illinois Cavalry, of their approach, left his residence as early as possible, and made his way to Fort Pickering, without having given any command as to what should be done by our troops. He could much more easily have retired to headquarters of provost guard than have gone to the fort, as the fort is full one-half mile from his house, and but three squares to the provost-marshal's office. On the 23d the whole town was stampeded at about 10 a. m. by a report being circulated that Forrest had returned in force and was again in town. It was the most disgraceful affair I have ever seen, and proves that there is demoralization and want of confidence by the people in our army, and our army in some of its officers. No blame can be attached to Brigadier-General Buckland that I can hear of. On the 23d, so far as I can learn, no Confederate troops were nearer than Forrest's rear, which was probably not less than twenty five to thirty miles distant, and the alarm was probably caused by some of the troops firing off their guns, which had been loaded since Sunday. This I learn is under investigation by Major General Washburn. Colonel Starr was wounded, and a few officers in the city were captured; also a portion of the One hundred and thirty-seventh Illinois (100-days') Volunteers and a few men of other commands, but as I have no access to the official reports of commanders will not give numbers, but respectfully refer you to the official reports of Major-General Washburn.

No stores or Government property was molested, and, in fact, Forrest did not accomplish anything of any considerable account.

W. H. THURSTON,
Lieut. Col. and Asst. Insp. Gen., Sixteenth Army Corps.

Lieut. Col. W. E. STRONG,
Asst. Insp. Gen., Department and Army of the Tennessee.

No. 3.

Report of Brig. Gen. Ralph P. Buckland, U. S. Army, commanding District of Memphis.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS,
Memphis, Tenn., August 24, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the affair of Sunday, the 21st instant:

Before it was fairly light I was awakened by the sentinel at my residence by loud raps at the front door, with the exclamation, "General,

they are after you." I jumped out of bed and asked from the window, "Who are after me?" and was answered, "The rebels." At the same time I heard musket shots in different directions. I dressed myself as speedily as possible, and ran to the barracks on the corner of Third and Jefferson streets, where I found the soldiers had been alarmed and were collecting in the street. I directed them to form in line as soon as possible, and then ran to the headquarters of the Second Regiment Enrolled Militia to order the alarm gun fired. At the corner of Third and Court streets I met Captain Tuther and Lieutenant Williamson, of my staff, who informed me that the enemy had made a demonstration at my headquarters, but upon being fired at by the sentinel at the door, killing 1 horse, retired to Main street. Whilst I was giving directions for the firing of the alarm gun, General Dustan, of the militia, came up with my headquarters guard, and assisted in firing the gun. About the same time Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, commanding Eighth Iowa, came out from the regimental headquarters across the street, his companies being stationed in barracks in different parts of the city. The alarm gun was speedily fired, and the officers and soldiers in the neighborhood soon rallied, to the number, I should think, of 150. Just at this time Colonel Starr, of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, informed me that General Washburn's headquarters were in possession of the enemy, and that the general was undoubtedly captured. Scattering shots of musketry were constantly heard in different directions. My staff and orderlies soon rallied around me, our horses were brought, and I immediately ordered General Dustan, of the militia, to take charge of a detachment of the Irving Block guard, from One hundred and thirteenth Illinois Infantry, and proceed to Main street, east of General Washburn's quarters, and at same time directed Lieutenant-Colonel Bell to take what men he had got together and proceed directly down Third street and attack the enemy at General Washburn's headquarters, which was speedily done, myself and staff following Colonel Bell. But the enemy, as soon as they discovered this movement, retreated toward the Hernando road in great haste, pursued by General Dustan and Colonel Bell. It was supposed that General Washburn had been captured and carried off. Having no information as to the whereabouts, strength, or designs of the enemy, I returned to my headquarters and took immediate measures to rally and organize all the troops within reach. I sent Captain Tuther to watch and report operations of the enemy in the direction of the Hernando road, and other officers in other directions. Surgeon Rice was sent to see whether Colonel Kappner, commanding Fort Pickering, had notice of the presence of the enemy. About this time a prisoner was brought to me, from whom I learned that Forrest in person was on the Hernando road with a large force. I had given orders for the concentration of the troops stationed north and east of the city. Surgeon Rice soon returned with the gratifying intelligence that General Washburn had made his escape and was safe in the fort. I immediately dispatched Lieutenant Williamson to inform the general that the enemy had retired from the city and to receive his orders. General Washburn soon made his appearance and assumed general direction of affairs. Soon after, by his direction, I proceeded to the front on the Hernando road, but before I reached the scene of action fighting had ceased, the enemy having retired, pursued by the cavalry. Various rumors were afloat as to the strength of the enemy, but it was ascertained beyond doubt that General Forrest was in command. Dispositions were therefore made to meet an attack from any direction. Colonel Moore, of the Twenty-first

Missouri Infantry, volunteered his services, and I gave him command temporarily of all the forces on and near the Hernando road. Captain Tuther had rendered important service in rallying the One hundred and thirty-seventh Illinois, which had been thrown into confusion and scattered by the enemy charging through their camp. Colonel Hoge, commanding First Brigade, though most of his troops were absent on detached service, had reached the Hernando road with Company G, Second Missouri Artillery, in position. This battery, and also the section of Seventh Wisconsin Battery, which the enemy ran over but did not capture, did excellent service. Colonel Buttrick, commanding Fourth Brigade, had also arrived at the Hernando road; also the Fortieth Wisconsin, Colonel Ray. The principal part of the fighting was done by the troops under Colonel Bell, of the Eighth Iowa, composed of a part of his own regiment and a detachment of the One hundred and thirteenth Illinois. Being satisfied that no further attack would be made in that direction, I returned to the city to look after other troops. I found the militia out in strong force in good spirits, and ready to assist in the defense of the city, under the command of their deservedly popular general, C. W. Dustan. The alacrity with which the militia of Memphis turned out on this occasion abundantly proves the propriety and wisdom of the organization. Officers and men of the command, with very few exceptions, exhibited great coolness and bravery. The Eighth Iowa, which was on provost duty, scattered through the city, fought bravely wherever the enemy appeared. The track of the raiders was marked wherever they went with their dead horses and men. An attack was made on the Irving Block prison, but the guards bravely stood their ground, and soon drove the enemy away. Many officers temporarily in the city and others on detached service, promptly volunteered their services. The clerks and orderlies about my headquarters, and many citzens not liable to militia duty, and unarmed soldiers repaired to the armories of the militia, procured arms, and joined the ranks. By 9 a. m. it was ascertained that Forrest was in full retreat, principally on the Hernando road. He failed entirely in the object of his expedition. He undoubtedly expected to capture General Washburn, General Hurlbut, who was temporarily in the city, and myself, and thereby create such confusion as to enable him to march into the city with his main force. His plan was well laid and the moment propitious. The morning was exceedingly foggy, and the state of the atmosphere such that the report of small-arms, and even artillery, was heard but a short distance. Although later in the morning, six pieces of artillery on the Hernando road fired about thirty rounds each, the report was not heard at General Washburn's or my headquarters. The parties sent into the city were led by officers and others well acquainted with the city. They rode through the picket-line and camps capturing and killing what they could as they went, but making no halt until they reached those points in the city. They passed through the Seventh Wisconsin Battery camp, killing 1 officer and several men and capturing some, but without disturbing the guns or ammunition, and these same guns were afterward turned upon them. The principal depredations were committed at General Washburn's headquarters and the Gayoso House, where they expected to find General Hurlbut, and at the Eclipse stable on Main street, where they took quite a number of horses.

I have the honor to forward herewith the reports of subordinate commanders, showing the part taken by their respective commands, to which reference is respectfully made.

Appended is a consolidated statement of casualties, showing a total loss of officers—killed, 1; wounded, 6; missing, 4; total 11. Enlisted men—killed, 14; wounded, 59; missing (supposed to be prisoners), 112; total, 185. Total, 196.

My thanks are due to the officers of my staff; to General Dustan, commanding the militia; to Colonel Moore, Twenty-first Missouri, who volunteered his services, and to the officers and men of my command generally, for their prompt and efficient services.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. P. BUCKLAND,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. W. H. MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dist. of West Tennessee.

No. 4.

Report of Col. George B. Hoge, One hundred and thirteenth Illinois Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS,
Memphis, Tenn., August 22, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of my command of the part taken by them in the action of yesterday, the 21st instant:

Immediately after the alarm was given I ordered my entire command to assemble at the camp of the One hundred and twentieth Illinois Infantry, which is situated at the junction of Poplar and Alabama streets, supposing that the enemy would return that way. As soon as Battery G, Second Missouri Artillery, came up I placed a section so as to command Poplar street, and also one on Alabama street to command it. I then picketed all the approachable roads, remaining there until I heard that the enemy were retiring on the Hernando road, when I at once moved my column in that direction. The force consisted at this time of detachments of the One hundred and eighth, One hundred and thirteenth, and One hundred and twentieth Regiments Illinois Infantry; Seventh and Eleventh Missouri Infantry; Fortieth Wisconsin Infantry; Company G, First Illinois Artillery, and Company G, Second Missouri Artillery, with four rifled guns, caliber 3.67. On my arrival on the Hernando road, near the camp of the Seventh Wisconsin Battery, I assumed command of all the forces in that vicinity, which consisted of numerous detachments—one section of Seventh Wisconsin Battery, Thirty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry, Forty-sixth Iowa Infantry, and One hundred and thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry. The detachments from various regiments were placed as a support to the section of the Seventh Wisconsin Battery and Company G, Second Missouri Artillery, on the right of the Hernando road. The One hundred and thirty-seventh Illinois were placed to support the section of Company G, Second Missouri Artillery, on the left of the Hernando road. The Thirty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry and Forty-sixth Iowa Infantry were about 400 yards on the right. Shortly after this the Fortieth Wisconsin Infantry came up. I then ordered the Forty-sixth Iowa Infantry to take a position about 200 yards in advance of the artillery, on the right of the road, and to throw out skirmishers, and the Thirty-ninth Wisconsin on a line with the Forty sixth Iowa, on the left of the road, with instruc-

tions to throw out skirmishers. I then sent a section of Company G, Second Missouri Artillery, under command of Captain Arthur, forward on the Hernando road, with the detachment of various regiments, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sidwell, One hundred and eighth Illinois Infantry, as a support, and the Fortieth Wisconsin Infantry forward as a reserve. While I was advancing I received an order from Brigadier-General Buckland in person to withdraw the troops, fearing that the enemy might get on our left. I then fell back about half a mile on the Hernando road and remained there until about 1 p. m., when I received orders to return to camp.

I have every reason to believe that the firing of Company G, Second Missouri Artillery, was very effective, and I consider them to be a very fine organization. All the troops behaved well. I did not see in a single instance anything like cowardice. All of my staff (including Lieutenant Dachsel, Company G, First Illinois Artillery, who was acting as aide) were with me during the entire engagement and rendered very effective service.

Below please find a list of casualties.*

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. HOGE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. A. G. TUTHER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Memphis.

No. 5.

Report of Col. John Wood, One hundred and thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry, of casualties in the Third Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS,
Memphis, Tenn., August 21, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report casualties in the Third Brigade as follows:†

Regiment.	Killed.		Wounded.		Prisoners.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
137th Illinois Infantry	.....	7	3	39	.....	.....
140th Illinois Infantry	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	74
Total	.....	7	3	40	1	74

Remarks.—Lieut. Col. T. K. Roach, slightly wounded; Capt. R. B. Robinson, slightly wounded; First Lieut. and Regimental Quartermaster Jonathan J. Smith, mortally wounded.

Very respectfully,

JOHN WOOD,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Captain TUTHER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Nominal list (omitted) shows 6 enlisted men wounded.
†Nominal list omitted.

No. 6.

Report of Col. Edwin L. Buttrick, Thirty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry, commanding Fourth Brigade.

HDQRS. FOURTH BRIGADE, DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS,
Memphis, Tenn., August 21, 1864.

GENERAL: This morning at about 4 o'clock our pickets were surprised by a force of rebel cavalry under General Forrest. They dashed through the lines, down the Hernando road, and through the camp of the Seventh Wisconsin Battery to the city. Receiving information that there were 2,000 men held in reserve, I directed the Thirty-ninth and Forty-first Wisconsin Infantry to form in line of battle on the right about half a mile from the camp of these headquarters, when Colonel Hoge, who was my ranking officer, assumed command, who was afterward relieved by Colonel Moore by your order, who ordered the Thirty-ninth and Forty-first Wisconsin Infantry, of my brigade, to form in line of battle on the Hernando road. The Forty-first Wisconsin afterward moved to Vance street, to support the Sixth Missouri Battery,* and remained in that position until 1 p. m., when we returned to camp and strengthened our pickets, agreeably to orders received from you.

The following are the casualties reported from my command: Thirty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry, 3 enlisted men killed, 7 enlisted men missing; Forty-first Wisconsin Infantry, 2 enlisted men wounded; Seventh Wisconsin Battery, 3 enlisted men killed, 2 wounded mortally; 1 commissioned officer wounded severely; 2 commissioned officers prisoners of war. As enlisted men are continually escaping and returning, it is impossible at this time to make a return. Horses lost, 63; mules, 17. No commissioned officers left. Total, 6 enlisted men killed, 1 commissioned officer and 4 enlisted men wounded, and 2 commissioned officers and 7 enlisted men missing, prisoners of war.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. L. BUTTRICK,
Colonel, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. R. P. BUCKLAND.

No. 7.

Report of Sergt. Horatio M. Price, Seventh Wisconsin Battery.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH WISCONSIN BATTERY,
Memphis, Tenn., August 24, 1864.

CAPTAIN: The casualties, August 21, of Battery No 7 were:† Killed—enlisted men, 3. Wounded—officers, 1 (junior First Lieut. William E. Hearsey, severely); enlisted men, 1; total, 2. Prisoners—officers, 2 (senior First Lieut. Arthur B. Wheelock and senior Second Lieut. James H. Bridgeman); enlisted men, 7; total, 9. Died of wounds—enlisted men, 1. Total killed, wounded, and prisoners, 15. Artillery horses captured, 64. Mules captured, 17.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORATIO M. PRICE,
Sergeant, Commanding Seventh Wisconsin Battery.

Capt. A. G. TUTHER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Battery G, Second Missouri Artillery.
† Nominal list omitted.

No. 8.

Report of Capt. Charles R. Riggs, Sixty-first U. S. Colored Infantry, First Brigade Colored Troops.

HDQRS. DETACH. SIXTY-FIRST U. S. COLORED INFTY.,
Camp near Memphis, Tenn., August 23, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the attack made on the camp and detachment of the Sixty-first U. S. Colored Infantry at about 4 a. m. on the 21st day of August, 1864:

The detachment consisted of 5 officers and 200 enlisted men, of which only one-third were fit for duty. Five minutes from the time the discharging of arms was heard the rebels were in our camp; consequently, there was no chance, although attempts were made, to rally what few men I had. The officers and men were scattered. Many of them had arms and fought desperately on their own account, but after a short and stubborn resistance were compelled to give way to more than ten times their number. One desperate deed of daring deserves especially to be mentioned. First Sergt. Benjamin F. Thacker, who was detailed as recruiting officer of Company I, Second U. S. Colored Artillery (Light), and Lieut. B. Halley, both of Company K, Sixty-first U. S. Colored Infantry, succeeded in getting around to said battery, and while the rebel column was abreast of it, and one company filing around the north end of the picket-line to get the horses, and within six rods of the guns, they brought a gun into position, charged it with canister, and discharged it, mortally wounding one of General Forrest's escort, and throwing the enemy into great confusion. Sergt. B. F. Thacker fought through the entire engagement, and fell seriously wounded on College avenue. Col. F. A. Kendrick, here under orders, immediately proceeded to the front, and was engaged rallying stragglers, and hurrying with them to the field of action. He was wounded in the head by a minie-ball, the shock being so great as to throw him off his horse, severely injuring him.

The following is the list of casualties in this command:*

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES R. RIGGS,
Captain, Commanding Detachment.

Major DENSMORE,
Comdg. Detachment First Brigade, U. S. Colored Troops.

No. 9.

Report of Lieut. Col. William B. Bell, Eighth Iowa Infantry (unassigned).

HDQRS. EIGHTH IOWA INFANTRY VET. VOLUNTEERS,
Memphis, Tenn., August 24, 1864.

In compliance with instructions from headquarters District of Memphis, I have the honor to report the part taken by my command in the action of August 21.

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* Nominal list (omitted) shows 3 enlisted men killed, 1 commissioned officer and 7 enlisted men wounded, and 5 enlisted men missing.

When the first alarm was given by the enemy firing on the streets, my command turned out promptly from their several barracks throughout the city and skirmished with the enemy wherever they could find him, killing and wounding several and taking 6 prisoners. Lieut. D. Stearnes, with the headquarters guard, numbering twenty men, attacked a force of the enemy who were attempting to release the prisoners in Irving Block, and, in connection with the prison guard, drove them off. A few minutes afterward I arrived at my headquarters. Adjutant Campbell had already ordered Company C and the headquarters guard to report at regimental headquarters. In compliance with General Buckland's order, I pursued the enemy with the headquarters guard, commanded by Lieutenant Stearnes, and Company C, commanded by Lieutenant Boyer, leaving Major Stubbs and Adjutant Campbell to assemble the balance of the regiment. Crossing Beale street I was joined by Company F, commanded by Lieutenant Irwin, which increased my commanded to seventy men. With this force I pushed briskly forward after the enemy, who were retiring on the Hernando road. On arriving at the mouth of a lane, I sent forward a line of skirmishers, under Lieutenant Stearnes, and advanced in line of battle for some distance, when the skirmishers were driven in. Sergeant Ostrander and Privates A. M. Walling, Charles Smith, I. E. Newman, and Perry Clark watched their opportunity and fired a volley on the flank of the enemy, killing the rebel Captain Tundy, and wounding several others; then by making a circuit safely joined the command. At this time General Dustan came up and assigned to my command fifty of the One hundred and thirteenth Illinois Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Chatfield. I then moved forward some distance, halted and formed line of battle. Believing that the enemy's force was not much superior to my own, I then advanced in line of battle through the orchard on the left side of the road and into the woods a short distance beyond, when we met the enemy, and the firing commenced on both sides about the same time. A brisk, spirited, and severe engagement ensued. I soon found that the enemy's force greatly outnumbered mine, and as I had not seen any of our forces up to this time, except one company of cavalry, I sent an officer to Major Stubbs with orders to bring up the balance of the regiment. I held this position for some time, but owing to the fog and the nature of the ground I was compelled to fall back some distance to prevent being flanked. I succeeded in gaining a position some 500 yards in the rear, where I could better watch the movements of the enemy, with a loss of several wounded, among them Lieutenant Irwin, mortally. After remaining here some time, and having sent twice for the remainder of the regiment without receiving any reply, I started back myself, leaving Captain Geddes in command. I had not gone far when I met Adjutant Campbell, who reported about 400 men from the provisional encampment to me, with orders from General Washburn to fall back. I formed these troops on the right of a line of battle, which had by this time been formed. I then ordered my former command back, and formed them on the right of the men from the provisional encampment. I then reported to General Buckland for orders, and was ordered to report to Colonel Moore, Twenty-first Missouri, who ordered me to remain where I then was. Soon after I received an order from General Buckland to report my command at his headquarters in the city.

During the engagement the troops under my command, one and all, behaved gallantly. Captain Geddes, who is on detached service, joined my command at the first, and throughout the engagement did good service. Captain Rombauer, First Illinois Artillery, tendered me his

services, and, being mounted, rendered me valuable service. By the death of Lieutenant Irwin, who fell bravely leading his company, the regiment loses a good soldier, a pleasant companion and excellent man.

Annexed is a full list of casualties.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM B. BELL,
Lieut. Col. Eighth Iowa Infantry Vet. Vols., Comdg. Regt.

Capt. A. G. TUTHER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 10.

Report of Lieut. Ruthven W. Pike, Fourth Illinois Cavalry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, of casualties in the Cavalry Corps, District of West Tennessee.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, DIST. OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., August 24, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the following casualties in the Cavalry Corps, District of West Tennessee, occasioned by the recent attack of General Forrest on this city:

Regiment.	Killed.		Wounded.		Prisoners.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
3d Illinois Cavalry	.....	3	.....	3	a2	26
6th Illinois Cavalry	.....	3	b1	5	c1	1
7th Illinois Cavalry	.....	d2	.....	d8	.....	.....
4th Iowa Cavalry	.....	.....	e1	1	.....	.....
Total	.....	8	2	17	3	27

a Maj. James O'Connor and Lieutenant Duncan. b Col. M. H. Starr. c Lieut. T. W. H. Miller. d Unofficial. e Lieut. L. P. Baker.

Aggregate killed, wounded, and prisoners, 57.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. PIKE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Maj. W. H. MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of West Tennessee.

No. 11.

Report of Lieut. Col. George Duffield, Third Iowa Cavalry, Second Brigade, Second Divison.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,
CAVALRY CORPS, DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., August 23, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: On 21st August, at 11.30 a. m., being ordered by Colonel Winslow, commanding Second Division, Cavalry Corps, to imme-

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 commissioned officer killed, 2 commissioned officers and 10 enlisted men wounded, and 1 commissioned officer and 24 enlisted men missing in Eighth Iowa; also 2 enlisted men wounded in One hundred and thirteenth Illinois Infantry.

diately collect all the cavalry I could and pursue the enemy, supposed to be retreating on Hernando road, I immediately moved on to Hernando road and collected all the detachments of cavalry available from the different roads on which they had been sent, amounting to 650 men. Moved out on the Hernando road until near Nonconnah Creek, where the column was halted and delayed by a flag-of-truce party then in conference with the enemy; was ordered to fall back within the picket-lines, and there remained until the flag-of-truce party returned, and was then ordered to pursue. This caused a delay until between 4 and 5 p. m. I here received notice that rations and forage would be forwarded, the men or horses having had nothing to eat for near twenty-four hours. I moved forward on Hernando road until near dark, when I received a dispatch from headquarters district, ordering me to "withdraw my force from sight of enemy," and stating that "forage and rations would be forwarded at once." This determined me to halt and await the rations, and resume the pursuit as soon as the moon arose, supposing by this time my men and animals would be fed. About 11 p. m. Lieutenant-Colonel Hepburn passed with flag of truce, and informed me that rations and forage for my men and horses were not coming forward, but had been sent back, and would not come forward to me unless I sent back an escort. I immediately sent back an escort, with instructions to bring up the rations and forage at once, expecting to find them at the picket-lines; instead, the party had to proceed six miles farther to camp and found the wagons unloaded. I remained here until 7 a. m. August 22, and determined to move forward without either. Just as I was starting I was informed that 500 rations and a load of forage were on the road. I ordered these to follow me, and after proceeding five miles halted and awaited the arrival of the rations and forage, and fed the men and horses, there being about one meal for the men and one feed for the horses. I then pushed forward to Hernando, arriving there between 1 and 2 o'clock, finding no enemy, excepting some scouts who had been seen in our front frequently in the morning and forenoon. I there learned that the rebel force had commenced crossing the Coldwater, on the Panola road, the evening before, and that the rear guard, one regiment, with General Forrest in person, had left at 9 a. m., proceeding on the same road. Their men had had no subsistence for days and were being hurried back where supplies could be obtained. From all the information I could obtain I am of opinion that their column of attack that moved on Memphis on the morning of the 21st of August numbered about 2,500 men. I think not more. The country being worse than destitute of subsistence for men, and hearing nothing of rations being forwarded, I determined to return from this point; moved back about midway between Hernando and Memphis, halted, fed the horses, and remained until near daylight this morning, and moved back to camp.

The detachments composing the command were from the Third Iowa Cavalry, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, Tenth Missouri Cavalry, and Seventh Illinois Cavalry.

I have to regret the circumstances which rendered the attempted pursuit so barren of results.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. DUFFIELD,

Lieut. Col. Third Iowa Cavalry, Comdg. Detachments Cavalry.

Lieut. C. H. TOWNSEND,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Dist. of West Tennessee.

No. 12.

Report of Capt. Shuler S. Vrooman, Third Illinois Cavalry.

HDQRS. THIRD ILLINOIS VETERAN VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Memphis, Tenn., August 23, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by a detachment of the Third Illinois Volunteer Cavalry in the engagement of August 21, 1864:

The regiment was taken by surprise in camp about 4 a. m., a portion of the men being disarmed, being under orders to go to Illinois to be mustered out of service. Those that were armed and those who could procure arms fought the enemy after they had possession of our camp for at least thirty minutes, then fell back to the State College, which point, with the assistance of detachments of the One hundred and thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry and Sixth Illinois Cavalry, was held during the entire engagement.

The following is the list of casualties of the detachment: Killed, 1 non-commissioned officer, 2 privates; wounded, 1 non-commissioned officer, 2 privates; taken prisoners, Maj. James H. O'Connor, Lieut. John Duncan, 2 non-commissioned officers, 24 privates. Total—killed, 3 enlisted men; wounded, 3 enlisted men; prisoners, 2 commissioned officers, 26 enlisted men.

I would state in explanation for not making the report sooner that I did not come in command until yesterday afternoon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. S. VROOMAN,
Captain, Third Illinois Vet. Vol. Cavalry, Comdg. Regiment.

Lieut. R. W. PIKE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 13.

Report of Brig. Gen. Charles W. Dustan, commanding Tennessee Enrolled Militia.

HDQRS. 1ST BRIG. ENROLLED MILITIA, DIST. OF MEMPHIS,
Memphis, Tenn., August 25, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders from district headquarters I have the honor to submit the following report of the action of this command during the rebel cavalry raid into this city on Sunday last:

I was awakened by Colonel Starr, Sixth Illinois Cavalry, at the instant of the entrance of the rebels, and at the earliest possible moment repaired to the armory of the Second Regiment Enrolled Militia, where, by direction of Brigadier-General Buckland, whom I found at that point, I caused the gun used as a signal of alarm for the militia to be fired. This firing alarmed the raiders and, I am informed, greatly hastened their withdrawal. Still under direction of the general commanding district, I moved in charge of some sixty men of the One hundred and thirteenth Illinois Regiment (guard at the Irving Military Prison) and some eighteen or twenty men detached from the command, militia, &c., in the direction of the picket-line on Hernando road, in pursuit of the enemy, who were beating a hasty retreat from the dan-

gerous locality to which they had penetrated. Finding Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, of the Eighth Iowa Infantry, at the lines and engaged with the enemy I turned over the men I had been conducting to him and returned at once to the armories of the militia. I found the men assembled in unexpectedly large numbers and in excellent spirits. The First Regiment Enrolled Militia was moved out on the Hernando road and held in reserve of the regular forces then fighting. The Second and Third Regiments were placed, by companies, guarding the bridges on Gayoso Bayou from Monroe street north to the Mississippi River. At noon the enemy had disappeared and my command was dismissed.

Here, captain, I desire to call the attention of the general commanding to the prompt manner in which this organization responded to the call for duty upon this as well as the two subsequent calls, their ranks being more numerous in each call. The earnestness of purpose and gallant bearing with which each officer and soldier hastened to his post is a guaranty that when the time comes the 2,000 stout hearts and strong arms of the members of the First Brigade of Enrolled Militia of the District of Memphis will do their entire duty in the defense of the post.

It is proper before closing this report to state my obligations to the members of my staff for their promptness and activity in conveying orders and the performance of their other duties.

I have the honor to be, captain, your obedient servant,

C. W. DUSTAN,
Brig. Gen., Comdg. Enrolled Militia, Dist. of Memphis.

Capt. ALFRED G. TUTHER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Memphis.

No. 14.

Report of John E. Randle, Chief of Fire Department.

MEMPHIS, *August 24, 1864.*

The following is a correct report of the depredations committed by the Confederate forces during their recent raid in Memphis, on Sunday morning last, in the fire department:

Patrick Roach, a member of steam fire company No. 2, was murdered while on duty at the engine house. He was a good and efficient member, and leaves an aged mother and sister, who were entirely dependent upon him for support.

John Thompson, a member of the same company, and while on duty at the engine house, was made prisoner and carried off by the rebels.

List of property taken off by the rebels: One horse mule, valued at $500; 1 captain's trumpet, $30; 2 firemen's belts, $20; 1 saddle, $25; 1 new black cloth coat, $35; 2 black felt hats, $24; 2 oil-cloth coats, $15; 1 pair leggings, $5. Grand total, $654.

Respectfully submitted by

JOHN E. RANDLE,
Chief of Fire Department.

J. P. FOSTER,
Chief of Police.

No. 15.

Report of Maj. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest, C. S. Army, commanding Forrest's cavalry.

MOBILE, ALA., *August 22, 1864.*
(Received 23d.)

The following dispatch received from General Forrest:

HERNANDO, *August 21, 1864.*

I attacked Memphis 4 o'clock this morning, driving enemy to his fortifications. We killed and captured 400, capturing their entire camp, with about 300 horses and mules. Washburn and staff escaped by darkness of morning, leaving his clothes behind. My loss, 20 killed and wounded.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

ADDENDA.

Return of casualties in the detachments of Bell's and Neely's brigades, Chalmers' cavalry division, Forrest's cavalry, at Memphis, Tenn., August 21, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
2d Missouri	.....	5	2	11	18
18th Mississippi Battalion	.....	1	.....	1	2
12th Tennessee	.....	1	1	6	8
14th Tennessee	.....	2	.....	2	4
15th Tennessee	.....	.....	1	2	3
Total	.....	9	4	22	35

AUGUST 21–23, 1864.—Skirmishes at Rogersville (21st) and Blue Springs (23d), and pursuit of Confederates to Greeneville, Tenn.

Report of Brig. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Greeneville, Tenn., August 24, 1864.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the troops under my command since my last report, made to you at Strawberry Plains on the 18th of August:

I rested at Strawberry Plains, the first day spent in camp since leaving Gallatin.

On the 19th instant we marched to Mossy Creek, where we arrived late in the afternoon, when I learned that there was a party of some 400 rebels at Morristown. I determined to surround them, and, if possible, capture them. Accordingly, I ordered the Ninth Regiment of Tennessee Cavalry, under Colonel Brownlow, to proceed on the road toward the Bend of Chucky, and thence by a cross-road to come up in the enemy's rear. At 2 o'clock that night I marched with the remainder of

the troops by the Knoxville road to Morristown. Both forces arrived at Morristown just after daylight, and ascertained that no rebel force had been there. Encamped at Morristown for the remainder of the day, and in the afternoon was joined by a battalion of cavalry, which had been sent out from Strawberry Plains to go up the north side of Holston River, by Rutledge and Bean's Station. On the arrival of this battalion I detached Lieutenant-Colonel Ingerton, Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, with a battalion of that regiment, to attack a force of rebels at Rogersville, with orders to join me the following night near Bull's Gap.

On the 21st marched to Lick Creek. Soon after my arrival there Lieutenant-Colonel Ingerton came in from Rogersville, at which place he had surprised the enemy at daylight that morning, killing 23, and bringing with him 35, and Joseph B. Heiskell, member of the rebel Congress. On his entrance to Rogersville the enemy, though superior in number to him, fled toward Kingsport. Late that night I received a dispatch from General Tillson, informing me that Wheeler's command was marching by way of Maryville to Dandridge. I determined to turn back and attack his forces in detail as they crossed the river. The 22d I returned as far as Russellville. Sent scouts in every direction, but was unable to learn anything definite of the enemy, nor were the authorities at Knoxville able to give me any information in regard to the enemy's movements. I therefore determined to turn back and attack the force which I knew to be between me and Greeneville. We left camp at 6.30 a. m. on the 23d; a small force of the enemy was met at Bull's Gap, which fled upon our approach. At Blue Springs we came upon the enemy's pickets, and two miles farther on we found their force occupying a strong position on a ridge to the south of the Greeneville road. The Tenth Michigan Cavalry were ordered to dismount and move forward. After ascertaining the position of the enemy two pieces of artillery were placed in position. Soon after the enemy endeavored to charge one of them, but were driven back by the Tenth Michigan Cavalry. I then directed Colonel Miller to take two companies of the Ninth Tennessee Cavalry and to turn the enemy's left flank, which he did most successfully, a by-road having been pointed out to him by a small boy, William Brown; though but a mere child afterward accompanied him throughout the fight. No sooner did the enemy perceive that Miller was getting in their rear than they began retreat. I then ordered Colonel Brownlow, with five companies, to charge them in front. Then began a running fight, which was closed by night two miles beyond Greeneville, the enemy halting and endeavoring several times to reform. Their horses were fresh, while ours had been moving constantly for twenty days, and had marched eighteen miles that day before the fight began. I afterward understood that the enemy did not halt until they arrived at Jonesborough. Our troops all behaved well. The Tenth Michigan, under Lieutenant-Colonel Trowbridge, was first engaged with the enemy and behaved well. The seven companies of the Ninth Tennessee Cavalry, under Lieut. Col. John Brownlow, charged the enemy gallantly. Company A, Tenth Tennessee Cavalry, under Captains Kerner and Hambright, fought with the Michigan troops on foot until the enemy gave away. They then mounted and charged most gallantly, led by Captain Kerner. That gallant officer fell wounded, as it is feared, mortally, cheering his men on. His conduct on that day was the admiration of all. I beg to call your attention to the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Patterson, commanding Battery E, First [Tennessee] Artillery, Lieutenant Regan, of the Tenth Tennessee Infantry, serving in the same battery.

After turning the enemy's position Col. John K. Miller led the pursuit, and drove the enemy from every position they attempted to hold, from where they were first engaged to Greeneville. His gallant conduct merits your particular approbation. To Col. James W. Scully, Lieutenants French, Miller, and Mount, acting aides-de-camp, I am indebted for much valuable assistance in transmitting orders. Lieutenant Lynn, Tenth Tennessee Infantry, my provost-marshal, was with me, but laying aside his staff duties, I believe it was conceded by all, he was foremost in the charge until we entered Greeneville, when he was at least 100 yards in the advance of any other man in the command, and where he shot a rebel soldier named McDowell in front of his father's house. The enemy's loss in this fight was 57 killed. Our loss 28 wounded (2 since dead), none killed and none captured. On the morning of the 23d I had detached Lieutenant-Colonel Ingerton, with the Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, to go to Rogersville to break up the enemy's force which I learned had assembled there. This afternoon he arrived at this place (Greeneville), having attacked the enemy at Rogersville, killed 13, captured 24, making the enemy's total loss in the two days 70 killed. I beg to call your attention to Lieutenant-Colonel Ingerton's gallantry in the two attacks he has made on Rogersville.

The force which I met yesterday this side of Blue Springs was Morgan's old brigade, Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, and Tenth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, under Colonel Giltner, which was re-enforced during the fight by General Vaughn with Bradford's Thirty-second [Thirty-ninth] Tennessee Mounted Infantry, numbering probably 800 men. The Ninth and Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry are improving rapidly, and require but little more experience to make them excellent soldiers. Colonels Brownlow and Ingerton use every endeavor to instruct their men.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALVAN C. GILLEM.

Governor ANDREW JOHNSON,
Nashville, Tenn.

ADDENDA.

Memorandum of march from Gallatin, Tenn., to Strawberry Plains, August 4–18, 1864.

My command marched from Gallatin, Tenn., August 4, 1864, and encamped that night at Cole's Ferry, on the south side of Cumberland River.

August 5.—Passed through Lebanon and encamped four miles beyond on the Gordonsville or Trousdale's Ferry road.

August 6.—Crossed Caney Fork at Trousdale's Ferry and encamped on the east bank of the river.

August 7.—Encamped at Allison's, on the Sparta road.

August 8.—Encamped at Mattock's, eight miles north of Sparta.

August 9.—Passed through Sparta and encamped at the foot of the Cumberland Mountain on the Crossville road.

August 10.—Remained in camp shoeing horses and collecting forage for the march across the mountain.

August 11.—Encamped on Caney Fork, eighteen miles east of Sparta.

August 12.—Passing through Crossville, encamped on Daddy's Creek.

August 13.—Encamped at foot of the mountain at Kimbrough's, Belleville.

August 14.—Crossing Clinch River four miles above Kingston, passed through that town and encamped four miles out on Knoxville road.

August 15.—Encamped at Campbell's Station, sixteen miles west of Knoxville.

August 16.—Passed through Knoxville and encamped three miles out on road to Strawberry Plains.

August 17.—Marched to Strawberry Plains.

August 18.—Remained in camp at the Plains.

Distance from Gallatin to Strawberry Plains, as marched, 218 miles.

[Indorsement.]

This memorandum is intended merely to indicate the line of march from Gallatin to Strawberry Plains. My report dated August 24, at Greeneville, gives line of march after that time.

ALVAN C. GILLEM,
Brigadier-General.

AUGUST 22, 1864.—Skirmishes at Canton and Roaring Spring, Ky.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Edward H. Hobson, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, First Division, District of Kentucky.

SMITHLAND, *August 23, 1864.*

I have received the following dispatch, with the request that I send you a copy:

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
In Field, Canton, Ky., August 22, 1864.

Brigadier-General EWING,
Louisville, Ky.:

Rebels were pursued to this point. Colonel Johnson, Fifty-second Kentucky, attacked their rear this morning at daylight; killed 15; captured 50 prisoners, 100 horses and mules. About 300 succeeded in crossing the river. Colonels True and Burge are pursuing some down north bank of Cumberland River. My forces are picking them up as they pursue. Col. A. R. Johnson lost both eyes; he may recover from his wounds. Colonel Starling's regiment, scouting country in vicinity of Princeton, are capturing some prisoners.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Very respectfully,

JOHN H. PECK,
Major, Commanding Post.

Brigadier-General PAINE.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., *August 23, 1864.*

I drove Adam Johnson's force from Webster County, on Cumberland River. Col. Sam. Johnson fought them at that place; killed 15, captured 50 and quite a number of horses and mules. Colonels True and Johnson were in pursuit of rebels under Sypert; fought him at Roaring Spring. True is now on their track; last report says they were having a running fight. The expedition has been successful in driving the rebels from the State, besides capturing and killing quite a number of men, mules, horses, and arms.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Brigadier-General EWING,
Louisville, Ky.

AUGUST 29-SEPTEMBER 4, 1864.—Operations in East Tennessee, including skirmishes (September 4) at Park's Gap and at Greeneville, and death of Brig. Gen. John H. Morgan, C. S. Army.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Brig. Gen. John Echols, C. S. Army.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Bull's Gap, Tenn., September 8, 1864.

His Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON,
Military Governor of Tennessee:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith report of the action of the forces under my command from the 29th ultimo to the 4th instant, inclusive.

I am, Governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ALVAN C. GILLEM,
Adjutant-General Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Bull's Gap, Tenn., September 5, 1864.

I have the honor to state herewith the operations of the forces under my command from the 29th ultimo to the 4th instant, inclusive.

After the fight at Blue Springs the enemy's forces retreated beyond the Watauga River at Carter's Station. The next day I received information from the most reliable sources, through General Tillson, that General Wheeler's forces were crossing the French Broad both above and below its junction with the Holston, and the various brigades were separated from each other. After consultation I determined to turn back, and endeavor to attack Wheeler's forces in their scattered condition. On the 25th I marched from Greeneville to Rogersville, but owing to the heavy rains which occurred in the afternoon of that day, I was unable to get all my train over the Holston on that day. On the morning of the 26th, the river having fallen sufficiently, I finished crossing my train and moved down the north side of the Holston River. On the 28th my advance entered Rutledge, and I ascertained that the enemy's rear had left Blain's Cross-Roads, eighteen miles in my advance, at 10 o'clock the day previous and was rapidly moving in the direction of Kingston by way of Lee's Ford, on the Clinch River. It was now perfectly evident that I would be unable to overtake the enemy before they crossed the mountains into Middle Tennessee, which Your Excellency will remember I predicted they would do in a dispatch sent you from Bull's Gap on the 23d of August. I therefore determined to pursue no farther but to return and resume operations against the forces of General John H. Morgan, commanding the rebel Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee. On the 29th of August I marched from Bean's Station to Cobb's Ford, on the Holston River. The next day I crossed the river and encamped near Russellville. The reduced condition of the horses, and their being unshod, rendered it necessary for me to move slowly, as I had already marched more than 300 miles, and the destruction of the railroad in my rear by Wheeler

rendered it impossible to obtain supplies from Knoxville. Knowing that a rebel brigade occupied Bull's Gap on the morning of the 30th, on that evening after my arrival at Russellville I sent a reconnoitering party, under Captain Wilcox, of the Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, to obtain information of their whereabouts. On his arrival near the gap he ascertained that the enemy had fallen back so soon as they had ascertained that I was crossing the river. Captain Wilcox determined to hold the gap until he could send back for orders. On entering the gap, at about 10 p. m., he was met by a party of about 100 of the enemy, who were also out reconnoitering. He charged them and drove them back, holding the gap until I arrived with the remainder of the command at daylight. The condition of the animals belonging to the command rendered it absolutely necessary they should be rested and shod before moving farther, and I accordingly determined to remain here and refit. I sent the proper staff officers for supplies to Knoxville.

Nothing occurred of importance until the evening of the 3d instant, when I obtained information that General Morgan was concentrating all his forces to dislodge me from this position, and that his advance, consisting of Vaughn's brigade, had passed through Greeneville at 1 p. m. of that day, and encamped at Park's Gap, two miles this side of Greeneville. I knew that Smith's brigade was encamped near Carter's Station, on the Babb's Mill road, at 12 m. of the same day. I immediately resolved not to wait for him but to endeavor to surprise and attack his forces in detail before they could be concentrated. Lieutenant-Colonel Ingerton, commanding Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, was ordered to march at 10 o'clock that night by way of the Arnet road to within one mile of Greeneville, there cross to the Knoxville road and place himself in rear of the enemy. At 12 o'clock I marched with the Tenth Michigan and Ninth Tennessee Cavalry, and one section of Patterson's battery, to attack the enemy in front at daylight. The night was one of the darkest and stormiest I ever witnessed, the rain poured down in torrents, and had it not been for the vivid and almost constant lightning it would have been impossible to have continued our march. At 6 o'clock we came upon the enemy's vedettes, who were shot. The next set were found asleep. Pushing forward rapidly we came upon the enemy at Park's Gap, who stubbornly resisted the advance of the Tenth Michigan Cavalry, who were fighting dismounted. After a few rounds from the artillery they gave way and retreated toward Greeneville, closely pressed by the Tenth Michigan and Ninth Tennessee Cavalry. They soon found their retreat in that direction cut off by Lieutenant-Colonel Ingerton, with the Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, and most of them would probably have been captured had it not been for the inconsiderate conduct of a lieutenant in ordering them to be fired upon before they were completely surrounded by Ingerton. After discovering our troops in their rear they broke and fled toward Greeneville in the greatest confusion, closely pursued by the entire command. The pursuit was kept up seven miles beyond Greeneville. The jaded and unshod condition of the horses rendered it impossible to overtake the fresh horses of the fleeing enemy. Upon Lieutenant-Colonel Ingerton's arrival near Greeneville he learned that General Morgan and his staff, who had arrived the previous evening, had headquarters at Mrs. Williams' in town. Colonel Ingerton detached a squadron, under Captain Wilcox, of the Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, to surround the house and capture General Morgan, with his staff and escort, who were unaware of the presence of the Federal troops until awakened by the report of their own artillery, which was situated on College Hill, and

opened upon Captain Wilcox's squadron as soon as they made their appearance in the street. General Morgan's headquarters were surrounded and he was shot by Private Andrew Campbell, of Company G, Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, while he was endeavoring to make his escape and join his command. His staff, with a single exception, was captured. Vaughn's brigade on arriving at the position held by the artillery endeavored to reform, but a few discharges from our dismounted cavalry soon caused them to resume their flight, leaving behind them one piece of artillery and two caissons, with their horses and equipments. The enemy's loss in killed will exceed 75; 106 prisoners have been sent to the rear; several others were left in Greeneville, too badly wounded to be removed. Our loss, 9 wounded (1 mortally), none killed, and no prisoners. All of General Morgan's papers fell into my hands, and showed his force to have been from 1,800 to 2,000 men, including Morgan's old brigade. His forces were divided into three brigades, under Generals Vaughn and Giltner, and Colonel Smith. Owing to the surprise and their scattered condition they probably at no one time had as many men in action as I had.

Where all behaved so well, it may seem invidious to mention any one in particular, but I feel that it would be great injustice not to call your particular attention to the almost reckless gallantry of Col. John K. Miller, who was always in the thickest of the fight, inspiring his men by his own example to acts of gallantry. Lieutenant-Colonel Ingerton deserves great credit for the prompt and efficient manner in which he executed the movement to the enemy's rear. Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow, commanding the Ninth Tennessee Cavalry, and Major Newell, commanding the Tenth Michigan Cavalry, executed all my orders with great promptness and efficiency, and aided much in carrying out my plans. I beg leave to call your attention to the uniform good conduct of Lieutenant Patterson, commanding Battery E, First Tennessee Artillery, and Lieutenant Regan, of the Tenth Tennessee Infantry, who commanded the section of the battery with me in the fight yesterday. Lieutenants French and Lynn, of my staff, rendered great assistance in carrying orders and placing troops. Lieutenant Miller, acting aide-de-camp, was, I regret to say, too seriously injured, by riding off a bridge in the dark, to participate in the action.

The enemy having fled in such confusion it was impossible for me to overtake him. The condition of my horses rendered it necessary that they should be shod and rest a few days, and the railroad communication having been opened to this place, I determined to return here, which I did yesterday evening about 9 o'clock, having marched fifty miles from 12 o'clock of the night previous. I shall remain here for a few days, and again advance upon the enemy.

I am, Governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALVAN C. GILLEM,
Adjutant-General Tennessee.

BULL'S GAP, TENN., *September 8, 1864.*

Accounts last night locate the enemy at Jonesborough. I will be detained at this place a couple of days longer, when I hope to forward you a favorable account of future operations. By reference to my journal I find I have marched since leaving Nashville 405 miles.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALVAN C. GILLEM,
Adjutant-General Tennessee.

Governor JOHNSON,
Nashville, Tenn.

No. 2.

Report of Brig. Gen. John Echols, C. S. Army.

CARTER'S STATION, EAST TENN., *September 5, 1864.*

GENERAL: I was brought to this place by a dispatch received last night that the troops of General Morgan had been surprised at Greeneville, East Tenn., on the morning of the 4th instant, and that he had been killed or captured. No official report of the affair has yet been made to me, though I am in possession of the principal facts connected therewith. Brigadier-General Morgan, with his command, had reached Greeneville the night previous, and he had established his headquarters at a private house therein. The enemy, in consequence of a failure on the part of some officers to have one of the roads leading into the town properly guarded and picketed, charged into the town soon after daylight and at once surrounded the house where General Morgan's headquarters were established, and, I regret exceedingly to say, killed him and captured all of his staff, with one exception, while they were endeavoring to escape. In the engagement which soon commenced between our troops and those of the enemy we lost some 25 or 30 men killed, wounded, and captured. The enemy very soon retired from the town in the direction of Bull's Gap, and our troops were withdrawn to the vicinity of Jonesborough. I have ordered them back to the line of the Watauga River, the strongest line which can be selected between Jonesborough and the Virginia line, in order that they may be stationary for a time, so that they may be organized properly and armed and equipped, which many of them have not been for some time past.

I will order a thorough investigation of the affair at Greeneville, in order to ascertain by whose neglect or misconduct the surprise occurred. I will write fully as to the condition of the department as soon as I return to department headquarters, which will be in a day or two.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. ECHOLS,
Brigadier-General, &c.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Bull's Gap, Tenn., September 5, 1864.

Capt. J. T. ROGERS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., late of General Morgan's Staff:

SIR: It has been stated that General John H. Morgan, late of the Confederate Army, was killed by our forces in Greeneville, Tenn., after he had surrendered, and in direct violation of the rules of war. You will confer a personal favor upon myself, and be doing an act of justice to this command, by stating what you know to be the facts connected with the killing of the general.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. C. FRENCH,
Lieut. and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., General Gillem's Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FORCES EAST TENNESSEE,
September 5, 1864.

Lieut. O. C. FRENCH,
Brigadier-General Gillem's Staff:

LIEUTENANT: In answer to your communication relative to the killing and surrender of the late General John H. Morgan I must say I know but little. I was with General M. when he left Mrs. Williams' house. He handed me one of his pistols, and said that he wished me to assist him in making his escape. I told him it was almost useless, as we were entirely surrounded. He replied, saying that we must do it if possible. We were concealed in a clump of bushes, when a soldier rode up to the fence, wearing a brown jeans jacket. We naturally supposing him a Confederate soldier, came out of the bushes, General M. stepping at the same time through the fence. The soldier demanded a surrender, much to our surprise. Captain Wilcox, of the Federal army, with some other soldiers, rode up. I, with Mr. Johnson, hastened toward him, looking back in the direction of General M., hearing cries, "kill him!" "kill him!" from every quarter except Captain W., who received my surrender very gentlemanly; but before I reached Captain W. I saw General M. throw up his hands exclaiming, "Oh God!" I saw nothing more of him until he was brought to the street dead. I am satisfied that Johnson and myself were both fired on after we surrendered, but by men so far from us that it must have been impossible for them to know that we were prisoners. I asked Captain Wilcox to leave a soldier with me after I had surrendered, for my own safety, which he did. We were possibly fired on from almost every direction, but from such a distance that I am almost satisfied that the men did it innocently. I, however, do not condemn them for firing on me after I had surrendered, under the circumstances. If General M. surrendered before he was shot I do not know it.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. T. ROGERS,
Capt. and A. A. A. and I. G., late General John H. Morgan's Staff.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1864.—Guerrilla raid on Owensborough, Ky.

Report of Lieut. Col. John C. Moon, One hundred and eighteenth U. S. Colored Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Owensborough, Ky., September 17, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the following facts: On the 2d day of the present month this town was visited by a band of guerrillas, who murdered 3 U. S. soldiers after they had surrendered, and 1 citizen who had once been an officer in the Federal army.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN C. MOON,
Lieut. Col. 118th U. S. Colored Infantry, Commanding Post.

Lieut. E. B. HARLAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1864.—Skirmishes at and near Union City, Tenn.

Report of Col. James N. McArthur, Fourth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.

COLUMBUS, KY., *September 3, 1864.*

I sent yesterday morning Lieutenant Murray, with seventy men of the Seventh Tennessee Cavalry, to Moscow, with orders to find the enemy and engage him, if possible. He was joined by Captain Berry with his command, and at Union City Lieutenant Murray came up with Captain Churchill and Colonel Dawson's command and dispersed them, killing 6 and capturing 11 men. At the same time Captain Berry was two miles west of Union City; he came upon Captain Campbell's command, killing 2 and capturing 1 wounded man, 1 Government horse, guns, pistols, &c. Campbell's command fired into Lieutenant Murray's detachment a few hours afterward from the brush. Lieutenant Murray just arrived. Our loss, in all, 1 horse. He reports a rebel force of 300 at McLemoresville, Tenn.

JAMES N. McARTHUR,
Col. Fourth U. S. Colored Artillery (Heavy), Commanding Post.

Capt. PHELPS PAINE,
Paducah, Ky.

SEPTEMBER 2–5, 1864.—Scout from Whiteside's, Tenn., to Sulphur Springs, Ga.

Report of Capt. Alexander T. Snodgrass, First Ohio Infantry.

CAMP FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Whiteside's, September 6, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of a scout under my command made in accordance with instructions received from you:

I left this post Friday p. m., September 2, with one commissioned officer, forty-seven enlisted men of First Ohio and twenty-one men of the company of home guards stationed here. I was instructed to proceed to a point sixteen miles south of Trenton and gain what information I could of any force of rebel cavalry that might be in that section of country. I was directed particularly to look after Captain Wetherspoon and his band. Ascertaining that a camp-meeting was in progress at Sulphur Springs, near the State line between Georgia and Alabama, I made my arrangements to be at that place on the following Sunday. In order to give no notice to any armed parties, I marched my command during the night-time, remaining concealed during the day, picketing the road to prevent any persons passing ahead of my command. In this manner I succeeded in reaching a thicket, within one mile and a half of where the meeting was held at Sulphur Springs, by daylight on Sunday morning without the knowledge of any persons but Union citizens. Along the route I got reliable information that the force of rebel cavalry under Captain Wetherspoon, which passed through that country a few days before, had gone to their headquarters at Carrington Bend, across Coosa River. This force numbers eighty men, well

mounted and tolerably armed. It is made up of deserters from rebel army, citizens, and a few regular cavalry of Tennessee and Alabama regiments. With the exception of ill-treating and robbing a few Union citizens, no damage was done by them. I also ascertained that Captain Davenport with his company of Dade County Home Guards were at Gadsden, where he makes his headquarters, and that six of his men were in the neighborhood of Sulphur Springs, visiting relatives and attending the camp-meeting. I proposed capturing or killing these men, giving the men in the command their choice if they met with them. While remaining concealed in the woods, about 9 a. m., James Longley, private, Company C, First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was sent back to a house 250 yards in rear in charge of a wagon load of citizens going to camp-meeting. I gave him particular instructions to return at once, which he failed to do, and was captured by four of this party of home guards. This was the first intimation they had we were near there. They came across from the main Gadsden road by a lane on their way to the meeting. After capturing Longley they left by same route, having their prisoner mounted behind one of them; fifteen minutes afterward, I was apprised of his capture, and about the same time was informed by a woman that they had passed her on the Gadsden road at full speed, having their prisoner with them. Having no way of pursuing, I waited some time longer before proceeding to the meeting. Had Longley behaved as a soldier should, he could have escaped before they reached the house or successfully defended himself. Without going into details, he acted the coward, and, as I am informed his reputation as a soldier is bad, the service loses but little in his loss. At 10 a. m. I divided my force into three squads and surrounded the meeting, but found none but citizens attending. The appearance of the soldiers at the meeting was the first intimation they had we were near. As the men who captured Longley were from that neighborhood and harbored by the citizens thereabouts, I concluded to arrest six of the most prominent citizens of rebel sympathies as hostages for Longley. I accordingly arrested Henry Smith, John Stewart, S. B. Austin, Benjamin F. Cooke, Levi Lowery, and Daniel Clark. The last named is the father of one of the men who captured Longley. Stewart and Austin have taken the oath of allegiance. None of them will deny that they sympathize with the rebel cause. Stewart and Lowery proposed to me that if I would release them on their parole of honor they would immediately start after the prisoner and return him, if possible, otherwise they were to report at Whiteside's. I agreed to the proposition and released them, giving them one week to report. I feel very confident the prisoner will be returned. The remaining citizens I brought to camp with me. I left Lieutenant Hawkins and thirteen men of the home guards to remain in that section of the country for a few days. Being all natives of the place, I did not give them any instructions.

The crops in the valley are better than ever before known, and all will have enough to subsist during the winter; in some instances, farmers will have corn to sell to the Government.

I returned to camp Monday, September 5, 1864.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, &c.,

A. T. SNODGRASS,
Captain Company I, First Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

COL. BASSETT LANGDON,
First Ohio Volunteers, Commanding Post Whiteside's.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1864.—Skirmish at Readyville, Tenn.

REPORTS.*

No. 1.—Col. Thomas J. Jordan, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry.
No. 2.—Col. George G. Dibrell, Thirteenth Tennessee (Confederate) Cavalry, commanding brigade, including engagement at Saltville, Va., October 2.

No. 1.

Report of Col. Thomas J. Jordan, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., September 6, 1864.

SIR: Agreeably to orders from General Van Cleve I proceeded with my command (the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, 550 men) at 1 a. m. on the McMinnville road in search of a rebel column commanded by Dibrell. At break of day I discovered the encampment of the enemy at Readyville, and at once made dispositions for attack, and the moment that it was sufficiently light I ordered Major Kimmel to charge the enemy with four companies, while Major Appel, with three companies, deployed as skirmishers, was ordered to strike the left flank of the enemy at the same moment that the saber charge under Major Kimmel should attack the right. Major Longsdorf supported Major Kimmel's charge with three companies. At fifteen minutes before 5 a. m. the charge was ordered, and the men went gallantly into action. The enemy were 1,800 strong, 1,200 of whom were armed, the remainder were recruits. In ten minutes the enemy were in confusion, and in an hour Dibrell's brigade was a mass of fugitives. The action began at Stone's River, at Readyville, and the flying enemy pursued to Woodbury, five miles.

We captured 130 prisoners, 200 horses, 200 saddles; also a large number of Enfield rifles, all of which I ordered to be destroyed, as I had no means of transporting them to a place of safety. The enemy lost 25 killed and about 100 wounded. My own loss was 1 man killed, 6 wounded, and 5 missing. I also lost 18 horses killed and disabled during the charge.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to Major Kimmel, Major Appel, and Major Longsdorf, for their gallantry in this action.

Amongst my wounded are Lieut. Thomas W. Jordan, Company H, very severely in two places; and Lieut. W. M. Potter, slightly through the right arm.

All my officers and men behaved in the most praiseworthy manner.

Respectfully reported.

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Colonel Ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Cavalry.

Major MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See also Van Cleve's report, Vol. XXXVIII, Part II, p. 504.

No. 2.

Report of Col. George G. Dibrell, Thirteenth Tennessee (Confederate) Cavalry, commanding brigade, including engagement at Saltville, Va., October 2.

HEADQUARTERS DIBRELL'S BRIGADE,
Greenville, S. C., October 19, 1864.

For the information of the major-general commanding I respectfully submit the following report of my operations since I left the command at Sparta, Tenn.:

According to verbal instructions received I remained at Sparta with the Eighth [Thirteenth] Tennessee Regiment, numbering about 130 rank and file, four days after the command left, recruiting, and on the morning of the 2d of September I moved with about 800 men in pursuit of the command. At Liberty I learned that the major-general commanding was engaging the enemy in the immediate vicinity of Nashville, and that Generals Williams and Robertson had moved on via Lebanon. I accordingly followed the same route. When I reached Lebanon I learned that the main force was on the Franklin and Columbia roads, and turned across in the direction of Murfreesborough, traveling until a late hour at night and sending scouts well out upon the railroad, who reported next morning General Steedman with a strong infantry force upon the railroad, who had prevented Generals Williams and Robertson from crossing north of Murfreesborough. I had in the mean time been joined by from 200 to 300 more recruits, stragglers, and absentees, swelling my numbers from 1,000 to 1,200, about 300 of whom were armed, but with little ammunition. After my scouts in advance having reported that they had seen a large cavalry force pass down the Readyville and Murfreesborough pikes, and a consultation with officers of the different commands then with me, and owing to the large number of unarmed men with us, we decided not to attempt to cross the railroad near Murfreesborough, as the Yankee papers of that morning stated our forces were retreating south of Columbia, but turned up the Readyville pike, intending to move to the vicinity of Tullahoma, and if possible cross the railroad and join the main force, and in case we were satisfied you had gone to the Tennessee River we would likewise move across the mountains and endeavor to make our way out. Traveling on until 12 o'clock at night, we encamped between Readyville and Woodbury, placing out pickets all around us, with orders to move on at daylight next morning. Just as we were about moving the enemy, supposed to be 800 strong (Ninth Pennsylvania and mounted infantry), about half mounted, the others dismounted, having surprised and got between our pickets (who were of Major Wright's command, of General Robertson's brigade) and our camps, came charging upon us. I used every effort to rally the men, but owing to the large number unarmed, quite a stampede took place and it was with difficulty that they could be rallied and checked. After stopping them I determined to make for the mountains, and did so, recrossing the Caney Fork below Rock Island, where all the stragglers came in. Our loss was 2 killed, 2 seriously wounded and left, and 61 captured, making a total loss to us of 65 men and about 50 horses. We killed 10, wounded 25, and captured 8 of the enemy. They admitted in their published accounts their killed and wounded 35. Eight of their dead they left on the field.

On the 8th we prepared five days' rations, cooked, and intended moving on the 9th to try to recross Tennessee River below Kingston,

but late in the evening of the 8th received a dispatch from General Williams stating that he was en route for Sparta, and requested we should join him, which we did next day. Great anxiety was felt by all the command not to leave Tennessee if there was any possible chance to join the major-general, and frequent consultations were had, scouts sent out, &c., of which I presume Brigadier-Generals Williams and Robertson will report.

I cannot close this without adding a word in regard to the battle of Saltville on the 2d instant. I am fully convinced that the presence of Brigadier-General Williams' command saved the salt-works. My brigade, consisting of the Eighth [Thirteenth] Tennessee, six companies of Colonel McLemore's Fourth Tennessee, and Col. Paul Anderson's Fourth [Eighth] Tennessee, occupied the extreme right and fought about 2,500 Yankees and negroes, making a most desperate fight, killing in front of our lines over 200 and wounding a great many. Thirty minutes of the last of the fight by the Eighth [Thirteenth] was with their pistols, their ammunition having failed. General Robertson's right, which rested upon our left, having been withdrawn, left a gap through which the enemy passed and got into our rear, compelling us to retire (in good order and at our leisure) to the fortifications in our rear, where we turned and drove the enemy back. The conduct of the entire brigade was such as any veteran soldier might be proud of, and won the applause of all who witnessed the fight and went over the battle-field the next morning and saw the effects of their hard fighting. I feel very certain that my command killed and wounded more than we had in the fight, and more than two-thirds of the whole; captured all the prisoners taken and five stand of colors.

Very respectfully,

G. G. DIBRELL,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. E. S. BURFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Wheeler's Corps.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1864.—Skirmish near the Eight-Mile Post, on the Natchez and Liberty Road, Miss.

Report of Capt. Harvey H. Merriman, Fourth Illinois Cavalry.

HDQRS. COMPANY L, FOURTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY,
Natchez, Miss., September 6, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report in conformity with your order detailing me and fifty men to move east on the Liberty road to find out the whereabouts of the enemy. I found their pickets at the Eight-Mile Post, moved on them slowly for two miles, skirmishing all the time. I was fearful of an ambuscade. As they were stubborn in their retreat, I ordered a charge, and the running fight ensued for three miles, ending in the capture of 1 prisoner and 6 horses and mules and equipments, and 4 stand of arms, scattering the remaining force all over the country. I could hear of no formidable force this side of the Homochitto,

distance, twenty-eight miles. The prisoner captured is from Captain Ferry's company, Tenth Regiment Mississippi Cavalry,* commanded by Colonel Wood, now on duty at Springer's Ferry, on Homochitto River. Captain Huges is guarding Wilson's Ferry, on Homochitto. The property captured was turned over to quartermaster.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HARVEY H. MERRIMAN,
Captain, Fourth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, Comdg. Co. L.

Brig. Gen. M. BRAYMAN,
Commanding U. S. Forces.

SEPTEMBER 9-11, 1864.—Expeditions from Mobile Bay to Bonsecours and Fish Rivers, Ala.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Joseph Bailey, Colonel Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, commanding brigade.

No. 2.—Capt. Clement W. Stone, Sixth Michigan Heavy Artillery, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

No. 1.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Joseph Bailey, Colonel Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Mobile Bay, September 13, 1864.

I forward herewith reports of expeditions made to Bonsecours and Fish Rivers, Ala., by Capt. C. W. Stone, of my staff:

These expeditions were made upon advisement with Admiral Farragut, and I received, as I do in everything else here, the very hearty co-operation of the navy. There have been destroyed the immense salt-works at Bonsecours and the barracks at Camp Anderson. Probably 100,000 feet of fine lumber has thereby been secured to the Government—of vast benefit here in the erection of warehouses, hospitals, &c. The expeditions were conducted with the utmost care, and I feel confident that no wanton destruction of private property or pillaging took place. It was learned that Hood had fallen back to Montgomery, and that a brigade of his army had arrived in Mobile.

Trusting that these reports and the movements they chronicle may meet with the approval of the major-general commanding, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BAILEY,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
A. A. G., Military Division of West Mississippi.

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*Reference is probably to Wirt Adams' regiment.

No. 2.

Reports of Capt. Clement W. Stone, Sixth Michigan Heavy Artillery, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Fort Morgan, Mobile Point, Ala., September 11, 1864.

SIR: In pursuance to written instructions received from General Bailey, on the morning of the 9th instant, I proceeded with the steamer Planter, with two barges in tow, and 250 men, under command of Major Pettibone, Twentieth Wisconsin Volunteers, to the mouth of Bonsecours River. Three gun-boats under the command of Captain Wiggin, U. S. Navy, entered the bay some distance in advance of the Planter, and took such position as would enable them to assist us in case we were attacked. As soon as the troops were landed, a strong picket guard was posted on the road leading in to Bonsecours, there being but one road leading into that place, the country on both sides being an impassable swamp. The remainder of the force was placed at work taking down buildings, which had been constructed for manufacturing salt, and in loading the lumber onto the barges. I suspended all labor at dark, but resumed my work at an early hour on the succeeding morning, and before night I had loaded onto the barges about 30,000 feet of lumber, that being all the available lumber in the salt-works. The naval forces had been engaged in the mean time in breaking the kettles belonging to the salt-works, the tools which I had with me being too light for this purpose, many of these kettles being fully two inches in thickness, while others were made of a heavy quality of boiler iron. Captain Wiggin, U. S. Navy, informs me that 990 of these kettles were destroyed.

In addition to the lumber I loaded onto the barges nine head of beef-cattle belonging to a citizen, who is at present inside of our lines in the employment of Captain Perkins, assistant quartermaster. I left Bonsecours at 8 p. m., having previously fired all buildings used as salt-works, as I ascertained that they were owned by parties who are at present in Mobile, and that these works had been manufacturing salt for the Confederate Army, and also a number of buildings about a mile and a quarter from Bonsecours, these buildings having been constructed by the Confederate forces as quarters for soldiers, the place being known as Camp Anderson. I arrived at this place at midnight. I also brought in 2 prisoners, George Brown and J. F. Yeenel, they both being reported as being engaged in conveying information to Mobile.

No improper depredations were committed by the troops, all conducting themselves in an orderly and soldier-like manner.

Much credit is due to Major Pettibone and his officers for the manner in which they assisted me in discharging my duties, all taking an interest in forwarding the work as much as possible.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

C. W. STONE,
Captain, Sixth Michigan Vol. Arty., Actg. Asst. Quartermaster.

Maj. GEORGE W. DURGIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Fort Morgan, Mobile Point, Ala., September 13, 1864.

SIR: I would very respectfully report that on the night of the 10th instant I ordered the steamer Planter to make fast to the large barge, and at midnight Captain Vandagrift, Twentieth Wisconsin Volunteers, having reported on board with 200 men, I proceeded to Fish River, in obedience to Special Orders, No. 27. On arriving at the mouth of the river I found three gun-boats, Captain Wiggin, U. S. Navy, commanding. Soon after sunrise we moved up the river, preceded by two gun-boats of light draught, one gun-boat being left at the mouth of the river, as it was drawing too much water to pass over the flats. Owing to the extremely tortuous course of this stream we were obliged to move very slowly. The gun-boats, being stern-wheel boats, experienced much trouble in passing the bends of the river. We proceeded up the river for a distance of six miles to a place known as Smith's Mills, and here made a landing. This place is on narrow ridge of high land running down to the river, being flanked on both sides by a swamp. I sent a strong picket guard out at a proper distance and placed them across the high land in such a way as to prevent my party being surprised. I then ordered the men to load onto the barge the lumber found at the mill, of which there was a considerable quantity, and before night we had loaded on some 55,000 feet of new lumber and twenty head of cattle, both the lumber and the cattle being the property of Mr. J. B. Smith. He was absent from the mill, being in Mobile at this time. We saw nothing of the enemy during the day, and at sundown we moved out and proceeded down the river. After leaving the mill about half a mile we were suddenly fired into by a force from the left-hand bank of the river. I immediately ordered the men to fire at the enemy, and also ordered them to place themselves in such a way that they were protected by the lumber on board the barge. The boats soon moved below the high ground. It being a swamp on either side the enemy could not reach us, but on again passing a high point of land we were met by a second shower of bullets. We replied to the enemy's fire, the gun-boats being engaged all the time in throwing grape and canister. The enemy's force consisted of mounted men entirely, and, as near as I could judge from the firing and what little could be seen in the darkness, numbered about forty men. After the second firing we saw nothing more of the enemy, and on arriving at the mouth of the river we anchored until morning, the water being too low to pass at that time. In the morning we passed out into the bay, touching at the Point, and taking on eight head of cattle. We then proceeded direct to this place.

During the time that we were under fire both officers and men behaved with great coolness, there being no confusion whatever among the troops. There was but 1 wounded on board the steamer Planter, he being an officer's servant, and received his wound while he was firing at the enemy. Captain Wiggin reported to me that the gun-boat 42 had 3 wounded, none of them being serious wounds.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. STONE,
Captain, Sixth Michigan Vol. Arty., Actg. Asst. Quartermaster.

Maj. GEORGE W. DURGIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

In addition to the above, I would respectfully state that the lumber taken was sawed for the Confederate forces at Mobile, but was pre-

vented from reaching that place by the arrival of the fleet in Mobile Bay. This mill has been engaged for the past two years in sawing lumber for the Confederate authorities. The engine belonging to the mill I found buried near the mill. This engine was taken charge of by the naval forces.

C. W. S.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1864.—Affair at Campbellton, Ga.

Report of Lieut. J. M. Taylor, C. S. Army, commanding scout.

HDQRS. ROSS' BRIGADE, JACKSON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
September 11, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward, for your information, the following report from my scouts near Campbellton:

A foraging party of Yankees, sixty strong, with three wagons, went to Campbellton yesterday. Lieutenant Lee, Captain Preston, and myself united our scouts, making fifty-one in all, and went in pursuit. We met them coming out of town, charged and routed them, killing 12, wounding 8 severely, and capturing 14 prisoners unhurt, 30 stand of Sharps and Spencer rifles, and 1 wagon and 4 mules. In the wagon we brought off the wounded Yankees to Fairburn. My loss was only 1 man slightly wounded and 3 horses killed. We captured horses to supply the places of those killed.

J. M. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant, Commanding Scout.

I am, general, very respectfully,

L. S. ROSS,
Brigadier-General.

Brigadier-General ARMSTRONG, *Commanding Division.*

SEPTEMBER 10, 1864.—Skirmish at Woodbury, Tenn.

Report of Col. Thomas J. Jordan, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
Woodbury, Tenn., September 10, 1864.

MAJOR: I respectfully report that at 2 p. m., as my command was approaching Stone's River, on the edge of Woodbury, that my advance fell upon a detachment of rebels under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, Fourth [Eighth] Tennessee (rebel) Cavalry, numbering 150. The attack was made by the enemy, and was very spirited for a few minutes, till I could get my men in position. In ten minutes the enemy began to retreat in the direction of Auburn toward Lebanon. I followed them three miles, capturing 4 of the enemy, 2 of whom are very badly wounded. In the action I had 2 men wounded, 1 very badly, and 1 disabled by his horse falling on him during the charge. The prisoners say that they are detailed from Williams' division, and that they left the command as a scouting party and to communicate with Wheeler. They were within six miles of Sparta when detailed, and followed a road, leaving McMinnville to the left as they came here. They say Williams passed through McMinnville day before yesterday afternoon, and is now at Sparta. I will encamp on the Murfreesborough road, two miles from Woodbury to-night, and send back my wounded. The ambulances and detail will return, so that I can march in the morning, and will bring any orders you may have to send. There are sev-

eral of the enemy badly wounded in this neighborhood whom I will parole to report to you at Murfreesborough as soon as they are able to travel.

Respectfully reported.

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Colonel Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

[Major MOE, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*]

Is it not probable, as these men were trying to communicate with Wheeler, that he finds his road cut off south, and will be compelled to seek safety in passing to the east?

T. J. J.

SEPTEMBER 10-OCTOBER 13, 1864.—Operations in East Tennessee, including skirmishes (September 28) at Leesburg and (September 30) at Duvall's Ford.

Report of Maj. George F. Barnes, Sixteenth Kentucky Cavalry.

HDQRS. SIXTEENTH KENTUCKY CAVALRY VOLUNTEERS,
Strawberry Plains, East Tenn., October 17, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the operations of this battalion during its temporary attachment with the East Tennessee expedition, Brig. Gen. A. C. Gillem commanding:

My command left this place September 10, 1864, by order General Tillson. Reported to General Gillem September 11, 1864, at Bull's Gap, East Tenn., went into camps, remained at the gap doing picket duty and scouting to Greeneville and Rogersville until the morning of September 27, when the expedition moved toward the enemy's lines. On the 28th, our battalion being in the advance, found the enemy's scouts near Leesburg, charged upon them, severely wounding 1 and taking 5 prisoners. Arrived at Jonesborough on the 29th; went into camp for the night. On the morning of the 30th General Gillem ordered my battalion to proceed to Duvall's Ford, on the Watauga River. Arrived at the ford at 11 a. m.; found the enemy strongly posted on the opposite shore; attacked them at once; remained at this ford until 1 p. m., when I received orders to move to Carter's Station, where the main forces then were. Had proceeded but half a mile when I was suddenly attacked in the front and rear. I fell back, cutting our way through the enemy that was in our rear until I reached the Johnston Station road; formed my command in an open field; made a charge upon the advancing enemy and drove them back to where the attack commenced; there found the enemy too strong for me; I retired in good order to the rear of the command. Our casualties during this day's operations I have to report as 12 missing in action, 1 slightly wounded. Remained in line of battle at Carter's Station until the evening of the 3d of October, when I was ordered to Duvall's Ford as pickets. Left the ford at 8 a. m 4th instant and joined the forces under General Gillem, near Leesburg, same day. The whole command then moved rapidly toward Bull's Gap, where we arrived on the 7th instant. Left Bull's Gap on the 12th and arrived here on the 13th.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. F. BARNES,
Major, Commanding Sixteenth Kentucky Cavalry Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. J. AMMEN,
Commanding District of East Tennessee.

SEPTEMBER 12, 1864.—Skirmish near Memphis, Tenn.

Report of Col. John W. Noble, Third Iowa Cavalry, commanding brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND DIV., CAV. CORPS, DIST. OF WEST TENN.,
Memphis, Tenn., September 12, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that the main body of the patrol on the Hernando road have returned. They state that upon coming to a bridge about the end of their patrol (twelve miles) the advance guard became engaged, and at the same time their whole body, with the exception of the rear guard, was attacked on both flanks by a strong body of rebels, numbering from 150 to 200; that upon finding the enemy too strong, they broke for a swamp and made the best of their way to the Pigeon Roost road, hearing the rebels say, "Never mind boys, we will wait for them, they will be back again presently," and by that road came into camp. They lost 4 men, of whom 2 are reported killed and 2 missing, and 1 man and 3 horses wounded. I have sent out 150 men of the First Brigade to learn what they can in regard to the movements of the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cav. Corps, Dist. of West Tenn.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1864.—Affair near Weston, Ky.

Report of Maj. John H. Peck, One hundred and thirty-second Illinois Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS POST SMITHLAND,
September 16, 1864.

I have the honor to report that on the 13th instant Colonel Burge, commanding Forty-eighth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, sent from this post fourteen guerrillas, under charge of Sergeant Rogers and six men of the Forty-eighth, on the steamer Colossus. On the morning of the 14th, when the steamer was near Weston, Ky., the guerrillas seized and overpowered the guard, shot and killed the sergeant and 1 private, and wounded 2 privates. They then ordered the steamer headed for the shore, leaped off, and escaped with the arms. The bodies of the soldiers were brought here. The sergeant's body was taken by his friends, and I caused the body of the other to be interred in our cemetery here. One of the guerrillas was a captain by the name of Steele.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. PECK,
Major, &c., Commanding Post.

Lieut. E. B. HARLAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Louisville, Ky.

P. S.—I immediately sent notice of the escape of the guerrillas to Colonel Burge.

J. H. P.

SEPTEMBER 16–OCTOBER 10, 1864.—Forrest's raid into Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

Sept. 16, 1864.—Forrest sets out from Verona, Miss.
21, 1864.—Forrest crosses the Tennessee River.
23, 1864.—Skirmish at Athens, Ala.
24, 1864.—Action at and surrender of Athens, Ala.
25, 1864.—Action at and surrender of Sulphur Branch Trestle, Ala.
26, 1864.—Skirmish at Richland Creek, near Pulaski, Tenn.
27, 1864.—Skirmish at Pulaski, Tenn.
29, 1864.—Skirmish near Lynchburg, Tenn.
Oct. 1, 1864.—Surrender of block-houses at Carter's Creek Station, Tenn.
Skirmish near Huntsville, Ala.
1–2, 1864.—Skirmishes at Athens, Ala.
2, 1864.—Skirmish near Columbia, Tenn.
10, 1864.—Action at Eastport, Miss.

REPORTS.*

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau, U. S. Army, commanding District of Tennessee.
No. 2.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Daniel C. McCallum, U. S. Army, Director-General and Manager Military Railroads.
No. 3.—Lieut. Albert Kramer, Sixty-eighth New York Infantry, Assistant Inspector of Block-Houses.
No. 4.—Lieut. Col. Alfred B. Wade, Seventy-third Indiana Infantry.
No. 5.—Maj. Gen. Robert H. Milroy, U. S. Army.
No. 6.—Brig. Gen. Robert S. Granger, U. S. Army, commanding District of Northern Alabama.
No. 7.—Lieut. Henry C. March, One hundred and fifteenth Ohio Infantry, Assistant Inspector of Railroad Defenses.
No. 8.—Col. Wallace Campbell, One hundred and tenth U. S. Colored Infantry.
No. 9.—Brig. Gen. John C. Starkweather, U. S. Army.
No. 10.—Col. William B. Sipes, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding post of Columbia.
No. 11.—Col. George Spalding, Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, commanding Fourth Cavalry Division.
No. 12.—Col. George W. Jackson, Ninth Indiana Cavalry.
No. 13.—Col. George B. Hoge, One hundred and thirteenth Illinois Infantry, commanding brigade.
No. 14.—Maj. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest, C. S. Army.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau, U. S. Army, commanding District of Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *September 25, 1864—8.50 p. m.*

Dispatches just received indicate that this afternoon the forces at Sulphur Branch trestle, consisting principally of dismounted men from Ninth and Tenth Indiana Cavalry, 800 strong, with two pieces of artil-

* For Grant's reference, see Vol. XXXVIII, Part I, p. 26; and for reports of Thomas, Morgan, Smith, White, McDonald, Richman, Martin, Pearce, Vernon, McLaughlin, and Langley, see operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, *post*.

lery in a fort, surrendered to Forrest, who appears to be tearing up the track and capturing block-houses and forts as he goes. Rebel forces were reported advancing on Elk River bridge. General Croxton left Franklin with brigade of cavalry at daylight this morning. I have sent by train to Pulaski 1,300 cavalry and a battery, and will follow in an hour with all the other force that can be spared from here. Troops sent to re-enforce the Nashville and Chattanooga road should report to General Milroy at Tullahoma, as he has full instructions where to place the men.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, *Atlanta, Ga.*

—

PULASKI, *September 27, 1864—1.15 p. m.*

Infantry all here and formed in line ready for the enemy. Cavalry have just completed the retrograde movement and formed on the left. Pretty brisk skirmishing. Enemy advancing. We are all ready and anxious. We shall attack. Troops here, except those brought with me, are worthless; the most demoralized I have ever seen. The enemy are moving round in our rear, 3,000 men and six pieces of artillery, it is reported.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

Brig. Gen. J. D. WEBSTER, *Nashville.*

—

PULASKI, *September 27, 1864.*

Skirmishing was kept up all day. This evening the enemy advanced a heavy skirmish line to within a short distance of ours. It is my impression, also General Johnson's, that their main lines will be advanced to-night, and that they intend to attack in the morning. Our loss to-day will not exceed 80. To avoid a flank movement I sent a brigade of cavalry back on the Nashville pike, six or eight miles from here. I hear of no movement of the enemy in that direction. A prisoner captured in Marshall County reports that he was en route to McMinnville with dispatches for General Williams, who was to join Forrest. This man reports that Forrest has eighteen or twenty pieces [of artillery] and about 7,000 men. Six or seven regiments were recently transferred from Wheeler. The prisoner was recently under Wheeler. To-day we withdrew our cavalry, keeping main lines concealed to invite attack, but the ruse failed. The Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry is at Chattanooga. Would it not be well to order it up on the Chattanooga road by railroad? There should be cavalry on that road.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

Brig. Gen. J. D. WEBSTER.

—

PULASKI, *September 28, 1864.*

The enemy withdrew from this place last night, going south. The wires are cut and about sixty yards of the track on one side burnt at a wood-yard about twelve miles north. Have sent Colonel Ord's [?] brigade to watch road and make repairs as far as Culleoka, twenty-two miles

north. Forrest may go up on south side of the Elk River to Tullahoma. Have ordered a force to follow and ascertain his intention. Loss yesterday a little larger than first reported. The enemy's loss not less than 200. We think he will strike for the other road, for he has repeatedly declared his intention to be to operate on Sherman's rear. To resist him successfully we must have more cavalry. He has five brigades and several batteries. Show to Miller and Polk.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

General J. D. WEBSTER.

—

FRANKLIN, TENN., *September 29, 1864.*

Forrest struck the road, destroying it thoroughly from Athens to within a few miles of Pulaski. The defense of Athens and Sulphur Branch trestle was very poor, as I am informed. I am satisfied that Forrest will not leave till he has thoroughly destroyed the railroad unless killed or captured. His force is an effective one and amounts to at least 6,000 or 7,000 men, with a proper proportion of artillery. Cavalry alone is certain against him, and that should be in such force as to be secure from defeat. He can march away from infantry and can fight or not as best suits his purpose. At Nashville I will probably get the Ninth Ohio Cavalry. Telegraph me at Nashville. My reason for sending the cavalry across was to enable me to unite my force promptly. Once in his rear he could hold my force with part of his while he destroyed the railroad with the balance. In consequence of the scarcity of roads in the country I could not well head him off. As you know the steps taken, please give me full instructions. I have about 3,000 cavalry. I am sure Forrest will return to this road unless defeated or hard pressed from the other. I heard nothing from you until 3.30 this a. m. I am moving infantry on railroad; left Pulaski 4.30 last evening. I am unavoidably delayed by the slowness of trains. Will push forward as rapidly as possible. Forrest took Fayetteville road. It is believed that he will strike Chattanooga road at Duck or Elk River bridges.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS.

—

TULLAHOMA, *September 30, 1864.*

Forrest struck the road at Athens and destroyed it to within a few miles of Pulaski, where I repulsed him on the 27th instant. An officer, formerly of my staff, now a citizen, was captured by Forrest at Athens. While with the rebels he saw twenty-four pieces of artillery, and estimates his force at 8,000. Forrest is here to stay unless driven back and routed by a superior cavalry force. Infantry can cause him to change camp but cannot drive him out of the State. Forrest's movements are much more cautious than formerly. He has attacked no place held by white men, but every post held by colored troops has been taken, and his destruction of railroad was most thorough. Cavalry is wanted. I have here about 3,000, not enough to fight him without support. There is more than a raid; I regard it as a formidable invasion, the object of which is to destroy our lines, and he will surely do it unless met by a large cavalry force and killed, captured,

or routed. The cavalry, supported by infantry, can fight and defeat him, but he must be caught. He will not give battle unless he chooses to do so. The substance of this dispatch has been forwarded to General Thomas, and I hope I do nothing wrong in sending the same to you.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

Major-General SHERMAN.

No. 2.

Report of Brt. Brig. Gen. Daniel C. McCallum, U. S. Army, Director-General and Manager Military Railroads.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF MILITARY DIRECTOR AND
SUPERINTENDENT OF RAILROADS, UNITED STATES,
Washington, October 13, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following statement in regard to the effect of the late raid by the rebel General Forrest upon the military railway lines in the Division of the Mississippi:

One engine and twelve cars burned on a trestle near Decatur Junction, all destroyed; three cars burned between Huntsville and Stevenson. All the bridges and trestles between Pulaski and Athens, a distance of thirty miles, destroyed. This embraces Elk River bridge and the most formidable trestle on the Decatur and Stevenson line, 1,100 feet long, and about 90 feet high; and about two miles and a half of track partially destroyed. Between Spring Hill and Columbia, three bridges destroyed and two to three miles of track. The Chattanooga line is uninjured, excepting the tearing up of one or two rails by small guerrilla parties. High water on the Chattanooga and Atlanta line has carried away the bridges over the Chattahoochee and Oostenaula Rivers, and two or three between Chattanooga and Dalton. The rebels have torn up several miles of that track, and altogether it will take until the 20th of the present month to restore communication between Chattanooga and Atlanta. Many engines have been thrown from the track by the removal of the rails, but no very serious accidents have occurred.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. McCALLUM,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Director-General and Manager Military Railroads, United States.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

No. 3.

Report of Lieut. Albert Kramer, Sixty-eighth New York Infantry, Assistant Inspector of Block-Houses.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT INSPECTOR OF BLOCK-HOUSES,
Columbia, Tenn., October 3, 1864.

I have the honor herewith to submit my report of damages to fortifications in my section during the recent raid of General Forrest.

On Saturday, 1 p. m., came General Forrest and staff with flag of truce to Block-house No. 5, which was in command of Second Lieut. E.

Nixon, Company E, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, and demanded a surrender of the block-house with garrison, which demand Second Lieut. E. F. Nixon complied with without firing a gun. Lieutenant Nixon, who was in command of Block-houses Nos. 3, 4, and 5, ordered the sergeants in command to surrender. Sergt. A. Frohn, Company L, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, in command of Block-house No. 4, Bridge No. 4, and Sergt. W. Rhinemiller, Company M, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, was in command of Block-house No. 3, Bridge No. 3. Sergt. W. Rhinemiller refused three times to comply. Lieut. E. F. Nixon then threatened to place him in arrest; he also fired on the flag. Lieut. E. F. Nixon rode with Forrest's adjutant to First Lieut. J. F. Long, Company B, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding Block-house No. 6, Bridge No. 5, and tried to induce him to surrender, which [he] refused to do, and ordered Lieutenant Nixon, with the adjutant of General Forrest, away from his block-house. First Lieutenant Long fought him from 2 p. m. until 12 m.; killed 10 rebels and wounded several; but they succeeded in destroying his bridge; his command and block-house were uninjured. During the truce, the rebels under cover of the railroad bank, succeeded in firing the bridge with turpentine; one end was burned, and the whole fell in. Block-houses Nos. 3, 4, and 5 are burned to the ground; also Bridges Nos. 3 and 4. It is learned Carter's Creek Station, the water-tank, and saw-mill, and the railroad destroyed from there to Spring Hill. Rumor says Lieutenant Nixon surrendered for a bribe of $10,000. The rebels had no artillery, and his three block-houses were double cased up to the top log of the loop-holes. The garrisons of the three block-houses and water-tanks and saw-mill were taken prisoners, except 1 man escaped. Block-house No. 3 was garrisoned with thirty-two men, Block-house No. 4 with twenty-two men, Block-house No. 5 with thirty-one men. Thirty men garrisoned the water-tank and saw-mill. Altogether 115 men captured. Rumor says they have all been paroled, and arrived this day at Franklin. Sunday morning at 8 our pickets were driven in at Duck River bridge, but we succeeded in driving them off without any damage to the works, or loss of life. Sunday morning our pickets were attacked on four different roads, Pulaski, Bigbyville, Mount Pleasant, and Hampshire. Fights and skirmishes continued until 6 o'clock in the evening, when the enemy withdrew in the direction of Mount Pleasant, and encamped on General Pillow's plantation, moving next morning in the direction of Waynesborough. Forrest's force is reported at 2,500 men. The railroad is open from here to Pulaski. These are the whole facts as far as I have been able to ascertain. Will report further information as soon as I get it. Have no laborers nor carpenters to build these three block-houses. Please inform me what I shall do.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. KRAMER,
First Lieut., 68th New York Regt., Asst. Insp. of Block-Houses.

Maj. J. R. WILLETT,
Chief Inspector of Fortifications, District of Tennessee.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
OFFICE CHIEF INSPECTOR RAILROAD DEFENSES,
Nashville, Tenn., October 9, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Maj. B. H. Polk for the information of General Rousseau.

JAS. R. WILLETT,
Major and Chief Inspector Railroad Defenses.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE,
Nashville, Tenn., October 10, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the major-general commanding the Department of the Cumberland.

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.
(In the absence of the general commanding.)

No. 4.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Alfred B. Wade, Seventy-third Indiana Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Athens, Ala., October 2, 1864—10 a. m.

SIR: Have just repulsed Brig. Gen. A. Buford's command, who were well supplied with artillery. Have dispatched Major McBath in pursuit. Attack commenced 3 o'clock yesterday p. m. Cannonading very severe from 6 a. m. to 8 a. m. to-day. Our loss not ascertained, but very light, as had constructed a temporary bomb-proof. Will send particulars by next courier.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. WADE,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventy-third Indiana, Commanding.

Lieut. CHARLES T. HEWITT,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 4th Div., 20th Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Athens, Ala., October 3, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an engagement between the troops under my command and the enemy under command of Brig. Gen. A. Buford, at this place, on the 1st and 2d instant:

My force consisted of detachments from my own regiment (Seventy-third Indiana Infantry), Tenth Indiana (dismounted) Cavalry, and one section of Battery A, First Tennessee Artillery. A portion of the Second Tennessee Cavalry joined me when the engagement commenced, making a total force of about 500 effective men, opposed to which was General Buford's division of cavalry, with one battery of four guns, estimated by prisoners who had been with him since leaving Fayetteville and who escaped after the battle here at 4,000 men. I do not estimate his force as large as this, but from an order found upon the field from Colonel Bartwell, one of his brigade commanders, it is evident that his whole division invested the place.

The pickets on the Huntsville road were driven in at 3 p. m. October 1. I deployed one company as skirmishers to engage the enemy, who had taken position behind the railroad, and to delay his movements as long as possible. A very heavy rain-storm commenced at this time, which aided this object materially. Firing was kept up on the skirmish line until dark, when I re-enforced it with another company to prevent the enemy from gaining possession of a cluster of buildings near the fort.

The result of the late attacks upon this fort and the one at Sulphur trestle convinced me that the fatal defect in both works was a want of protection for the garrison against artillery, and for two days previous I had labored to remedy this by constructing a temporary bomb-proof of rather a novel character, it being entirely outside of the fort. This work consisted simply in covering the ditch, which was fifteen feet wide and six feet deep, with logs, which with a slight covering of earth, would undoubtedly throw off any shot that might strike. The entrance to this underground apartment, which would be by a covered passage-way under the gate of the fort, was unfinished at the time skirmishing commenced, but the delay of the enemy in making the main attack proved our salvation. I continued the work as rapidly as possible, and by midnight it was ready for use. During the night the noise made by the enemy's battery enabled me to locate the position of their guns with certainty, and the two pieces in the fort were brought to bear upon them, ready to return their fire as soon as commenced.

From early daylight until 6 a. m. October 2 a straggling fire with small-arms was kept up from both sides, principally from the west, where a thick growth of timber approached to within short range of the fort. I reserved the artillery to operate against the enemy's battery. At 6 a. m. he opened fire from one gun in position on the Brown's Ferry road, southwest from the fort, which was promptly responded to. Ten minutes after three rifled guns opened upon us in quick succession from a slight elevation half a mile north. With such a cross-fire there is scarcely a spot in the fort but what can be reached by a shell, and I immediately moved the troops into the bomb-proof, leaving a sufficient number posted as sentinels to watch for indications of an assault. The enemy's guns, after half an hour's practice, obtained the range and threw shell into the fort with great accuracy. About sixty rounds were fired, twenty-two of which struck the fort (nearly all inside), the balance either bursting overhead or passing beyond. Two shots passed through the regimental flag of the Seventy-third Indiana, a tall chimney was crumbled to the ground, one caisson was disabled, and about 30 horses were killed or wounded. Lieutenant Tobin, commanding the section of Battery A, replied to this severe fire coolly and deliberately, and is entitled to much praise for the manner in which he handled his guns. Ambulances were seen moving about in the vicinity of the rebel guns, and it is believed that they did not escape without loss. At 8 a. m. the firing ceased, and General Buford sent in a flag of truce, demanding the surrender of the fort and garrison, and empowering his adjutant-general to grant certain conditions. What these conditions were I did not inquire, but promptly refused to surrender. I inclose herewith copies of the correspondence which passed. The enemy basely took advantage of this flag to move a portion of his troops to within 200 yards of the fort, forming, as I suppose, for a charge in case we should refuse to surrender. I therefore concentrated the artillery and infantry at that point, but subsequently learned that it was simply a cover to enable them to steal six wagons and four ambulances directly from under my guns. Respect for the usages of war prevented me from opening fire while the flag was in sight, but as soon as it disappeared I opened briskly and drove them from this new position, killing 4. A number were wounded, but were carried off in the wagons. Finding that his artillery practice, hitherto so successful, was perfectly useless here, and not daring to attempt an assault upon our excellent fortifications, the enemy commenced drawing off his troops at once, leaving a body of sharpshooters to attract our attention. Suspecting some-

thing of this kind, at 9.30 a. m. I pushed out skirmishers in every direction, and, with the assistance of the artillery, drove them from the field. Major McBath, with the Second Tennessee, immediately commenced the pursuit, and ascertained that the whole force retreated down the Florence road.

Our loss in this action was only 2 slightly wounded; that of the enemy, with the exception above mentioned, unknown.

The conduct of the troops was all that could be desired. Both officers and men seemed animated by a determination never to surrender. To Major McBath, commanding Second Tennessee; Captain Eaton, commanding Seventy-third Indiana; Captain Gaffney, commanding Tenth Indiana, and Lieutenant Tobin, commanding artillery, I am indebted for the prompt and efficient disposition of their commands in all movements during the siege.

I consider the bomb-proof by which we were protected the main feature of this defense, and estimate the saving in casualties by it to be at least 10 per cent. The moral effect upon the men was great, and the two hours' cannonading to which they were subjected only confirmed their belief that they could hold the place against almost any force that might attack. The fact that a garrison of 600 men were compelled to surrender this same fort only a short time since leads me to call attention to the necessity of having fortified places provided with a good bomb-proof, large enough to contain the garrison. This can be constructed simply by digging a ditch through the center of the fort, the roof, consisting of timber covered with earth, to be on a level with the surface of the ground. This plan might be carried out in the construction of stockades.

A. B. WADE,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventy-third Indiana, Commanding.

Lieut. CHARLES T. HEWITT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
Near Athens, Ala., October 2, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER U. S. FORCES,
Athens, Ala.:

SIR: Having invested your place with a sufficient force to reduce it in a short time, for the sake of humanity I demand the surrender of the fort, garrison, &c. Certain conditions will attend the surrender, with which conditions the bearer of this note will acquaint you.

I am, sir, with much respect,

A. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Provisional Army, C. S., Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Athens, Ala., October 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. BUFORD, Provisional Army, C. S.,
Commanding Confederate Forces in front of Athens, Ala.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, demanding the surrender of the fort and garrison under my command. In answer I would say that having a sufficient force to defend the place I decline to surrender.

A. B. WADE,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventy-third Indiana, Commanding.

No. 5.

Report of Maj. Gen. Robert H. Milroy, U. S. Army.

HDQRS. DEFENSES NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA R. R.,
Tullahoma, Tenn., October 20, 1864.

MAJOR: In obedience to the telegraph order this day received from the major-general commanding the District of Tennessee to furnish a report of the operations of the troops under my command during recent movements of the enemy against our railroads, I respectfully submit the following brief statement of the very brief operations of my command during recent movements of the enemy against our railroads:

I learned on the 28th [ultimo] that the rebel forces under Forrest were moving east from Pulaski in the direction of this railroad. I kept cavalry scouting parties well out on the various roads leading west, to ascertain at what point he aimed to strike. On the night of the 28th ultimo, a small scouting party of rebels cut the telegraph wire, tore up and burned the railroad track to a small extent three miles north of this place. I sent out a construction train early in the morning of the 29th, with a guard, and soon repaired the break in the track and wire. In the afternoon of the same day a scouting party of the Twelfth Indiana Cavalry met Forrest's advance eleven miles out, a short distance from Lynchburg, and had a sharp skirmish with them. I confidently expected an attack at this place the next morning, the 30th ultimo, but to my great disappointment and disgust they failed to come, and my preparations for meeting them were useless, and my expected opportunity for wiping off the rust of fourteen months' comparative inactivity was lost.

Forrest turned back immediately after the skirmish above mentioned, and this railroad has not since been disturbed by his or any other rebel forces.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Nashville, Tenn.

No. 6.

Report of Brig. Gen. Robert S. Granger, U. S. Army, commanding District of Northern Alabama.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTHERN ALABAMA,
Decatur, October 10, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by a portion of the forces under my command during the Forrest raid on the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad:

On the return of Major-General Rousseau from the pursuit of Wheeler, and after the receipt of the order for the return of the troops to their stations, I was so apprehensive that the enemy, who was still in large force on the south side of the Tennessee, might recross and attack the railroad, that I retained the One hundred and second Ohio and Seventy-third Indiana Infantry at or near Decatur, and the Thirteenth Wisconsin Infantry at Huntsville, where these forces might be available to

meet the raiders, but the major-general commanding requiring the services of the Twelfth Indiana Cavalry, 800 strong, and the Fourth Tennessee Cavalry, 550 strong, the former being sent to Tullahoma, and the latter to Nashville, my reserve, much reduced by sickness, was entirely absorbed in filling the places of these regiments. On the 20th of September Wheeler's force, variously estimated at from 4,000 to 6,000 cavalry, was at or near Courtland, where it was rumored he was preparing his force to recross the river or attack Decatur. Roddey, at the same time, was reported at Shoal Creek with three regiments. Other rebel forces, it was stated, were also in the same district. On the same day we received information that a force of 700 men passed Somerville going toward Guntersville, and finally General Clanton, with a considerable force, was at Larkin's Landing, where it was said he was building boats preparatory to crossing the river. I might add here that I had some time previously apprehended that General Forrest might also invade Middle Tennessee, inasmuch as Major-General Smith's forces had been withdrawn to Missouri, and intimated the same to the general commanding the army, but was assured by him that I had nothing to fear from General Forrest. With this assurance I made the best disposition that occurred to me with my now much reduced command, to watch these large forces of the enemy in my immediate front, and guard the river and railroad. I made the following dispositions: I requested the naval officers commanding gun-boats, and ordered Captain Naylor, commanding the Stone River, to patrol the river from Larkin's Landing to Whitesburg, and occasionally to Decatur. Colonel Minnis, Third Tennessee Cavalry, at Athens, I ordered to Rogersville and Lexington to co-operate with Colonel Spalding, who left Pulaski on the afternoon of the 21st for Shoal Creek, to look after the enemy there. I had a few days previously sent a squadron of cavalry to Florence, to watch the enemy's movements opposite that place. Notwithstanding all these precautions, the enemy, in considerable force, made his appearance unannounced at the plantation of Jack Harris, five miles from Decatur, on the afternoon of the 23d of September. As soon as this information was received Colonel Prosser, with 280 cavalry, Second Tennessee, all the available cavalry at this post, was sent to drive them off. Colonel Given, One hundred and second Ohio, was directed to send his regiment to protect the road and re-enforce Athens. Most of his regiment being on picket he sent in its stead a detachment of 360 men, composed of 150 of the One hundred and second Ohio and 210 of the Eighteenth Michigan Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott. Colonel Prosser drove the enemy back to Athens, killing 5, wounding a number, and making 9 prisoners, where he found Forrest with his command of what he then supposed to be 3,000 or 4,000 men. He extricated his command from this position with considerable skill, and returned to this post at 6 a. m. of the 24th. On the report of Colonel Prosser I immediately set about gathering up all the available forces, without leaving posts defenseless, to send to the relief of Athens. I was already on my way with 250 infantry and about 250 cavalry, expecting to find Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott at the break in the road five miles from Athens, when it was reported that the fort at Athens had surrendered, and the detachment sent to its relief had most gallantly fought its way through Forrest's force to within sight of the fort, only to find that it had been most basely and cowardly surrendered to the enemy, with its ample garrison of 600 men, by Colonel Campbell without firing a gun, after Forrest's demand for its surrender. The conduct of the detachment of the Eighteenth Michigan and One

hundred and second Ohio, under Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott, was as heroic as that of Colonel Campbell was base. When within four miles of Athens they met and drove back an entire brigade of 1,100 men, under Colonel Warren [Colonel Kelley], and forced their way to the very walls of the fort in the face of the entire command of Forrest. So boldly and determinedly did these men fight, until the fall of their leader, that the enemy after their surrender accused the officers of making their men drunk, insisting that no men would fight with such desperation unless under the influence of liquor. Colonel Warren [Colonel Kelley], who commanded the brigade opposed to this detachment, said he had no doubt if they had not found the fort in the hands of the enemy they would have forced their way into it. About one-third of the detachment was killed or wounded before their surrender. There is no doubt they inflicted a still severer loss upon the enemy. Captain Parrish, assistant adjutant-general, on staff of General Roddey, admitted a loss in his command alone of 109 men. As certainly another of Forrest's brigades was engaged at the same time with this detachment, General Forrest must refer to that alone when he states his loss at 5 killed and 25 wounded. This will make their loss by their own admission 139 killed and wounded, which from all the testimony I can get is really below the mark. Citizens of Athens state they admitted to have buried 50. Colonel Campbell surrendered the fort and garrison about 9 a. m. on the 24th of September.

Forrest, after the capture of Athens, moved with his whole force upon Sulphur trestle. This post was garrisoned by about 300 of the One hundred and eleventh U. S. Colored Troops and two pieces of artillery, and was re-enforced on the afternoon of the 24th by about 300 men of the Ninth Indiana Cavalry, under command of Major Lilly, and was afterward still further re-enforced by the Third Tennessee Cavalry, nearly 400 strong, under Colonel Minnis. This regiment left Rogersville on the approach of Forrest's force, retreating toward Lawrenceburg, and afterward making their way across Elk River to Sulphur trestle, intending, no doubt, to return to Athens, but were prevented by the appearance of Forrest in the neighborhood of Sulphur trestle. It is not known why Lieutenant-Colonel Minnis did not send a courier to Athens to notify the commanding officer of the post and myself of the approach of Forrest. Sulphur trestle was surrendered about 11 o'clock on the morning of the 25th, after a very gallant defense, Colonel Lathrop, in command, being first killed, Lieutenant-Colonel Minnis, his successor, struck senseless by a piece of shell, and the ammunition of the command being almost expended. We have received no report of the killed and wounded upon either side of this place. As soon as I ascertained that Forrest had attacked the road in large force I reported the same to Major-General Rousseau and Major-General Thomas and asked for re-enforcements. Brigadier-General Starkweather had the posts of Athens, Sulphur trestle, and Elk River bridge under his immediate command, and I believe made an effort to re-enforce them and to move there in person. Why he did not I have not yet learned, he having left on leave of absence before rendering his report. Colonel Spalding must have reported to him the presence of Forrest in Middle Tennessee before it was known to me. Every effort, however, was made by me to raise a force in time to relieve the post of Athens from this side. In addition to the force already specified, my disposable force here did not exceed 500 men. I immediately ordered Colonel Lyon to send me every available man—at least 1,000 from his command—leaving only ten or fifteen men

to a block-house. Colonel Lyon was delayed in sending on the troops asked for for want of transportation. Major-General Rousseau telegraphed me on the 24th that on that morning 2,500 men had been ordered from Chattanooga to re-enforce me, and that a portion had already started. My little force here was on the cars all night of the 24th waiting the promised support, and we were all ready to start the moment they arrived, with five days' rations, but no re-enforcements arriving that night nor up to 8.30 a. m. of the 25th, I telegraphed to Major-Generals Rousseau and Thomas, suggesting that the force coming from Chattanooga be telegraphed at Stevenson to proceed to Pulaski by rail, believing that by this route they would meet the enemy twenty-four or thirty-six hours sooner. I was induced to make this recommendation from the belief that Forrest had by that time destroyed the road or Sulphur trestle and would be at Elk River before the re-enforcements could reach me; that by the time we could get off from here the enemy would be over Elk River, and would most certainly be at Pulaski before we could reach Elk River, with that river to cross after all the bridges had been destroyed. If these reasonable suppositions were correct (and they have since proven to be so) I could not possibly have come up with Forrest in thirty-six hours, being compelled to march the entire distance over muddy roads cut up with the large force of cavalry and train of the enemy. By the railroad the first detachment of the re-enforcements would have reached Pulaski four hours after they would reach me, or by 9 p. m. on the 25th, and could have been at Elk River that night by 12 o'clock at farthest, thus saving thirty-six hours. At 5 p. m. the first detachment of re-enforcements arrived at Decatur Junction, 700 strong. Rations were issued to them. At 8.15 p. m. I had given orders for all to move when telegrams from Generals Webster and Rousseau were received to turn back the re-enforcements intended for me and to order them to Nashville. In order to retard the movements of the enemy as much as possible, I telegraphed to General Starkweather to offer every opposition to his crossing Elk River, and to destroy the bridges and ferries along that stream, which I believed at that time to be too much swollen for the enemy to cross with his artillery. What was done by General Starkweather and his forces I have not yet learned, having received no report from troops north of Elk River; and, as General Rousseau moved to Pulaski, I gave no further orders to troops there, supposing that he had taken them all under his immediate command. Learning that a portion of Forrest's forces was at Elkton, and that our forces were being strengthened about Pulaski, I felt satisfied that Forrest would move by way of Fayetteville to the Nashville and Chattanooga road, and directed Colonel Lyon to keep a scout in direction of Fayetteville to inform me of his arrival at that place. On the 27th I ascertained positively that Wheeler, with his whole force, had passed through Somerville in the direction of Guntersville. Clanton was reported with 750 men within four miles of Larkin's Landing. In consequence of the withdrawal of this portion of the enemy's force from the immediate vicinity of Decatur, I deemed it no longer necessary to keep so large a force here. I therefore, on the 29th, ordered the Thirteenth Wisconsin Infantry and Eleventh Indiana from this post to Huntsville, and left for that place myself. I also sent there a section of artillery from this post under escort of a detachment of the Twelfth Indiana Cavalry. Learning that Forrest had passed Fayetteville on the morning of the 30th, I sent a scout in direction of New Market, under Major De Long, who reported early in the afternoon that he had found the enemy four

miles from that place in strong force. This fact I reported to Major-General Thomas and requested re-enforcements of 1,000 or 1,500 men, believing the enemy intended coming down on my line of road. At 3 o'clock I sent Colonel Chapman, with 200 men of Thirteenth Wisconsin Infantry, up the road toward Larkinsville, on a train that I had prepared, strengthened with three-inch oak plank, for the purpose of scouting the road. He found the enemy on the road, about five miles out, and drove them off. About 4 p. m. another force of the enemy attacked our pickets on the Pulaski road, and soon after a flag of truce was sent in by Brig. Gen. A. Buford, with the following communication, addressed to Col. G. M. L. Johnson, commanding post:

NEAR HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *September 30, 1864.*

Colonel JOHNSON,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Huntsville, Ala.:

COLONEL: I am here in command of the advance of General Forrest's army, with instructions to demand the surrender of the city, the fort, and garrison. An answer to this demand must be made before night-fall. If refused, the citizens must leave at once. Certain conditions will attend the surrender, which conditions Colonel Kelley, the bearer, will acquaint you with.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

A. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Provisional Army, C. S., Commanding.

To which I returned the following answer:

HUNTSVILLE, *September 30, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. A. BUFORD,
Commanding Confederate Forces, near Huntsville:

GENERAL: General Granger directs me to say that he has assumed command of the forces in this city. He also directs me to say that he will not surrender the fort or city on any terms. You can come and take it as soon as you get ready. The inhabitants of this city are mostly citizens of the Southern Confederacy. He would suppose you would give them more than a couple of hours to leave. You can, of course, in this act your own pleasure.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. M. KNEELAND,
First Lieutenant, Eighteenth Michigan Infantry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

About two hours later I sent the following proposition to General Buford, commanding Confederate forces:

HUNTSVILLE, *September 30, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. A. BUFORD,
Commanding Confederate Forces, near Huntsville:

GENERAL: General Granger directs me to say that for the sake of humanity he makes the following propositions: If you will pledge yourself that your forces shall not occupy any portion of the city, he will not occupy it, except that part which is in the immediate vicinity of the fort and essential to its defense. If you will attack the city from the south side, he will withdraw all his forces to the fort and meet you there. Or if you will designate some portion of the city which shall be held sacred the citizens will be removed there and the general will not occupy it with his troops. These propositions are made solely to give protection to defenseless citizens.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. M. KNEELAND,
First Lieutenant, Eighteenth Michigan Infantry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

To these propositions Major-General Forrest replied in the following communication:

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
In the Field, near Huntsville, Ala., September 30, 1864.

Brigadier-General GRANGER,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Huntsville, Ala.:

GENERAL: Your communication addressed to Brigadier-General Buford, concerning the positions to be assumed by the two belligerent parties, has this moment been referred to me. I respectfully decline acceding to them. I expect to attack

you to-morrow morning from every rock, house, tree, and shrub in the vicinity, and feeling confident of my ability to succeed in my anticipated attempt, now bid you prepare yourself for the fray. I, however, cheerfully accept the proposition you made to Brigadier-General Buford, namely, to allow two hours of daylight to-morrow morning for the purpose of allowing non-combatants to remove beyond the lines. At the expiration of the third hour of the coming day I shall commence offensive operations, unless another communication is received from you before that time.

I am, general, with great respect,

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General, Provisional Army, C. S., Commanding.

The garrison of Huntsville at this time consisted of detachments of the Eleventh Indiana, 400 strong; the Thirteenth Indiana, 700 strong; a small detachment of the Twelfth Indiana Cavalry; in all, 1,200.

About 8 a. m. on the 1st of October the enemy displayed a force of 2,000 cavalry two miles north of the city. He continued to demonstrate with this force, and deployed it across several roads, our small force of cavalry skirmishing with them, and a few shells being fired from the fort, wounding 2 of the enemy, taking off the leg of one and arm of another. About 12 m. it became evident that he was retiring on the Athens road, and by 2 p. m. the last of his forces disappeared. I am now satisfied, from information since obtained, that only a portion of Forrest's force, under command of Brigadier-General Buford, between 4,000 and 5,000 strong, was in the vicinity of Huntsville on the night of the 30th and morning of the 1st; that Forrest was himself on the Meridian road about six miles from the city, and must have left to join his forces, moving in direction of Spring Hill, before daylight on the morning of the 1st. Colonel Thornburgh, who had charge of the cavalry, reports some of the enemy killed or wounded by his command. About 7 p. m. on the 1st General Morgan arrived at Huntsville with his division. I soon after called on him at the depot, and in a consultation reported that the enemy, who had been threatening the city, had moved in the direction of Athens, and suggested that he send forward a detachment of 600 men from his command to repair the road to Decatur, which I believed to be but slightly damaged (my command being too fatigued for that purpose, having been up and at work all the night before), and to move in direction of Athens as soon as it was repaired. General Morgan, however, was of opinion that Forrest was still in the vicinity of Tullahoma, and that this was a demonstration only to draw the forces from that road, and declined to move until he could receive further orders from General Thomas. About 11 o'clock on the 2d I sent out a party myself to repair the road, and the last of General Morgan's forces left for Athens late in the afternoon of the same day.

On the 28th of September I reoccupied Athens with 200 of the Seventy-third Indiana Infantry and 100 of the Tenth Indiana, and a section of Battery A, First Tennessee Artillery.

On the 1st 200 men of the Second Tennessee Cavalry reported to Lieutenant-Colonel Wade; on the evening of the 1st the advance of the cavalry, under General Buford, appeared in the vicinity of Athens, and on the morning of the 2d General Buford demanded the surrender of the fort at that place, which demand was promptly refused by Lieutenant-Colonel Wade, and the enemy commenced his attack soon after, which lasted until 9 a. m., when he withdrew. The conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Wade and the troops under his command during this short siege was most admirable. I felt satisfied when I placed this officer in command of this post that we should not be again disgraced by a shameful surrender, and that his fort would not be given up without a most heroic defense.

On the withdrawal of Buford from Athens, the forces under my immediate command took no further part in assisting to drive off the forces under Forrest, with the exception of 200 of the Second Tennessee Cavalry, who accompanied General Morgan to Florence.

It gives me pleasure to state that, with the exception of Colonel Campbell, the officers and soldiers of my command conducted themselves in the most satisfactory manner when in the presence of the enemy, and exhibited a most commendable energy and zeal in preparing for the defense of their posts.

Lieut. Col. R. O. Selfridge, assistant inspector-general, volunteered his services upon my staff, and was of great service to me in writing and transmitting orders and discharging whatever duties were assigned to him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant General, District of Tennessee.

No. 7.

Report of Lieut. Henry C. March, One hundred and fifteenth Ohio Infantry, Assistant Inspector of Railroad Defenses.

CAMP CHASE, OHIO, *December 2, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the surrender of Athens, Ala., on the 24th of September, 1864, to Major-General Forrest, commanding C. S. forces, and the condition of railroad and other defenses:

About 4 p. m. on the 23d the railroad section foreman reported to Colonel Campbell, commanding that post, that the guerrillas were tearing up the railroad about five miles south of Athens. Major Pickens, Third Tennessee Cavalry, with 100 men, was sent down the Decatur road. Colonel Campbell, taking 150 men on the cars (the train having just arrived), ran down. They succeeded in driving them off. When returning our forces were attacked and a sharp skirmish ensued. About this time our pickets on the Brown's Ferry and Buck Island road were driven in, when our artillery opened from the fort and fired a few rounds. At this time it was dark. The quartermaster's building was set on fire, the enemy having invested the town on all sides and made several attempts to get possession of town, but were driven back with some loss. About 11 o'clock they got possession of the railroad depot. At this time the Second Tennessee arrived and drove them away wounding and capturing several. (The Second Tennessee Cavalry had been out on a scout and were ordered back to Decatur by General Granger's assistant adjutant-general, who was along.) At midnight the commissary building was burned, and during the latter part of the night all troops were moved to the fort.

About 7 a. m. on the 24th the enemy opened on the fort with a 12-pounder battery from two directions, north and west. The cannonading continued about two hours; about sixty shells were thrown, well directed, exploding in and about the fort, and was answered by our artillery, two 12-pounder howitzers. The enemy's fire did us little harm. We had 1 killed and 2 wounded. Our works were not injured in the

least. At about 10 o'clock the enemy sent in a flag of truce, demanding our surrender. The communication, not being signed, was sent back. Another flag was sent by the enemy, communication signed "Major-General Forrest," which was again returned, Colonel Campbell refusing to surrender. General Forrest then asked a personal interview. Colonel Campbell rode out. General Forrest said he came to take the place and intended to do it; that he had 8,000 or 10,000 men. Asked Colonel Campbell to ride around the lines and satisfy himself, which he did. After consulting some of the other officers, the fort and whole garrison were surrendered at 12 m. on the 24th. The terms of surrender were in substance as follows: The officers were to retain side arms and all personal property, be taken to Meridian, Miss., and paroled for exchange soon as communication could be had with General Washburn; the enlisted men to be treated as prisoners of war. The garrison at time of surrender consisted of about 450 men of the One hundred and sixth, One hundred and tenth, and One hundred and eleventh U. S. Colored Infantry, and about 130 men of the Third Tennessee Cavalry. The fort was an earth-work, 180 by 450 feet, surrounded by an abatis of brush and a palisade 4 feet high, and a ditch 12 feet wide, was 18 feet from the bottom of the ditch to top of parapets. The embankment was strong enough to resist any field artillery; in fact, it was one of the best works of the kind I ever saw.

On the morning of the 24th General Granger, commanding at Decatur, sent detachments, by railroad, of the Eighteenth Michigan and One hundred and second Ohio, both amounting to 350 men, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott, of the One hundred and second Ohio, to re-enforce the garrison at Athens. They arrived at the breach in railroad and were attacked by the whole of General Buford's division. Our force, though small, pressed their way on in the direction of Athens, strewing the woods with the enemy's dead. On two occasions heavy lines were formed in their direction, which were charged and driven back in disorder. In this manner they had almost gained the fort, which had been surrendered not more than thirty minutes before they arrived within 300 yards, when they, too, were forced to surrender. We lost in this engagement 106 men killed and wounded, among whom were Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott (since dead), Captain Zody, and Lieutenant Davis. The enemy's loss, killed and wounded, according to their own account, was equal to our force engaged.

DEFENSES.

Block-house No. 1, single cased, garrisoned by Lieutenant Hunter and 44 men of the Fourth Tennessee Cavalry, not attacked.

Block-houses Nos. 2, 3, and 4 were double cased, garrisoned by Capt. James Henry, One hundred and eleventh U. S. Colored Infantry, and about 100 men of the One hundred and eleventh U. S. Colored Infantry. These block-houses were evacuated, whether with or without orders I am unable to say.

Block-house No. 5, double cased, garrisoned by First Sergt. H. C. Weaver (white) and 40 men of the One hundred and sixth U. S. Colored Infantry, was attacked by infantry and surrendered.

Block-house No. 6, double cased up to loop-holes, garrisoned by [Capt.] A. Poe and 40 men, One hundred and sixth U. S. Colored Infantry, was attacked by artillery. Captain says there were several shots penetrated the block-house, killing and wounding a number. Nos. 5 and 6 were surrendered about 12 m. on the 24th.

Block-house No. 7, double cased, garrisoned by Lieut. J. J. Phifer and about 25 men of the One hundred and eleventh U. S. Colored Infantry, was surrendered on the morning of the 25th without a fight. No artillery could be brought to bear on this block-house. Dense forest all around, through which no roads had been cut. I see no reason to justify this surrender.

Block-houses Nos. 7 and 8 were both double cased, and at Sulphur trestle, that was also defended by a small earth-work in close proximity to both block-houses and trestle. This was defended by about 400 men of the One hundred and eleventh U. S. Colored Infantry, 400 of the Third Tennessee Cavalry, and about 200 of the Ninth Indiana Cavalry. At this place a considerable fight took place. Our forces lost 107 men, among whom was Colonel Lathrop, of the One hundred and eleventh U. S. Colored Infantry. They had exhausted most of their ammunition; in fact, the cavalry were entirely out and were forced to surrender. This rendered the block-houses useless, which were also surrendered on the 25th.

Block-house No. 10, doubled cased, was garrisoned by Capt. S. B. Akins, Company K, One hundred and eleventh U. S. Colored Infantry, and 45 men. This was evacuated (whether with orders I am unable to say) without resistance.

Block-house No. 11, double cased up to loop-holes four days before the surrender. This was also evacuated without any resistance.

Sir, these are the facts of the surrender of the different posts on my section of the Nashville and Decatur Railroad. On the morning of the 24th I, with considerable effort, reached the fort at Athens. I went there for the purpose of helping defend the place, and was surrendered with the garrison.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. MARCH,

Lieut., 115th Ohio Vol. Infty., Asst. Inspector of Railroad Defenses.

Maj. J. R. WILLETT,

Inspector of Fortifications, Department of the Cumberland.

No. 8.

Report of Col. Wallace Campbell, One hundred and tenth U. S. Colored Infantry.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *November 24, 1864.*

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report relative to the surrender of the fort and forces at Athens, Ala., on the 24th day of September, 1864, to Maj. Gen. N. B. Forrest, C. S. Army:

On the 23d day of September, 1864, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, was informed by ——— Burley, railroad employé, that he had been down the railroad some four miles toward Decatur, Ala., and discovered a body of the enemy, as he supposed, some 200 or 300 strong, tearing up and destroying the track. I immediately ordered 100 men to report at the railroad depot, expecting every moment the evening train from Nashville. As soon as the train arrived, at 4 o'clock, placed my men on a car and started down the road, went four miles from town, found enemy on track, deployed skirmishers, and drove them. They had set fire to a small trestle. I pushed forward and extinguished the fire and crossed with the

train. About a mile farther discovered the enemy were on the track in my rear. I learned at this time, from citizens, that the enemy were in force, commanded by Col. Jesse Forrest. I immediately ordered the train back to town and drove them from the track as I returned. Found the track obstructed in several places. As I reached the outskirts of the town was attacked by enemy, some 1,000 strong; threw men off the train; ordered conductor to run train back under protection of block-house; engaged the enemy for one hour and fifteen minutes, losing 3 men killed and 4 wounded, when, discovering I could not drive them from town, fell back to the fort. I found, on reaching the fort, they had been engaging a large force on the south and southwest part of town. The quartermaster's and commissary stores being in town, about one-quarter of a mile from the fort, I took twenty men and went in town. At this time, as it was impossible to remove them, the quartermaster's stores were set on fire. I now put my men in commissary buildings, determined to hold them if possible. About 9 p. m. Lieutenant-Colonel Prosser, commanding Second Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, with 500 men, reached the town. I ordered Colonel Prosser to charge down public square and drive enemy from depot. He declined to obey, saying he could not sacrifice his horses. I finally dismounted some thirty of the cavalry and, together with twenty colored infantry, charged down public square and drove them from the depot and extinguished the fire. I captured Surgeon Lauderdale, Fifteenth Tennessee (rebel) Regiment, and a private soldier of the same regiment. I learned from this private soldier that General Forrest, with his entire force, had invested the place, his force being estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000, with nine pieces of artillery. I now ordered all forces in town to the fort, burning all Government property. I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Prosser to remain at or near the fort. He refused to obey, saying he did not think with his force the fort could be held. He was then ordered by Lieutenant Kneeland, acting assistant adjutant-general of General Granger's staff, to return to Decatur. I sent, by Colonel Prosser, word to General Granger what forces were investing the place. I also started two couriers with dispatches to General Starkweather, informing him of my condition. The one bearing the dispatches was murdered on the outskirts of town, shot after capture. The other escaped with wound through shoulder and returned to the fort. During the night was occasionally annoyed by sharpshooters firing, and could hear their artillery being brought into position.

Just after daylight on the morning of September 24, they opened on the fort with artillery from three different sides, casting almost every shell inside the works. I could not reach them with my 12-pounder howitzers, they being perfectly useless. The firing now ceased, 8 a. m., and I received the following communi ation from General Forrest:

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
In the Field, September 24, 1864.

OFFICER COMMANDING U. S. FORCES,
Athens, Ala.:

I demand an immediate and unconditional surrender of the entire force and all Government stores and property at this post. I have a sufficient force to storm and take your works, and if I am forced to do so the responsibility of the consequences must rest with you. Should you, however, accept the terms, all white soldiers shall be treated as prisoners of war and the negroes returned to their masters. A reply is requested immediately.

Respectfully,

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General, C. S. Army.

I replied to him as follows:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Athens, Ala., September 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. B. FORREST,
Commanding Besieging Forces, Athens, Ala.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to decline your demand of this date.

WALLACE CAMPBELL,
Colonel One hundred and tenth U. S. Colored Infantry, Commanding.

I sent Lieut. Col. J. A. Dewey, One hundred and eleventh Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General William T. Lewis, to receive flag of truce. They met Major Strange, General Forrest's chief of staff, and Colonel Galloway, aide-de-camp, and held conversation with them. They said from conversation held with General Forrest they knew he was determined to take the fort, and if he was compelled to storm it no lives would be spared. I refused to comply with last demand as with first, when General Forrest sent in request for a personal interview, reading as follows:

ATHENS, *September 24, 1864.*

COLONEL: I desire an interview with you outside of the fort, at any place you may designate, provided it meets with your views. My only object is to stop the effusion of blood that must follow the storming of the place.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

I immediately met General Forrest, accompanied by Lieut. Col. J. A. Dewey. General Forrest told me he was determined to take the place; that his force was sufficiently large, and have it he would, and if he was compelled to storm the works it would result in the massacre of the entire garrison. He told me what his force was, and said myself and one officer could have the privilege of reviewing his force. I returned to the fort, when, after consultation with the commanders of various detachments in the fort, it was decided that [if] after reviewing the force of General Forrest I found he had 8,000 or 10,000 troops, it would be worse than murder to attempt to hold the works. I then took Capt. B. M. Callender, First Missouri Light Artillery, and rode round his entire line, thereby satisfying myself and the captain accompanying me that there were at least 10,000 men and nine pieces of artillery. It was now 11 a. m. I had been "dilly-dallying" with General Forrest since 8 a. m. expecting re-enforcements would be sent from Decatur. Believing they could not reach me, I ordered the surrender of the fort. After the surrender I learned that a force of 350 men, composed of the Eighteenth Michigan Infantry and One hundred and second Ohio Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott, of the One hundred and second Ohio, had been surrounded and captured below the town.

The following are the terms of capitulation:

Agreement entered into at Athens, Ala., on the 24th day of September, 1864, by Maj. Gen. N. B. Forrest, of the C. S. Army, and Col. Wallace Campbell, One hundred and tenth Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry.

We, on the part of our respective Governments, stipulate and agree that the following articles shall be faithfully executed and maintained:

On the part of the U. S. Government, by Col. Wallace Campbell, that the fort and United States and public Government property at this point be, and the same hereby are, surrendered to Maj. Gen. N. B. Forrest, of the C. S. Army.

On the part of the C. S. Government, by Maj. Gen. N. B. Forrest, that all commissioned officers surrendered or surrendering as above, be, and hereby are, permitted to go to Meridian or some other point in Mississippi, and the said officers shall, so soon as Major-General Forrest can communicate with Major-General Washburn, U. S.

Volunteers, be sent to Major-General Washburn or other commanding officer at Memphis, Tenn., to be retained on their paroles of honor not to act in opposition to the forces of the Confederate States until they are duly exchanged by Generals Washburn and Forrest, which exchange shall occur as speedily as possible. The exchange is to be conducted by an exchange of officers for officers of same rank, and man for man.

Again, said commissioned officers shall and hereby are permitted to retain and keep all their personal property, including horses, saddles, side-arms, and clothing. All this permanently.

Again, the enlisted men (soldiers) of Col. Wallace Campbell's command shall be kindly and humanely treated and turned over to the C. S. Government as prisoners of war, to be disposed of as the War Department of the Confederate States shall direct.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General, Commanding, C. S. Army.
WALLACE CAMPBELL,
Colonel 110th U. S. Colored Infantry, Commanding.

About 2 p. m. we were marched south by Florence road. It is the opinion of officers in my command from conversations held with General Forrest and his officers that had the fort been stormed no lives would have been spared.

On the 21st day of September I sent Lieut. Col. J. B. Minnis, commanding Third Tennessee Cavalry, to scout in the direction of Florence, Ala., with instructions to send me courier in case of meeting the enemy or gathering any information, which he failed to do after having met the enemy at or near Rogersville, thereby leaving me perfectly ignorant and unprepared for the approach of such a force.

My force consisted of detachments from the following regiments: One hundred and sixth Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry, 105 men and 4 officers; One hundred and tenth Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry, 233 men and 17 officers; One hundred and eleventh Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry, 80 men and 8 officers; Third Regiment Tennessee Cavalry, 120 men and 4 officers. Total, 538 men 33 officers. Number of men unarmed, 140; number of muskets, 398.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WALLACE CAMPBELL,
Colonel 110th U. S. Colored Infantry.

Lieut. J. D. HAZZARD,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., U. S. Forces, Pulaski, Tenn.

ADDENDA.

ENTERPRISE, MISS., *October 17, 1864.*

We, the undersigned officers in the U. S. service, who were surrendered to Maj. Gen. N. B. Forrest, at Athens, Ala., on the 24th day of September, 1864, by Col. W. Campbell, commanding the post, feel it incumbent upon us to make known to the public the precise situation of affairs in the fort at the time, in order that the responsibility of the surrender may rest upon the proper persons, and also to place upon record our judgment as to the necessity of the surrender.

The fort was a strong one, well built, 1,350 feet in circumference, 17 feet from the bottom of the ditch to the top of the parapet, and encircled by both a palisade and an abatis of felled trees. It was considered by inspecting officers to be the strongest work between Nashville and Decatur.

The garrison at the time of surrender consisted of detachments from the One hundred and sixth, One hundred and tenth, and One hundred and eleventh Regiments U. S. Colored Infantry, numbering in the

aggregate 469 efficient men. In addition to the colored troops there were 150 men belonging to the Third Tennessee Cavalry, and two 12-pounder howitzers. On the night of the 23d and 24th the colonel commanding caused nearly, if not quite, all the commissary stores at the post to be moved into the fortifications. These stores were thought ample for a siege of ten days. A well in the fort afforded a sufficient supply of water. As for the ammunition, there was at the time about 70,000 rounds elongated ball cartridges, and an ample supply for the carbines of the cavalrymen. For the howitzers there were 120 rounds each.

Our pickets were driven in at 5.30 p. m. of the 23d, and from that time until long past dark there was a good deal of skirmishing. The night was passed in making preparations to receive the enemy and getting provisions into the fort.

On the morning of the 24th, about 7 o'clock, the enemy opened fire on the fort, throwing solid shot and shell from a battery planted on the Buck Island road. Shortly after they opened on us another battery from the Brown's Ferry road. From these two batteries the enemy threw fifty-five or sixty shots. Of this number of shots twenty-four struck in the fort or buildings in the fort, causing the death of 1 man only, a non-combatant, and wounding 1 soldier. At 9 a. m. the enemy sent in a flag of truce demanding the surrender of the place; this was refused by Colonel Campbell. General Forrest then again demanded the surrender of the place, stating that he had ample force to take it and offering to show his force to Colonel Campbell. Colonel Campbell then called a council of officers commanding detachments, in which council, we are informed, but two officers voted in favor of a surrender, neither of whom had a command in the fort. Of the forty-five officers present in the fort at the time this council was held but eight were consulted, and of these eight there were several who had no command present with them in the fort, whilst officers who had the largest number of men under their charge were excluded. Colonel Campbell, after reviewing the forces of the enemy returned to the fort, saying, "The jig is up; pull down the flag," thus surrendering the best fortification on the line of the Nashville and Decatur Railroad.

We also feel it our duty to make mention of the bearing and disposition of the soldiers in the fort, both white and black. It was everything that any officer could wish of any set of men. So far from there being any disposition on the part of the men to surrender or to avoid a fight, it was just the reverse. Officers had to exert all their authority, even to threatening to shoot their own men, to restrain them from exposing themselves. The soldiers were anxious to try conclusions with General Forrest, believing that in such a work they could not be taken by ten times their number. When told that the fort had been surrendered, and that they were prisoners, they could scarcely believe themselves, but with tears demanded that the fight should go on, preferring to die in the fort they had made to being transferred to the tender mercies of General Forrest and his men. Another thing should be taken into consideration, which is that we were on the point of receiving re-enforcements.

While the truce was in operation and during the time occupied by Colonel Campbell in viewing the enemy's force, firing was heard on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad. This came from a force of our troops sent to our relief from Decatur, consisting of detachments from the Eighteenth Michigan and One hundred and second Ohio Infantry, numbering 360 men, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott, of the One hundred and second Ohio, who was severely wounded. These brave men had forced their way through three lines of the enemy, were

within musket-range of the fort when our flag was lowered. The surrender of the fort allowed General Forrest to throw a portion of his force between the fort and them, thus compelling them to surrender after a hard fight of three hours' duration, during which they lost one-third of their number in killed and wounded, and after they had arrived almost at the very gates of our fort.

In conclusion we do not hesitate to say over our signatures that the surrender was uncalled for by the circumstances, was against our wishes, and ought not to have been made.

(Signed) S. W. Pickens, major Third Tennessee Cavalry; Lafayette Coile, captain Company I, Third Tennessee Cavalry; J. A. Goddard, captain Company H, Third Tennessee Cavalry; W. V. Cumming, first lieutenant Company K, Third Tennessee Cavalry; J. T. Homer, first lieutenant Company E, Third Tennessee Cavalry; J. J. Wade, first lieutenant Company B, Third Tennessee Cavalry; A. B. McTeer, lieutenant and regimental quartermaster, Third Tennessee Cavalry; Alfred C. Derrick, first lieutenant Company F, Third Tennessee Cavalry; C. L. Norvell, second lieutenant Company F, Third Tennessee Cavalry; Zene Harlan, captain, One hundred and sixth U. S. Colored Infantry; Benj. Beeson, first lieutenant, One hundred and sixth U. S. Colored Infantry; J. W. Sidwell, first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster, One hundred and sixth Infantry; Ben. F. Woods, second lieutenant, One hundred and sixth U. S. Colored Infantry; Edward H. Chase, captain Company D, One hundred and tenth U. S. Colored Infantry; Norton W. Campbell, captain Company F, One hundred and tenth U. S. Colored Infantry; Zac. C. Wilson, captain Company H, One hundred and tenth U. S. Colored Infantry; Rich'd Atkin, first lieutenant Company K, One hundred and tenth U. S. Colored Infantry; Robt. McMillan, first lieutenant Company D, One hundred and tenth U. S. Colored Infantry; H. M. Sprague, first lieutenant Company I, One hundred and tenth U. S. Colored Infantry; H. E. Blinn, first lieutenant Company F, One hundred and tenth U. S. Colored Infantry; Chas. M. Linn, second lieutenant Company D, One hundred and tenth U. S. Colored Infantry; Jas. M. Mills, second lieutenant Company F, One hundred and tenth U. S. Colored Infantry; J. H. Lauchly, second lieutenant Company H, One hundred and tenth U. S. Colored Infantry; Wm. A. Duckworth, second lieutenant Company K, One hundred and tenth U. S. Colored Infantry; Thad. Donohue, surgeon, One hundred and tenth U. S. Colored Infantry; William King, chaplain, One hundred and tenth U. S. Colored Infantry; W. H. Scroggs, captain, One hundred and eleventh U. S. Colored Infantry; A. W. Forbes, captain, One hundred and eleventh U. S. Colored Infantry; Wm. J. Harrod, first lieutenant, One hundred and eleventh U. S. Colored Infantry; F. M. Crosson, first lieutenant, One hundred and eleventh U. S. Colored Infantry; James H. Lunn, first lieutenant, One hundred and eleventh U. S. Colored Infantry; O. O. Poppleton, second lieutenant, One hundred and eleventh U. S. Colored Infantry.

We also respectfully request that a thorough and immediate investigation of the above statements be made, that our names may not be placed in the list of cowards in the general summing up of our nation's history.

Very respectfully, &c.,

OFFICERS THAT WERE SURRENDERED.

We would also respectfully request that permission be granted us to publish the original statement, of which [this is a] verbatim copy.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT McMILLAN,
First Lieut., 110th U. S. Colored Infantry, Parole Camp,
Benton Barracks, Saint Louis, Mo.

If permission should be granted please forward papers to the above-named officer.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Nashville, Tenn.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Louisville, Ky., December 15, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi.

JNO. H. MONROE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.
(In the absence of the major-general commanding.)

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., January 7, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Maj. Gen. G. H. Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. COMMR. ORGANIZATION U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
Nashville, Tenn., November 10, 1864.

Bvt. Col. C. W. FOSTER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Chief of Colored Bureau,
Washington City, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of a letter addressed by me to Brig. Gen. R. S. Granger, commanding the District of Northern Alabama, relative to the surrender of the One hundred and sixth, One hundred and tenth, One hundred and eleventh U. S. Colored Infantry at Athens, Ala., and of his indorsement thereon.

I have the honor, colonel, to be, very respectfully, your servant,

R. D. MUSSEY,
Colonel 100th U. S. Colored Infantry,
Commissioner Organization U. S. Colored Troops.

[First indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 22, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland, Nashville, Tenn., for his recommendation.

Colonel Campbell belongs to the One hundred and tenth U. S. Colored Infantry.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. W. FOSTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Volunteers.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., November 28, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Maj. Gen. L. H. Rousseau, commanding District of Tennessee, for report of the circumstances attending the surrender of the within mentioned regiments.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

HENRY M. CIST,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE,
Nashville, January 20, 1865.

Respectfully returned with required report.*

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General, Commanding.
B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.
(In the absence of the general.)

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. COMMR. ORGANIZATION U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
Nashville, Tenn., October 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER,
Commanding District of Northern Alabama:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that I have some blanks, &c., designed for the One hundred and sixth, One hundred and tenth, and One hundred and eleventh U. S. Colored Infantry. I have heard through the papers that these regiments were all captured by Forrest or surrendered to him by Colonel Campbell. Will you do me the favor to inform me of the facts in this case, and if they were surrendered whether the colonel's action has been approved and where the men now are.

I have the honor, general, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. D. MUSSEY,
Colonel 100th U. S. Colored Infantry,
Commissioner Organization U. S. Colored Troops.

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*Not found.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTHERN ALABAMA,
Huntsville, November 2, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

These three regiments were captured, or parts of them. The conduct of Colonel Campbell is disapproved by every one, and disgraceful in the extreme.

By order of R. S. Granger, brigadier-general commanding:

DE LOSS C. LE BARON,
Lieutenant, Eighteenth Michigan, and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

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SAINT LOUIS, MO., *November 23, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I would very respectfully request that a court of inquiry be summoned to convene at once to inquire into and report on my conduct in surrendering Athens, Ala., to Major-General Forrest, of the so-called Confederate Army, on the 24th day of September, 1864.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WALLACE CAMPBELL,
Colonel 110th U. S. Colored Infantry, Paroled Prisoner.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., December 1, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Maj. Gen. L. H. Rousseau, commanding District of Tennessee, with orders to convene a board of inquiry as soon as practicable.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

HENRY M. CIST,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. U. S. COLORED TROOPS IN THE STATE OF TENN.,
Memphis, January 2, 1865.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Louisville, Ky.:

GENERAL: Herewith I send you application of Col. Wallace Campbell, One hundred and tenth U. S. Colored Infantry, for a court of inquiry. I respectfully invite your attention to the following facts: Colonel Campbell has been exchanged and ordered to report to his command at Savannah, Ga. He will leave New York on the 18th instant. He desires, if compatible with the interests of the service, to be brought before a court of inquiry before going to his command. Two months ago he made application to Maj. Gen. G. H. Thomas for a court of inquiry. This was before he knew that his case had been referred to you by the War Department for investigation. Nothing has been heard from it. Colonel C. will be in Chicago until the 14th instant. His address is Chicago, Box 3535.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

A. L. CHETLAIN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

PAROLED CAMP,
Benton Barracks, Mo., December 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army:

GENERAL: I most respectfully request that a court of inquiry be convened as soon as practicable to inquire into the circumstances attending the surrender of U. S. forces at Athens, Ala., on September 24, 1864, by myself, to Maj. Gen. N. B. Forrest, of C. S. Army.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WALLACE CAMPBELL,
Colonel 110th U. S. Colored Infantry,
Late Commanding U. S. Forces, Athens, Ala.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. U. S. COLORED TROOPS IN STATE OF TENNESSEE,
Memphis, January 2, 1864 [1865].

Respectfully forwarded.

A. L. CHETLAIN,
Brigadier-General.

[Second indorsement.]

LOUISVILLE, KY., *January 10, 1865.*

Respectfully referred to Maj. Gen. G. H. Thomas.

I have received no instructions to investigate this matter.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Eastport, Miss., January 21, 1865.

Respectfully returned to Brig. Gen. L. Thomas, Adjutant-General U. S. Army.

If Col. W. Campbell will return to this department, where he can be reached, a court of inquiry will be ordered in his case.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[Fourth indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
February 7, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, U. S. Army, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi, via Hilton Head, S. C., and his attention invited to official copy of letter of this date to Major-General Thomas, which is herewith.*

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. W. FOSTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.

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*See Foster to Thomas, February 6, *post.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 6, 1865.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Dept. of the Cumberland, Eastport, Miss.:

GENERAL: In reply to your indorsement on the 21st ultimo,* upon the application of Col. W. Campbell, One hundred and tenth U. S. Colored Troops, for a court of inquiry, I am directed to say that as Colonel Campbell is supposed to be now with his regiment in the Department of the South, it is not considered expedient to order his return to the Department of the Cumberland. The application has therefore been referred to Major-General Sherman for such action as he may deem proper for the interests of the service; and you are requested to send to Major-General Sherman a statement of the facts in regard to the surrender of Colonel Campbell's command to the enemy at Athens, Ala., in September, 1864, together with copies of any charges that may have been preferred against Colonel Campbell in connection therewith.†

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. W. FOSTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.

No. 9.

Report of Brig. Gen. John C. Starkweather, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Pulaski, Tenn., October 1, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor most respectfully to submit the following report as to the disposition, movements, and part taken by my command in the late skirmishes and battles with General Forrest's forces:

The line being extensive, and nearly all my district defenses attacked from time to time, of necessity my report will be more lengthened than I wish it were. There are many minor details also which in justice to myself and command I am obliged to state in brief, in order that a perfect report may be laid before the general commanding.

On the 19th day of September I telegraphed Brigadier-General Granger that the enemy, 300 strong, were at Florence, and with other distributed commands the enemy were about 1,000 strong, gathering supplies, &c.

On the 21st day of September I telegraphed General Granger that Roddey had crossed the river the Sunday previous with four regiments at Bainbridge Ferry; that the information was from one of my own men who had been captured by them; that my command had driven Biffle, with command 400 strong, from Henryville in the direction of Clifton; that Johnson, with 400 men, was on Cathly Creek night of the 19th; that my forces had returned from pursuit of Biffle and confirmed Roddey's crossing, as already reported. I immediately telegraphed and sent the information to the different commands of my district, and ordered everything placed in good fighting trim and that the most obstinate resistance must be made by all.

Received dispatches on the 22d from General Granger saying he was satisfied as to my Biffle expedition, but to continue watching him and company. Telegraphed him immediately that Wheeler intended mov-

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* See third indorsement, p. 529.

† No subsequent action in this case is found. Colonel Campbell having tendered his resignation was, upon the recommendation of his superior officers, honorably discharged the service of the United States May 6, 1865.

ing in direction of Huntsville, and again confirmed my reports of the 21st; reported also that a number of bands of the enemy were passing west of Sulphur Branch trestle, and that my colored troops had skirmished with them. On the 23d Col. Wallace Campbell, One hundred and tenth U. S. Colored Infantry, commanding at Athens, dispatched me that enemy were tearing up track (railroad) two miles south of him, and that he should move down and drive them away; dispatched same information to Major-General Rousseau and General Granger, and stated that I would be ready to move at once; and almost immediately informed generals commanding that line was cut south.

Early on the morning of the 24th I dispatched General Rousseau that road had been struck near Athens; that at 5 p. m. on the 23d heavy artillery firing had been heard, with musketry intermingled, and at 7.30 p. m. a bright light as of burning buildings at Athens had been seen; that I had already moved all my mounted force to Sulphur Branch trestle and Elk River bridge, and that I would try and communicate with Athens by courier, and requested him to send the information to General Granger by way [of] Stevenson. Immediately sent another telegram that the enemy, 3,000 strong, passed through Rogersville at 10 a. m. on 23d instant making for the railroad; that the Third [Second] Tennessee Cavalry, Colonel Prosser commanding, had skirmished with the enemy at 2 p. m. the day previous; that I had informed General Granger of the crossing of Roddey on Sunday previous with four regiments, and to inform General Granger of this news also; that my mounted force had moved to the bridges at 3 a. m. that morning, under command of Col. Thomas N. Pace, Tenth Indiana Cavalry. In the mean time I had received dispatches from Colonel Lathrop, at Sulphur Branch trestle, informing me of the arrival at that post of Lieutenant-Colonel Minnis with Third Tennessee Cavalry, on his way to Athens; that the firing in direction of Athens had continued that morning (24th), and that he, Colonel Lathrop, would send forward for information. At this time I received the following dispatch, dated 24th, at Nashville, and signed by command of Major-General Rousseau:

General Granger telegraphs, via Stevenson, that the force on the road below Pulaski is about 200 strong, and that Colonel Prosser is after them; have a few scouts toward the Tennessee River.

Same being immediately followed by the following telegram, dated at Nashville, 24th, by command of Major-General Rousseau:

General Granger telegraphs this morning that the enemy 200 strong struck the road near Athens last evening and burned a house there; he also says a small party was near Decatur; he seems to be waiting for you to attend to the party at Athens. You will attack the enemy vigorously on the road wherever he may be, and please keep us posted.

To which I replied, acknowledging receipt of the two dispatches, and stated that they seemed inconsistent with each other, but that I would fight the enemy if found; that the information which I had already sent was entitled to weight, being from an officer of Colonel Prosser's regiment, who had already met and skirmished with the enemy at 2 p. m. the day previous; that I had ordered Colonel Pace forward to find and attack the enemy, but not to uncover the bridges. I also informed my officers commanding below of the dispatches received as to the 200 men. At about noon same day I dispatched to General Rousseau the information received from Colonel Spalding, dated on the 23d, that Forrest with 8,000 men and eight pieces of artillery passed toward Athens the day previous; that he camped at Rogersville night of 22d. I immediately countermanded my order to Colonel Pace, as to finding and fighting

the enemy, and ordered him to hold the two bridges, and keep open communications. I immediately placed the command in fighting trim and superintended arrangements of fort, court-house, &c., by having supplies of water, rations, and ammunition placed therein. At or near the regular hour trains arrived from Nashville; ordered them to await my orders before moving; telegraphed and asked for orders for the trains, and received dispatch, dated at Nashville 24th, by command of General Rousseau, saying:

If Forrest, with 8,000 men, is on the road, it is deemed unsafe for the trains bound south to proceed, but it is left with you to decide.

I thereupon ordered the trains to return to Nashville and telegraphed General Rousseau that Lieutenant-Colonel ———, Third Tennessee Cavalry, and a captured man of Ninth Indiana Cavalry corroborated all I had already dispatched. Received dispatch by courier from Colonel Pace that Athens had surrendered, and that he was disposing his troops so as to hold the bridges. Informed General R[ousseau] of the fact and that I had no men to re-enforce those posts further, Colonel Spalding's command still being absent and not being under my orders. My effective force at Pulaski, after re-enforcing the bridges with my mounted command, at this time consisted of 23 officers and 519 men, of whom 50 acted upon courier lines, 35 were at the fort guns, and 166 men, with proper officers, were on duty as interior and grand guards, leaving 16 officers and 263 men to perform all the camp and garrison duties outside of special-duty men, all of whom were placed under arms in the court-house and rifle-pits. Soon as Colonel S[palding] arrived I telegraphed the fact, with the further information that Forrest, Roddey, Biffle, and Wheeler were supposed to be concentrated; that enemy were on this side of Athens, moving rapidly, and that I would send Colonel S. to re-enforce the bridges, which I did by assuming the responsibility and issuing a peremptory order to Colonel S. to move at once with his command. This was at 2 a. m. morning of 25th, his command having arrived the night previous at 9 p. m. Telegraphed General Rousseau that he had moved, and for re-enforcements to be hurried forward. Received dispatch, dated on 24th, at Nashville, by order General Rousseau, that General Croxton with brigade of cavalry would move from Franklin at daylight in morning, and that Colonel Jones would leave Nashville at same hour with 1,300 men and a battery; to which I replied, asking that they might move at once, and that then it would be too late, as it was; to hurry them up, I needed them badly. Received dispatch from General Granger, dated 24th, to hold on, that he would join me on the morrow with heavy re-enforcements. Having courier lines established between Sulphur Branch trestle and Pulaski I ordered the most desperate resistance to be made and not to surrender, giving the commandants the information that re-enforcements would arrive soon. Troops were properly posted for making a stubborn defense of this post, and everything, under the circumstances, placed in as good shape as could possibly be. Thus matters continued during the 25th, my forces continually skirmishing and fighting with the enemy, contesting all the ground as well as the strength of the force would allow, slowly retiring from point to point as they were outflanked or overpowered by the enemy's forces.

On the morning of the 25th I was relieved from my command and ordered to turn the same over to the next ranking officer. Colonel Jackson, Ninth Indiana Cavalry, assumed command, by my orders, until the return of Colonel Pace, Tenth Indiana Cavalry, when he, being the ranking officer, assumed command.

Re-enforcements began arriving on the 26th at about 12 m. My forces, under Colonel Spalding, were then fighting, and being driven back slowly; re-enforcements were sent to their support, and reported to Colonel Spalding, commanding, at dark on the 26th instant.

On the 27th the engagement became pretty general, and when the troops were rapidly leaving the field in confusion and disorder, I was, at 12 m., ordered to reassume command, and arrange town and other matters for a stubborn defense. Staff and self immediately set to work, and so continued doing our duty to the best of our ability, and, as I believe, with beneficial results.

Col. Wallace Campbell, commanding at Athens, had a fine force of able-bodied, well-disciplined colored troops, with a fine fort, almost impregnable, with two pieces of artillery, and without that fighting or showing that valor and courage that I expected at his hands, he surrendered his entire command on the morning of the 24th, much to my disgust and to that of his whole command, and, as facts now show, if he had held out even for a short time longer re-enforcements would have reached him, as they were then moving rapidly to his assistance, some arriving just after the surrender of the fort and in time to be captured by the enemy. There may be some reason for this surrender, but with my imperative orders to hold out and fight to the last, he did not do it, and he now being a prisoner I am unable to give the general commanding any definite information upon the subject, only to say that in my judgment it was a disgraceful surrender, not only on account of it in itself, but because it infused a spirit of disappointment and demoralization into the balance of his command in block-houses not yet under fire. After the surrender of Athens the prisoners and artillery were sent to and crossed over the Tennessee River, and the enemy moved on against low trestle or Block-house No. 6, commanded by Lieut. John J. Phifer, Company K, One hundred and eleventh U. S. Colored Infantry, which was also basely surrendered without firing a gun.

Colonel Lathrop, before the surrender of Athens, sent his mounted (force) men under Major Lilly, Ninth Indiana Cavalry, toward the town, and finding it surrounded retired his force upon Sulphur Branch trestle, where, as he dispatches me at 4 a. m., morning of 25th, he intended to make a desperate resistance. Major Lilly, Ninth Indiana Cavalry, with 196 officers and men, Colonel Minnis, Third Tennessee, with about 300 men mounted, were reluctantly ordered by the brave Colonel Lathrop into the fort to help defend it—deprecating this move, in my judgment, in a military point of view, yet believing that Colonel L[athrop] deemed it the best thing to do under the circumstances, it was done; and here was made a stand worthy of the highest praise. With a fort badly constructed, not fully completed, two guns worked by men not artillerymen, but drilled for the purpose from the infantry command, a greatly superior force attacking with much artillery, was fought a battle worth its niche among the well-contested battles of the war; but all was of no avail. The brave Colonel L. fell, killed by the second shot; Colonel Minnis took command and he too was struck down, but rallying fought on bravely and well; ammunition became short and surrender stared them in the face. Colonel Spalding with his small command were inadequate for the occasion. They could not succor them against the overwhelming forces of the enemy, and as brave men they were compelled finally to surrender to a vastly superior force, after suffering heavy loss, and inflicting a much more severe loss upon the enemy. The bridge was then destroyed and enemy moved on. Prisoners and artillery being sent across the river, Colonel S[palding]

fell back slowly to Elk River bridge, ordering men at next block-house to evacuate and fall back and report at Elk River block-house. Colonel S. finding himself being flanked on his right and left, by the enemy crossing at the fords above and below him, felt compelled to abandon the bridge and fall back to save his command from capture, first ordering the colored troops and their commanders to hold block-house long as possible, as he expected to have re-enforcements in the morning, and would undoubtedly reoccupy the ground, which they did not do, leaving with, if not before, the cavalry at or about 3 in the morning. Bridge was destroyed and enemy moved on, Colonel S. falling back slowly and fighting as he retired. Block-houses and bridges one after another were struck by the enemy and destroyed. No fighting of any consequence being done by any of the colored troops at any of them, except tunnel trestle, on the 26th, where quite a fair stand was made. The troops continued falling back slowly until the arrival of re-enforcements on the 26th, when they (the re-enforcements) took up position at dark and allowed my troops to proceed to Pulaski, where they camped for the night, and finally, on the 27th, the engagement became quite general, and lasted nearly all day, my same mounted command being engaged with various successes, our troops falling back and forming battle line on east side of the town, upon which the last shot was fired.

On morning of the 28th the enemy were found gone. Colonel Spalding's command was ordered to find out direction taken by the enemy, which he did and then returned to this post.

My casualties have been large, particularly in captured men, and the same are given in accordance with the best post data at my disposal.

For the particular parts taken by the separate commands I most respectfully refer the general commanding to the reports of the several officers, forwarded herewith and made a part hereof.*

Outside of the colored troops (and excepting them at Sulphur Branch trestle and tunnel trestle, and believing they would have fought at Athens if opportunity had been given them) the command has fought bravely and well, and is entitled to credit.

Many officers and men particularly distinguished themselves, but where all did so well it would be invidious to particularize; yet in the case of Col. W. H. Lathrop, who fell so gallantly fighting at his post, with the last words upon his lips, "Do not surrender the fort," I feel that I shall be pardoned in mentioning his name as one of the gallant and most noble men of my command, who, although dead, yet lives, and to whom reference can be made as a bright example for all to pattern after.

To my staff officers, orderlies, and scouts I have to make my acknowledgment for the promptness and efficiency exhibited by them during the many trying days through which we passed.

And in conclusion, I desire most particularly to thank the actresses, Miss Ada Gray and Mrs. Lowry, who of their own accord administered to the wants of the wounded men in hospital during many days and nights.

Respectfully,

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieutenant KNEELAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Decatur.

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* Report of Col. George Spalding, Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, commanding Fourth Cavalry Division, Army of the Cumberland, the only one found. See p. 536.

Casualties.

Command.	Post.	Officers.					Non-commissioned officers and privates.				
		Killed.	Wounded.	Captured.	Missing.	Total.	Killed.	Wounded.	Captured.	Missing.	Total.
110th U. S. Colored Infantry.	Athens and two block-houses below.	....	....	21	....	21	....	10	550	....	560
111th U. S. Colored Infantry.	Sulphur Branch trestle.	1	....	8	....	9	....	a15	212	....	227
111th U. S. Colored Infantry.	Trestle and block-houses.	....	....	....	3	3	....	4	110	7	121
9th Indiana Cavalry	Sulphur Branch trestle.	....	....	10	....	10	15	b22	149	....	186
10th Indiana Cavalry	.....	....	c3	1	....	4	1	29	1	1	32
10th Tennessee Cavalry. 12th Tennessee Cavalry.	.....	....	5	....	....	5	1	43	.....	3	47
		1	8	40	3	52	17	123	1,022	11	1,173

All that were slightly wounded were captured and taken away.
a Nine since dead.
b All dead.
c One since dead (surgeon).

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTHERN ALABAMA,
Huntsville, October 23, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded for information of the general commanding. Was not in before the completion of my report. "Below Pulaski" in telegram from me is a mistake; information sent was that the enemy had struck the road "below Athens," and was telegraphed before the return of Colonel Prosser, 6 a. m. on 24th. It was from Colonel Prosser at Athens, 2 a. m., that General Starkweather got his information. Main body of Forrest's command arrived about that time and surrounded Colonel P. in the town.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTHERN ALABAMA,
Huntsville, October 23, 1864.

It is now believed that the force that first appeared at the plantation of Jack Harris was part of Roddey's command, under Colonel Warren, who states he opposed our forces with his brigade below Athens.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

No. 10.

Report of Col. William B. Sipes, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding post of Columbia.

COLUMBIA, *October 3, 1864—3.30 a. m.*

SIR: General Forrest with a force of 2,500 men crossed Duck River, on the Lewisburg pike, eight miles above Columbia, on Saturday morning last. The same day he attacked the railroad at Carter's Creek

Station, destroyed the Government saw-mill and water-tank, and captured 3 block-houses, with their garrisons. Three bridges on Carter's Creek were destroyed. To-day [yesterday] he recrossed Duck River south of this four miles, attacked several block-houses, without doing any injury, and struck the road near Culleoka, which has been damaged, to what extent is not known. He attacked the pickets near this post, and after several hours' skirmishing retired. He is encamped near by and may resume the attack this morning. We are ready. General Starkweather communicates that continuous artillery firing was heard south of Pulaski yesterday, supposed to be in the direction of Huntsville. He presumes that an engagement was going on between Croxton's force and a portion of Forrest's command, under Buford, and his pickets. Starkweather encountered Buford's force at Fayetteville on Saturday evening at dark. Buford has all of Forrest's artillery. Forrest expects to concentrate with Biffle near here. The latter is supposed to have 1,000 men.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. SIPES,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 11.

Report of Col. George Spalding, Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, commanding Fourth Cavalry Division.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIV. CAV., ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Pulaski, Tenn., September 29, 1864.

I have the honor to submit the following report in regard to the operations of the troops under my command in opposition to those of General Forrest:

September 21, having learned that Roddey's (rebel) force held all of the mills west of railroad, and that his troops were stripping the country of wheat, I immediately moved with the effective force of the Tenth and Twelfth Tennessee Regiments, of the Fourth Division Cavalry, Army of the Cumberland, to compel Roddey to recross the Tennessee River. I camped at Lawrenceburg on night of the 21st instant.

At daylight (morning) I moved on military road toward Florence. Learning that about 1,000 rebels held a mill known as Howell's, I proceeded to said point on the 23d instant, being fired on once during the night of the 22d instant by a party of Colonel Biffle's (Roddey's) command. Before I arrived at the mills the rebel force had withdrawn, no one knowing to what point. From thence I proceeded to Squire Wilson's, military road, six miles northeast of Florence. I had heard through the country that Forrest was to cross the river near Florence. My movement toward Wilson's was for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of said report. The moment I struck the military road I captured 3 wagons belonging to Forrest's train and 5 of his men. At this point I ascertained that Forrest had crossed Tennessee River on the 21st with 8,000 men and eight pieces of artillery. This information I dispatched on the 23d to Pulaski, and proceeded with my command with all possible speed to Pulaski, in order to concentrate my

command with General Starkweather's and try and save the railroad. [When] I reached Pulaski, which was at 9 o'clock at night on the 24th instant, Athens, Ala., and the troops at that place had been surrendered to General Forrest.

In accordance with orders from General Starkweather, I moved about 3 a. m. on the 25th instant for Elk River bridge. I was ordered to assume command of all the forces between Sulphur Branch and Elk River. I arrived at Elk River about 8 a. m. 25th, and as soon as horses of the command were fed I moved to the support of Sulphur Branch, the troops at that place being very hard pressed. I had 800 men, composed of one battalion of Tenth Indiana Cavalry, Company I, Ninth Indiana Cavalry, and the effective force of the Tenth and Twelfth Tennessee Regiments Cavalry Volunteers. I arrived in the vicinity of Sulphur Branch trestle at 11 a. m. on the 25th instant, and found the enemy in strong force. I engaged them immediately with my small but gallant force, and after fighting about twenty minutes I learned that the fort near the trestle had surrendered. I therefore deemed it prudent to withdraw to Elk River. I camped at Elk River on the night of the 25th instant, intending to hold the bridge until re-enforcements should arrive, which were furnished that [night]. See copy of telegram No. 1.* In order to do this I withdrew the garrison of the stockade south of Elk River, and placed them in stockade at Elk River block-houses, making the garrison at these two houses about 100 strong. At 3 a. m. on 26th instant, re-enforcements not having arrived, and the enemy having driven in my pickets on my right, left, and (center) front, I deemed it necessary to move my cavalry out of such a position as soon as possible. Before morning I sent for the officers commanding the (colored troops) garrison at Elk River bridge and moved them to hold the block-houses at all hazards, also exhibited the dispatches (see copies Nos. 1 and 2*) in regard to re-enforcements. I told them also I would be obliged to withdraw my cavalry or Forrest would have me surrounded before daylight. They promised to hold the block-houses until they were knocked to pieces. Accordingly, I moved off gently in direction of Pulaski until daybreak, when I halted to learn the location of the country. To my great surprise I found that the negro soldiers and their officers that I had left to hold the bridge had abandoned the stockade and had been in advance of my cavalry all the morning, having evacuated the stockades without firing a shot. I arrested all of my colored soldiers and sent them under guard to Richland Creek bridge, that being the nearest block-house. At Richland Creek I found that the officer in charge block-houses had ordered the colored soldiers to pack their knapsacks preparatory to a move to Pulaski. I immediately sent directions to the captain in command of the block-houses to make a stubborn resistance, and also stated that I would support him and shoot every officer and soldier that I found deserting his post. Having received information that the enemy had moved to Elkton, I proceeded south on the Elkton pike for the purpose of intercepting them, at the same time sending Captain Donahue, with fifty men, back, with instructions to go to Elk River bridge, if possible. I had proceeded toward Elkton about five miles when a courier from Captain Donahue informed me that he had been driven back, and that the enemy was advancing in strong force along the railroad. I then moved back toward Pulaski and took a position at the junction of the Elkton pike and a road running parallel to the railroad, where I fought them until dark on the evening of September 26, when I was relieved by Colonel Jones, commanding a brigade of cavalry. I was allowed to camp

*Not found.

at Pulaski during the night of the 26th. September 27, I was ordered by General Johnson, chief of cavalry, Military Division of the Mississippi, to report to General Croxton. I moved from Pulaski at daylight and reported to General Croxton, four miles south on the Elkton pike. I was ordered to form on the right of the line and hold it, if possible, which order I carried out until ordered to fall back on Pulaski. This movement I accomplished, moving back by the right of battalion, covering my rear with a heavy line of skirmishers, which inflicted heavy loss on the enemy. On my arriving at Pulaski I took position on the right of General Croxton's brigade on College Hill, where we skirmished with the enemy until dark, repulsing a charge of the rebel brigade commanded by General Lyon. On the morning of the 28th instant, the enemy having retreated during the night, I was ordered by Major-General Rousseau to ascertain the direction the rebels had taken. Accordingly, I moved out on the Elkton pike, from thence across to the Fayetteville pike, then toward Fayetteville, to Bradshaw Creek, and having ascertained positively that Forrest, with his command, had taken the Fayetteville pike, I was ordered to return to Pulaski, which I did on the morning of the 29th instant.

Thus ended the part taken by my troops in the Forrest raid. My command was in the saddle eight days and nights, and marched 230 miles, with frequent skirmishes with the enemy, with a loss of 1 private killed, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 8 sergeants, 1 corporal, and 34 privates wounded and 3 privates missing; also demonstrating to the world that there are no braver or better soldiers than Tennesseeans.

I cannot particularize as to gallantry, as both officers and men behaved admirably. I desire to mention the battalion of Tenth Indiana Cavalry. No troops could do better; they are prompt, active, and brave. I mention this to contradict the rumor that the men straggled from the field.

Inclosed I forward the reports* of [Maj.] G. F. Herriott, commanding battalion Tenth Indiana Cavalry, and Capt. William Robbins, commanding Company I, Ninth Indiana Cavalry.

I feel compelled to call the attention of the authorities to the disgraceful surrender of all the block-houses between Elk River and Pulaski. Every one of these houses, with one exception, surrendered without the firing of one piece of artillery by the enemy. At Richland Creek the block-house was surrendered to the enemy's skirmishers. I drove the enemy's skirmish line back, held the bridge over Richland Creek three hours and a half after the negro troops had surrendered the block-house.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE SPALDING,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. J. D. HAZZARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 12.

Report of Col. George W. Jackson, Ninth Indiana Cavalry.

PULASKI, *September 25, 1864—1 p. m.*

I have just received a dispatch from Colonel Lathrop, commanding Sulpeur Branch, Ala., in which he says Block-house No. 6, at low

* Not found.

trestle, was disgracefully surrendered last evening by Second Lieut. John J. Phifer, One hundred and eleventh U. S. Colored Infantry. One man escaped. Reports he saw a line half a mile long, undoubtedly a heavy force; they advanced along the railroad, destroying the track; were then (6.30 this a. m.) advancing on him (Lathrop) in heavy force; so pickets reported. Lathrop's dispatch was indorsed by Colonel Spalding, Elk River bridge, 8.30 this a. m., as follows: "I will move to Sulphur trestle immediately." Major Lilly reports fighting for the bridge. Have just received a dispatch from Captain Robbins, Elk River, in command there, at 11 this a. m. He reports Forrest moving his force in the direction of Pulaski from Elkton. We have but small force here to hold out against a superior force, but will hold out to the last. Surrender is not in our vocabulary. I have sent my mounted men, thirty in number, with scouts, in the direction of Elkton, to ascertain the truth of Captain Robbins' report.

GEO. W. JACKSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 13.

Report of Col. George B. Hoge, One hundred and thirteenth Illinois Infantry, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, ON TRANSPORTS,
Johnsonville, Tenn., October 14, 1864.

MAJOR: In accordance with Special Orders, No. 156, extract V, headquarters District of West Tennessee, September 30, 1864, I embarked with my command (which consisted of the One hundred and thirteenth and One hundred and twentieth Illinois Infantry, Sixty-first U. S. Colored Infantry, and Company G, Second Missouri Light Artillery) on transports, on the evening of 30th September. Reached Cairo with two of transports about 1 a. m. 2d of October, the transport Kenton being behind, and embarked at 10 a. m. on the transports City of Pekin and Aurora. Took on forage and coal, according to instructions, and left Cairo for Tennessee River at 12 p. m. 2d of October. Arrived at Paducah at 11 a. m. of the 3d, remaining there an hour, and left for Johnsonville. Arrived at Johnsonville at 11 a. m. 4th of October, took on board 30,000 rations, and started for Perryville at 2 p. m.; reached there at 8 p. m.; anchored in the stream. General Washburn, who was on board, sent a courier from there on the morning of the 5th to communicate with General Hatch; started for Clifton at 3.40 p. m.; arrived at Clifton at 7.15 p. m.; remained on board until 8 a. m. next morning. The transports were used for crossing cavalry, and, in accordance with General Field Orders, No. 1, headquarters Forces in the Field, Clifton, Tenn., October 6, 1864, I marched my command at 3 o'clock on the Eagle Creek pike; went into camp at Throgmorton's Mills, a distance of nine miles from Clifton, about 8 p. m. Marched at 6 a. m. next morning, the 7th, with Second Iowa Cavalry in our rear, as rear guard; arrived at Creek 48 [Forty-eight-mile Creek] at 3 p. m.; camped there for the night.

At 10 a. m. of the 8th instant I received a communication from General Washburn to countermarch my command back to Clifton, embark

on transports at once, and proceed up the river to Eastport, and move rapidly out to the line of railroad near Iuka, and break the road and destroy bridges so as to hold any trains that might be east of the break; after doing this to hold Eastport until I heard from him, which would probably be three days. At the same time a squad of thirty disabled cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant McMillin, Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, reported to me. I at once moved my command back to Clifton, and by a forced march reached there, a distance of twenty-three miles, at 8.30 p. m. same evening. I was unable to get the transports over till 9 a. m. of the 9th instant, on account of the fog; got all on board and steamed up the river at 1 p. m.; laid up all night at Coffee Landing; got under way at 7.10 a. m. the 10th instant. On nearing Eastport the gun-boat Key West went above the landing, and seemed to be satisfied that there was no enemy near; at least, in a few moments Captain King motioned me to land my troops, which I immediately did, in the order as will be shown by General Orders, No. 3, from these headquarters, October 10, 1864, a copy of which is attached, marked Exhibit A. Lieutenant Lytle and Lieutenant Boals, of my staff, as soon as they could land their horses, started out to reconnoiter, and about 500 yards from the landing came up to the pickets of the enemy, returned shots with the pickets, and in ten minutes after the batteries opened on the transports a masked battery on the hill at Eastport (I think it was a battery of at least six rifled guns), and shortly after a battery of three rifled guns at Chickasaw, opened on us. When the first shot was fired from their batteries I was just leaving the gun-boat Key West, where I had been to have a final consultation with Captain King, before marching for the railroad. I immediately went on shore and had a line of battle formed. At this time the enemy had got a perfect range of the transports, every shot doing more or less execution. One of the gun-boats, the Undine, had become partially disabled and was dropping down the river, and the Key West following her, Captain King saying that we must get the transports away at once, he going with them. At this time I made up my mind that to be left there, without any covering from the gun-boats, and in the position I was in, with a superior force of the enemy in my front and a deep river directly in my rear, would be sheer folly, and I told Lieutenant Lytle, of my staff, to have the troops brought on board. I then went on board the transport City of Pekin, and took my station on the hurricane deck, where I could see and control the movements of embarking. Just at this time a shell from the enemy struck a caisson of the battery on board the Kenton, exploding it and setting fire to the boat. Immediately after this a caisson exploded on the Aurora, setting fire to her, and also cutting her steam-pipe. A scene of confusion then began. The boats, in spite of all I could do, backed out, parting their lines, leaving about two-thirds of the command on the shore. Fortunately after great exertion the flames on board of the Aurora and Kenton were extinguished. As soon as I could have a boat manned I sent Lieutenant Boals, of my staff, who was with me, on shore, with instructions to the troops to keep along down the river-bank, keep in good order, and they would all be taken on board. I landed twice with the boat I was on, and feel confident that I got all on board that were not badly wounded or were not already in the hands of the enemy. After this I started down the river and laid up all night at Coffee Landing; left there for Clifton at 7.40 a. m. next morning, the 11th. After consulting with Captain King, whose boats were almost out of fuel, I came to the conclusion to return to Johnsonville, arriving here at 8.10 p. m. same day.

I am very sorry to have to report the loss of the four guns of the battery; had the boats not taken fire and been disabled I never should have abandoned them. None of the caissons, and but very few of the horses, had been taken ashore.

I cannot close without mentioning Lieutenant-Colonel Foley, Sixty-first U. S. Colored Infantry, who was in command (Colonel Kendrick being quite sick); his conduct was that of a true and brave officer; no one could have done better under the circumstances; also Captain Woodruff and Lieutenant Lytle, of my staff, who were always where they were most needed, and were instrumental in saving a number of men.

Lieutenant Finney, acting assistant quartermaster, ever since the expedition started, has rendered the most efficient service in his department; also Lieutenant Boals, ordnance officer, has not only done the duty devolving on his office, but has been very efficient otherwise.

Attached please find, marked Exhibit B, a list of casualties of the command.

All of which is very respectfully submitted.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. HOGE,
Colonel, Commanding.

EXHIBIT A.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. U. S. FORCES, ON TRANSPORTS, *October 10, 1864.*

I. As soon as the boats land at Eastport the troops will at once disembark, taking with them two days' cooked rations in haversacks and sixty rounds of ammunition; no transportation will be landed.

II. The line of march will be as follows: First, One hundred and thirteenth Illinois Infantry; second, Company G, Second Missouri Light Artillery; third, Sixty-first U. S. Colored Infantry; fourth, One hundred and twentieth Illinois Infantry. No straggling will be allowed under any circumstances. Ambulances will be taken perfectly light.

By order of Col. George B. Hoge, commanding:

[JOHN G. WOODRUFF,]
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXHIBIT B.

*Recapitulation.**

Troops.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
113th Illinois Infantry	------	------	------	5	2	12	2	17	19
120th Illinois Infantry	------	------	1	------	1	7	2	7	9
61st U. S. Colored Infantry	------	18	1	20	------	2	1	40	41
2d Missouri Artillery, Co. G	------	------	------	2	------	------	------	2	2
Cavalry detachment	------	------	------	2	------	1	------	3	3
Total	------	18	2	29	3	22	5	69	74

*Nominal list omitted.

No. 14.

Report of Maj. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Corinth, October 17, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the action of my command during the recent operations in Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee:

Pursuant to orders from Lieut. Gen. R. Taylor I moved with my command from Verona, Miss., on the 16th of September and arrived at Cherokee on the 18th. Cherokee is the eastern terminus of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and at this place I had concentrated everything necessary for the complete outfit of my command preparatory to the contemplated move. My men being provided with ten days' rations, and everything in readiness, the command left Cherokee at daylight on the morning of the 21st. The artillery, ordnance and wagon trains were placed under the charge of Maj. C. W. Anderson, of my staff, with instructions to be ferried across the Tennessee River at Newport, where boats had already been sent for that purpose. With my troops I moved down the river to Ross' Ford, or Colbert's Shoals, and forded with but little difficulty. The artillery and wagon trains were safely and rapidly ferried over and joined the main body of the command five miles west of Florence. The command encamped at Florence, having crossed the river and traveled about twenty-five miles during the day.

On the morning of the 22d I moved in the direction of Athens, Ala. At Shoal Creek, six miles east of Florence, I was joined by General Roddey's troops, under the command of Col. William A. Johnson, who had been previously ordered to cross the river at Bainbridge and to join me at this place. My entire force now consisted of General Buford's division, composed of Colonel Bell's and General Lyon's brigades, and Colonel Kelley's brigade with General Roddey's troops, commanded by Colonel Johnson, who reported directly to me. These commands constituted an available force of 4,500 men. About 400 of these were dismounted, which I moved with my command on foot, with the expectation of being able to mount them on horses captured from the enemy. After moving on to Masonville I halted and ordered up the wagon train for the purpose of furnishing Colonel Johnson's troops with ammunition and rations. About 10 o'clock at night I ordered the Twentieth Regiment Tennessee Cavalry, under the command of Lieut. Col. Jesse A. Forrest, and the Fourteenth Tennessee Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel White, of Kelley's brigade, to move during the night to McDonald's Station, between Decatur and Athens, and there capture a Government corral said to be located near that place, and also to destroy the railroad and telegraph line.

On the morning of the 23d the march toward Athens was resumed, which place was reached late in the evening. The enemy's pickets were developed about one mile from town and rapidly driven into the fort, when the enemy opened upon us with two pieces of artillery. The whistle of the locomotive was heard at the station, and I ordered the Second Tennessee, commanded by Colonel Barteau and Major Anderson, of my staff, to take my escort and move rapidly to the north side of town and cut the railroad and telegraph wires. This order was promptly executed, after which the same troops captured about 100 horses and some other property, then moved to the station, and returned

and encamped upon the railroad during the night. At the same time I ordered Colonel Bell to move with his brigade on the right and occupy the eastern part of town. After some severe skirmishing Colonel Bell succeeded in driving the enemy into town, and rested during the night in the position to which he had been ordered. Colonel Kelley was ordered at a still later hour in the night to move round and occupy the southeast part of town, his left resting near the railroad, his right extending toward Colonel Bell's left. General Buford, with General Lyon's brigade, was ordered to remain on the west, his left on the Florence and Athens road, and his right on the Athens and Brown's Ferry road. Col. Jesse A. Forrest and Lieutenant-Colonel White, who were returning up the road from the duty assigned them the previous night, halted and occupied the ground between the Brown's Ferry road and the railroad. The town, fort, and block-houses were thus invested on the night of the 23d. The next morning Colonel Johnson, who had not previously been placed in position, was ordered to occupy the street leading from the court-house toward Florence.

During the night of the 23d and the morning of the 24th my artillery had been ordered in position bearing upon the fort. Hudson's battery, commanded by Lieut. E. S. Walton, was placed northeast of the fort; one section of Morton's battery, commanded by Lieut. Joe M. Mayson, on the west; the other section of Morton's battery, commanded by Lieut. J. W. Brown, on the north, all under the command of Capt. John W. Morton. About 7 o'clock, everything being in readiness, a general advance was ordered upon the fort and the artillery to open fire upon it. Colonel Bell's brigade, on the east, soon advanced across the railroad in full view of the fort. General Buford, with General Lyon's brigade, was moving forward on the west. Colonel Kelley was ordered to remain in his position, to throw out flankers, and to hold in check the re-enforcements reported to be advancing from the direction of Decatur. While my troops were steadily advancing upon the fort, and the artillery was pouring into it a concentrated fire, I ordered a halt and the artillery to cease firing. Knowing it would cost heavily to storm and capture the enemy's works, and wishing to prevent the effusion of blood that I knew would follow a successful assault, I determined to see if anything could be accomplished by negotiations. Accordingly, I sent Major Strange, of my staff, with a flag of truce, demanding the surrender of the fort and garrison. After much apparent hesitancy, Colonel Campbell refused to make the surrender. I returned to my command determined to renew the assault; but still desiring to spare my men and the massacre of the garrison, I sent another flag requesting an interview with Colonel Campbell at any place he might designate outside of the fort. The interview was granted. I assured Colonel Campbell that for the sake of humanity, I should do everything in my power to prevent a collision, and for that purpose I invited him to examine my troops for himself and judge of my ability to take his works. He accompanied me along my lines, and after witnessing the strength and enthusiasm of my troops he surrendered the fort with its entire garrison. Mean time heavy firing was heard down the road in the direction of Decatur. Dispatches informed me that re-enforcements were endeavoring to cut their way to the beleaguered fort. Colonel Kelley endeavored to intercept them with his brigade. The enemy took position behind a pile of cord wood where the railroad runs through a cut. The Fifteenth Tennessee, Col. Thomas H. Logwood commanding, with two companies of Forrest's regiment, charged them behind their breast-works, putting them to flight, killing several

and capturing 8 prisoners. The re-enforcements then renewed their efforts to gain the fort and fought with great gallantry and desperation. They pressed on, but found the Twenty-first Tennessee, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Forrest, between them and the fort. This gallant regiment opened fire upon the advancing enemy, and it was during this engagement that Lieutenant-Colonel Forrest fell severely wounded. I ordered Colonel Nixon and Colonel Carter, with their respective commands (numbering about 150 men each), reporting to me, to move rapidly to the relief of Colonel Wilson. They did so, and after a short engagement the re-enforcements surrendered and marched up just in time to see the garrison march out of the fort and stack their arms. One block-house surrendered without the least hesitancy. The other defiantly refused. The artillery opened upon it. The second shot penetrated the walls, killing 2 negroes and wounding another, which caused the officer commanding to surrender. Everything of value being removed, the block-houses were burned and such parts of the fort as could be consumed by fire. Two locomotives and 2 trains of cars were also burned. The enemy during the night destroyed many valuable stores of every description. Two pieces of artillery, a large amount of small-arms, 38 wagons, 2 ambulances, 300 horses, and a considerable amount of ordnance, quartermaster's, and commissary stores were captured. The prisoners and captured property were immediately started for Cherokee, under the command of Colonel Nixon.

In a few hours after the surrender of Athens I moved with my command toward Pulaski. Four miles north of Athens another block-house, with a garrison of 30 men, was surrounded and captured. The trestle, railroad, and block-house at this point were all in blazing ruins twenty minutes after we reached them. I moved on and encamped eight miles from Athens at night.

The Sulphur Springs trestle was only two miles off, and on the morning of the 25th I moved upon that place, said to be the strongest on the road. The enemy's pickets were driven in with but little difficulty and the place soon invested. His defenses consisted of two block-houses and a large fort situated upon an eminence, but fortunately for us surrounded by hills still more elevated. I ordered the artillery to be placed at once in position. One section of Hudson's battery, commanded by Lieut. E. S. Walton, was placed on the southwest; one section, Ferrell's, commanded by Lieutenant Ozburn, on the southwest; one section of Morton's on the east, commanded by Lieut. J. W. Brown, the other section on the north, commanded by Lieut. J. M. Mayson, all under the direction of Captain Morton. The necessary disposition of troops being made, a general advance was ordered toward the fort. General Buford's division moved with alacrity and great promptitude. Colonel Kelley dashed across the field, followed by his brigade, and after reaching his desired position the enemy dared not raise his head above his own works. Colonel Johnson and his brave troops on this occasion acted with conspicuous gallantry in marching up and assaulting the enemy's works. Mean time the eight pieces of artillery from four different points poured a concentrated storm of shell into the fort. After two hours' bombardment the enemy's guns were silenced and he exhibited no show of resistance. I deemed this an appropriate occasion to demand a surrender, and sent a flag of truce for that purpose. After a short parley with Col. J. B. Minnis, the commanding officer, who had expressed a desire for an interview, the fort surrendered. The enemy suffered severely in this assault. The colonel commanding was killed early in the fight.

Almost every house was perforated with shell, and the dead lay thick along the works of the fort. The fruits of this victory consist, besides the prisoners, of 700 stand of small-arms, 2 pieces artillery, 3 ambulances, 16 wagons, 300 cavalry horses and equipments, medical, quartermaster's, and commissary stores. The trestle-work at this fort was 72 feet high and 300 feet long, and defended by two large block-houses, all of which were consumed by fire, and the prisoners turned over to Colonel Logwood, who started with them to the Tennessee River.

On the morning of the 26th the march toward Pulaski was renewed. With the horses captured at Athens and Sulphur Springs trestle I was now enabled to mount the troops that had been marching with my command on foot and to supply others whose horses had given out. I ordered General Buford to move along the dirt road parallel with the railroad. With the balance of my command I moved to Elkton. General Buford found the block-house at Elk River evacuated, which he destroyed, with the extensive bridge across the river and all the trestle-work on the opposite side. From Elkton I directed my course toward a Government corral at Brown's plantation, toward Pulaski. At this place I found about 2,000 negroes, consisting mostly of old men, women, and children, besides a large amount of commissary stores and medical supplies. General Buford having completed his work at Elk River joined me at this place, where I issued to my entire command several days' rations, distributing among the troops as much sugar and coffee as they needed. The negroes were all ragged and dirty, and many seemed in absolute want. I ordered them to remove their clothing and bed clothes from the miserable hovels in which they lived and then burnt up this den of wretchedness. Near 200 houses were consumed.

From this corral I proceeded with my command to Richland Creek, six miles south of Pulaski, over which there was a long bridge defended by a block-house. The enemy returned to his works, from which he made a furious assault upon my troops, who were steadily advancing. With a part of my staff I crossed the creek and gained the rear of the enemy, from which point I sent a flag of truce, making the usual demand for surrender, which demand was promptly complied with, and fifty more prisoners yielded up their arms.

From Richland Creek I moved a part of my command across to the Pulaski and Elkton pike road, and encamped during the night ten miles from the former place.

On the morning of the 27th I ordered General Buford's division up the pike road toward Pulaski; Colonel Kelley's brigade and Johnson's command were ordered to advance on the road I had left the previous evening, running nearly parallel with the railroad. Six miles from Pulaski the enemy attacked my advance force and compelled them to fall back. General Buford hurried forward his division. I sent my escort to the extreme right, where they found the enemy strongly posted, and where seven of my escort were severely wounded in the engagement that occurred. The resistance of the enemy was most obstinate. He contested every inch of ground and grew more stubborn the nearer we approached town, but my troops drove them steadily back. Three miles from Pulaski he made a stand with seeming determination to yield no more ground. Colonel Kelley now occupied the extreme left, Colonel Johnson the center, and General Buford's division on the right. The engagement was becoming a general one. The enemy threw his right around for the purpose of making an enfilading fire upon my troops who had pushed far into his center. About this

time my troops on the left advanced, and the artillery in that direction unexpectedly opened a destructive fire, which caused the enemy to make a hasty retreat. He was closely followed up and driven into town and into his fortifications. My command reached Pulaski about 1 o'clock, after seven hours' constant fighting. With my escort I moved to the extreme right and succeeded in reaching the northern part of town. After making a careful reconnaissance I was fully satisfied that the enemy was strongly posted with a large force. I therefore determined to make no further assault, and returned to the left and ordered the entire command to be withdrawn. It was now nearly night, and I ordered camp-fires to be built along my entire lines for the purpose of deceiving the enemy. Pickets were thrown out in front of the fires to prevent him from discovering my real movements.

On leaving Pulaski I ordered Colonel Wheeler to proceed north of the town and to destroy the railroad and the telegraph line between Pulaski and Columbia. This duty was faithfully performed by Colonel Wheeler, who in addition burned a large wood-yard on the road. The night was exceedingly dark and the roads I was forced to travel almost impassable, and after marching eight miles from Pulaski I was forced to halt for the night.

On the 28th I reached Fayetteville. During the day I ordered Captain Boone, of my escort, to proceed with twenty men as rapidly as possible to the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad and cut the same, with telegraph wires, at some point north of Tullahoma. At the same time I ordered Captain Kelleher, with thirty men of the Twelfth Kentucky, to move forward and strike the road and wires at some point south of Tullahoma. Both of these officers faithfully performed the work assigned them.

I encamped five miles from Fayetteville on the night of the 28th. The next morning I moved toward Tullahoma. About noon I halted my command near Mulberry. At this place I learned from my scouts, and from the concurrent testimony of reliable citizens, that the enemy was in strong force at Tullahoma, and at all other vulnerable points on the railroad in that direction. Re-enforcements from Atlanta, Chattanooga, and other points were being hurried forward. There were not less than 15,000 troops sent forward to intercept my movements. The severe engagements with the enemy at Athens, Sulphur Springs trestle, and Pulaski had exhausted nearly all my artillery ammunition. I had not over 100 rounds to the gun; besides, my forces had been greatly depleted by the large number necessarily sent back to guard prisoners and the captured property. Under these circumstances I deemed it hazardous and unwise to move upon the enemy, who was prepared to meet me with overwhelming numbers. Consequently I commenced disposing of my troops with a view of operating where there was a prospect of accomplishing some good. General Buford, with a portion of his division and parts of Kelley's and Johnson's troops, constituting a force of about 1,500 men, was ordered to proceed in the direction of Huntsville, to burn the bridge over Flint River at Brownsborough, to capture Huntsville if possible, and then destroy the Memphis and Charleston Railroad from Huntsville to Decatur. With the balance of my troops, consisting of parts of General Lyon's and Colonel Bell's brigades, the Seventh Tennessee, and Forrest's old regiment, I changed my course from toward Tullahoma to the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad. Leaving Shelbyville to the right I marched on an obscure, circuitous road to Lewisburg, which place I reached at 12 o'clock on the 30th. At night I camped on the north side of Duck River.

On the 1st of October I moved upon Spring Hill, capturing at that place and in the neighborhood several Government horses and wagons, besides the stage running from Columbia to Nashville. After proceeding four miles along the pike road toward Columbia I turned abruptly to the right, ordering Colonel Bell to send one regiment on the pike road to develop the enemy and to watch his movements. After leaving the pike road running from Spring Hill to Columbia I moved my command upon the railroad twelve miles from Columbia. Here I found four block-houses, four bridges, an unusual amount of wood, an extensive Government saw-mill, several wagons, and about twenty head of cattle. The enemy made a feeble resistance and retreated to his fortifications. The usual demand to surrender was made, and after much hesitancy the demand was reluctantly complied with. One hundred and twenty prisoners surrendered. Immense injury was inflicted upon the enemy at this point. Four block-houses, three railroad bridges, wood-yard, and saw-mill were all consumed by fire. One block-house refused to surrender. I had not a single piece of artillery with me and could not force a surrender; but at night Colonel Bell called for volunteers to burn the bridge commanded by the block-house. Ten gallant men were marched forward, and in the face of the murderous fire applied the torch, which burned the bridge enough to make it useless, and to make the construction of a new one indispensable. The night was dark, but my command marched until 10 o'clock by the light of the burning ruins, which illuminated the country for miles.

On the morning of the 2d I proceeded toward Columbia, eight miles distant from where I encamped the previous night. Six miles from town I ordered Colonel Wheeler to advance and drive in the enemy's pickets. I followed close upon his rear with my whole command. Colonel Bell's brigade was ordered to move upon the northern part of town, General Lyon was ordered to throw his brigade on the west, but south of the Mount Pleasant pike. The reasons that prevented my storming and capturing Pulaski now existed with redoubled force, for I had not a single piece of artillery, and only half of the troops I had with me at Pulaski. Not intending to make a formidable assault I did not press the enemy. My object in making this demonstration was to take observations for future operations. Satisfying myself of the strength and position of the forts and fortifications, I returned toward Mount Pleasant, at which place I camped during the night.

On the 3d I camped eleven miles from Lawrenceburg. On the 4th I halted eighteen miles from Florence. On the 5th I reached Florence. Here I found the river, which my troops forded two weeks previous, swollen by recent rains. The enemy was reported advancing on the Athens road. I ordered Colonel Windes, of General Roddey's command, to Shoal Creek with his regiment, and to hold him in check while my troops were crossing. The boats at Bainbridge were ordered down to the mouth of Cypress, at which place many of my troops were ferried over; but the next morning, the enemy making his appearance in Florence, the boats were dropped still lower down the river. The winds had made the river so rough that it was hazardous to ferry it, but the boats made regular trips day and night. But the enemy were pressing upon my rear, which was greatly endangered. At this critical juncture I ordered all troops on the north side of the river, with the exception of one regiment, to mount their horses and swim them across a slough about seventy yards wide to a large island, which would afford them ample protection and from which they could ferry over at leisure. Colonel Wilson was ordered to remain with his regiment and to skir-

mish with the enemy, and thereby divert his attention until the other troops had reached the island. This strategy was successful. Every man reached the island in safety. Colonel Wilson is entitled to the commendation of his Government and the lasting gratitude for the faithful [manner] in which he performed this important and hazardous trust. Surrounded by 15,000 of the enemy for three days, he hung upon his flanks, assaulted him on every favorable occasion, and would retire to the hills when pushed. He subsisted upon supplies captured from the enemy. He made no effort to escape from his perilous situation, but faithfully remained in the discharge of his duty until every Confederate soldier was across the river and the enemy commenced his retreat, when, unmolested, he ferried over his regiment and joined his command. Colonel Wilson had only 2 men killed and 4 missing, while he killed and wounded about 75 of the enemy.

I reached Cherokee on the 6th of October, which place I left on the 21st of September. Apprehending that the enemy would make an effort to throw troops across the river, I ordered, on the 9th, Colonel Kelley, with his brigade and one section of Hudson's battery, commanded by Lieutenant Walton, to proceed to Eastport and prevent any advance in that direction. On the 10th the enemy moved up the river with two gun-boats and three transports. Colonel Kelley masked his forces until the enemy debarked a brigade of infantry and three pieces of artillery, when he opened fire upon them with his artillery. Two balls penetrated one gun-boat and a shell burst in one of the transports, causing it to be enveloped in steam and flame. The first fire from the artillery caused the boats to push off from shore. Many in attempting to reach the boat were drowned, 12 were killed on the bank, and a large number killed and wounded on the boat; about 30 prisoners captured, with 3 James rifled guns, 60 small-arms, 20 horses, 4 boat cables, with some artillery harness. It was evident that a preconcerted plan had been arranged to capture my command. At least 15,000 men had been thrown forward for this purpose. Troops from half a dozen different commands were at Florence, at which place the enemy expected to intercept my crossing. The cavalry, under the command of General Hatch, and infantry were sent from Memphis up the Tennessee to aid in my capture. They are still on the opposite bank of the river but prevented from crossing by my troops, who are watching their movements.

The official report of my provost-marshal shows that during the expedition I captured 86 commissioned officers, 67 Government employés, 1,274 non-commissioned officers and privates, 933 negroes, besides killing and wounding in the various engagements about 1,000 more, making an aggregate of 3,360, being an average of one to each man I had in the engagements. In addition to these I captured about 800 horses, 7 pieces of artillery, 2,000 stand small-arms, several hundred saddles, 50 wagons and ambulances, with a large amount of medical, commissary, and quartermaster's stores, all of which has been distributed to the different commands. The greatest damage, however, done to the enemy was in the complete destruction of the railroad from Decatur to Spring Hill, with the exception of the Duck River bridge. It will require months to repair the injury done to the road, and may possibly be the means of forcing the evacuation of Pulaski and Columbia, and thus relieve the people from further oppression.

During the trip my troops supplied themselves with boots, shoes, hats, blankets, overcoats, oil-cloths, and almost everything necessary for their comfort. The accompanying report* from Dr. J. B. Cowan, my chief

*Not found.

surgeon, shows that in all the engagements my loss was 47 killed, 293 wounded, making a total of 340 killed and wounded.

My troops during the expedition acted with their accustomed gallantry. In camp, on the march, in the battle they exhibited all the traits of the gallant soldier. I take pleasure in commending the steadiness, self-denial, and patriotism with which they bore the hardships and privations incident to such a campaign. General Buford's division fully sustained that reputation it has so nobly won. General Lyon and Colonel Bell added new laurels to the chaplet which their valor and patriotism has already won. Colonel Johnson, commanding General Roddey's troops, displayed every soldierly virtue. He was prompt in obeying orders. I regret to announce that while gallantly leading his troops he was severely wounded. I take pleasure also in calling the notice of the Government to the conduct of Colonel Kelley, commanding Colonel Rucker's brigade. He displayed all the dash, energy, and gallantry which has so long made him an efficient officer, and justly merits promotion by his Government. The conduct of Lieut. Col. Jesse A. Forrest at Athens, Ala., is worthy of mention. While the enemy was attempting to re-enforce the fort, at the head of his splendid regiment, Colonel Forrest made a gallant charge, driving the enemy from his position, but in this charge he received a severe wound in his thigh. The splendid discipline of Col. James M. Warren's troops, of General Roddey's command, attracted my attention and received my commendation on the field. They moved forward in perfect order and with the steadiness of veteran soldiers. Colonel Warren has few superiors in the service, and is entitled to special mention for his uniform gallantry.

In conclusion, I would return my acknowledgments to my personal staff—Maj. J. P. Strange, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. C. W. Anderson, acting assistant adjutant-general; Col. R. W. Pitman, assistant inspector-general; Maj. G. V. Rambaut, [commissary,] and [Colonel] M. C. Galloway, aide-de-camp. They cheerfully and promptly executed my orders, and their bearing throughout was highly commendable. My thanks are also due to Capt. Thomas Robins and Lieut. J. N. Davis, attached to my staff, for the efficient service they rendered me during the expedition. They displayed gallantry and alacrity in conveying all orders.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

Maj. P. ELLIS, *Assistant Adjutant-General, Selma, Ala.*

SEPTEMBER 19-22, 1864.—Expeditions from Natchez to Buck's Ferry (19th-21st) and Farrar's Plantation, Miss. (22d), and skirmishes en route.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. Loren Kent, Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry.
No. 2.—Maj. Mindret Wemple, Fourth Illinois Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Col. Loren Kent, Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Natchez, Miss., September 26, 1864. (Received 28th.)

Lieut. Col. H. C. RODGERS, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Vicksburg, Miss.:*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose, for information of the general commanding, reports of expeditions made from this post, which were suc-

cessful. I sent another expedition this morning, 1,000 infantry, 150 cavalry, a section of artillery, to Harrisonburg, La., where is a rebel hospital and force; also in the neighborhood much cattle, horses, and corn. Four thousand rebel cattle are grazing on Black River, La., thirty-two miles southwest. I will try them next.

Yours, &c.,

M. BRAYMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-NINTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Fort McPherson, Natchez, Miss., September 21, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the general commanding that in obedience to his orders I proceeded with the forces under my command, on the morning of the 19th instant, to Buck's Ferry, on the Homochitto River, arriving at that place at 1 p. m. On that evening and the following day the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, under my orders, gathered in about 185 head of very fat cattle from the adjacent plantations owned by disloyal men and women.

About noon of the 20th instant I ordered the Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, Major Curtis commanding, to proceed with the train to the residence of Mr. Helm, twelve miles from Natchez, and load the wagons with corn and then proceed to Natchez. The order was strictly obeyed. Corn amounting to 700 bushels was taken, and the command arrived at this place about 10 o'clock this a. m. With the remaining forces and cattle I started for this place, arriving at noon. With the cattle on hand and those found on the road, excepting those we were obliged to leave on account of their fatness, which prevented them from traveling, I had delivered to the commissary of the post 203 head. But little was done in recruiting, as able-bodied negroes were very difficult to find. Besides the recruiting officers of the Seventieth and Seventy-first Colored Regiments showed much more zeal in rummaging houses, stealing chickens, and such other unsoldierly acts than they did in carrying out their real object. The Seventy-first recruiting officers were known to enter a private house, take without authority towels, &c., and discharge a pistol, much to the annoyance and terror of the inmates, who were ladies. Both parties need reprimand and explicit instructions before being allowed to go on another expedition, as such parties are necessarily compelled to be absent from the immediate notice of the commanding officer. I would have made a more careful investigation of this, had they not departed with Major Curtis before I learned of it. I have learned of one outrageous act of robbery and abuse of women and an old man. As yet I do not know the parties, but think I can discover them. Strict orders were given and good discipline maintained with these exceptions. I believe the expedition accomplished its object. Had it been otherwise, I would have returned by another road, or crossed the Homochitto River. We had a slight skirmish with a party of rebels across the river numbering twenty, and repeatedly drove them with six men of the Twenty-ninth Illinois. Permit me to say that beyond the river there is an excellent opportunity to obtain forage, stock, &c.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. KENT,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. C. B. SMITH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Report of Maj. Mindret Wemple, Fourth Illinois Cavalry.

HDQRS. FOURTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY VOLUNTEERS,
Natchez, Miss., September 23, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to orders I took command of detachments of Fourth Illinois Cavalry, Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry, Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, Sixth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, and Seventy-first U. S. Colored Infantry, on the morning of the 22d instant, and proceeded to the plantation of Mr. A. K. Farrar. I placed all the infantry and the detachment from the Sixth U. S. Heavy Artillery in quartermaster's wagons, which enabled me to arrive at Farrar's at 11 a. m. I loaded 51 wagons with corn and cotton, brought in 47 bales of cotton and 143 head of cattle. The enemy engaged our rear guard soon after leaving Farrar's and kept up a lively skirmish for six miles. I had no one hurt. One man of the enemy was shot from his horse, supposed to have been killed. Returned to Natchez last night at 11 o'clock.

Very respectfully,

M. WEMPLE,
Major, Commanding Fourth Illinois Cavalry.

Lieut. C. B. SMITH, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SEPTEMBER 20–OCTOBER 17, 1864.—Raids from Kentucky and East Tennessee into Southwestern Virginia.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

Sept. 28, 1864.—Skirmish near Rheatown, Tenn.
29, 1864.—Skirmish at Jonesborough, Tenn.
Skirmish at the Watauga River, Tenn.
Sept. 30–Oct. 1, 1864.—Skirmishes at Carter's Station, Tenn.
Oct. 1, 1864.—Skirmishes at Clinch Mountain and Laurel Creek Gap, Tenn.
2, 1864.—Action at Saltville, Va.
6, 1864.—Skirmish at Kingsport, Tenn.
8, 1864.—Skirmish at Rogersville, Tenn.
12, 1864.—Skirmish at Greeneville, Tenn.

REPORTS, ETC.*

No. 1.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge, U. S. Army, commanding District of Kentucky, of skirmishes at Clinch Mountain and Laurel Creek Gap and action at Saltville.

No. 2.—Surg. James G. Hatchitt, U. S. Army, Surgeon in Chief, First Division, District of Kentucky, of the killed, wounded, and missing in the action at Saltville.

No. 3.—Surg. William H. Gardner, Thirtieth Kentucky Infantry, of the shooting of Union prisoners.

No. 4.—Itinerary of the First Division, District of Kentucky, commanded by Brig. Gen. Nathaniel C. McLean, U. S. Army.

No. 5.—Itinerary of the Fourth Brigade, commanded by Col. Robert W. Ratliff, Twelfth Ohio Cavalry.

No. 6.—Col. James S. Brisbin, Fifth U. S. Colored Cavalry, of the part taken by a detachment of the Fifth U. S. Colored Cavalry, under the command of Col. James F. Wade, Sixth U. S. Colored Cavalry, at Saltville.

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* See also Grant's report, Vol. XXXVIII, Part I, p. 27.

No. 7.—Brig. Gen. Jacob Ammen, U. S. Army, of skirmishes at Rheatown, Jonesborough, the Watauga River, and Carter's Station.

No. 8.—Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge, C. S. Army, commanding Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee, of skirmish at Greeneville.

No. 9.—Brig. Gen. John Echols, C. S. Army, of operations September 30–October 3.

No. 10.—Brig. Gen. Alfred E. Jackson, C. S. Army, commanding at Saltville, of operations October 1–8.

No. 11.—Brig. Gen. John S. Williams, C. S. Army, of operations October 1–5.

No. 12.—Brig. Gen. John C. Vaughn, C. S. Army, of skirmishes at Kingsport, Rogersville, and Greeneville.

No. 13.—Brig. Gen. George B. Cosby, C. S. Army, of operations October 5.

No. 14.—Surg. William Jennings, C. S. Army, of wounded prisoners at Saltville.

No. 1.

Reports of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge, U. S. Army, commanding District of Kentucky, of skirmishes at Clinch Mountain and Laurel Creek Gap and action at Saltville.

CATLETTSBURG, KY., *October 7, 1864—10 a. m.*
(Received 1.10 p. m.)

Forcing the enemy from Clinch Mountain and Laurel Gap, after heavy skirmishing, we met the enemy three miles and a half from Saltville on the morning of the 2d instant, and drove him to his works around the salt-works, where he was strongly intrenched on the bluffs in heavy force, under Echols, Williams, Vaughn, and, it is said, Breckinridge. We at once attacked him and drove him from his works on our left and center, and held him in check on the right, and finally, in spite of artillery and superior numbers, whipped him at every point and forced him back to his main works. In the evening our ammunition gave out, and holding the position taken until night, I withdrew the command in excellent order and spirits. The occupation of the works themselves was only prevented by failure of ammunition. From prisoners I learn the enemy's force was between 6,000 and 8,000, and that Breckinridge was present with 4,000 from Lynchburg. My force amounted to 2,500 engaged. It is certain his force greatly outnumbered us. A detachment sent to Pound Gap forced its way through and drove Prentice with a superior force from his works at Gladeville, capturing several prisoners, a quantity of small arms, and 1 piece of artillery. Our loss in all is about 350; the enemy more. Report fully by mail. Received on 3d orders from General Sherman to return.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS,
Lexington, Ky., October 10, 1864.

The result of the expedition may be thus stated: We whipped the rebels in every engagement, fighting from the Virginia line up to the salt-works, where we had a heavy engagement with from 6,000 to 10,000 rebels under Breckinridge, Vaughn, Echols, and Williams, lasting from morning until night. Our force was 2,500 engaged. We took the enemy's works, overlooking the salt-works, on our left and center, and

held them in check on the right, and were only prevented from entering the works by failure of ammunition, and in consequence retreated from the field after night. General Gillem did not come close enough to operate. This was on the 2d instant. On the morning of the 3d I received an order from General Sherman to return to Kentucky. I pressed forward and brought the force to Prestonburg, the enemy being too badly crippled to follow in any force. The whole command will arrive here in two or three days, but the men are much fatigued and horses jaded. It will require some days to recuperate them.

Our loss was 350; the enemy more. Some of the outer salt-works were destroyed.

The time of the Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry, Thirtieth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-seventh, Fortieth, Forty-fifth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, and Fifty-second Kentucky has expired or is expiring, materially reducing my force. I can illy spare the Eleventh Michigan Cavalry, Twelfth Ohio Cavalry, Fifth U. S. Colored Cavalry, and besides this the Fifteenth Kentucky Cavalry. Capron's brigade may be mounted and forwarded if the order regarding the mounting is issued as you promised. Five thousand colored troops from my district have been forwarded to General Butler by order of the Secretary of War, and 1,000 to Rock Island.

I can send by Capron's brigade or any other way you suggest 2,000 horses from my command. Please send order for purchase of as many to remount those dismounted

I go to Louisville to-morrow.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General.

Maj. Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD.

No. 2.

Report of Surg. James G. Hatchitt, U. S. Army, Surgeon in Chief, First Division, District of Kentucky, of the killed, wounded, and missing in the action at Saltville.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Richland, Va., October 4, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the killed, wounded, and missing of this division on the 2d instant in the battle of Saltville, Va.:

It is impossible for me to give a correct list of the killed and wounded at present, because the recording surgeons were left on the field with the wounded. It will be furnished as soon as possible.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
13th Kentucky Cavalry	4	13	1
35th Kentucky Mounted Infantry	3	11	21
45th Kentucky Mounted Infantry		2	
40th Kentucky Mounted Infantry		1	
26th Kentucky Mounted Infantry	1	3	
30th Kentucky Mounted Infantry	5	2	
11th Kentucky Cavalry		10	1
37th Kentucky Regiment Mounted Infantry	2	9	
39th Kentucky Regiment Mounted Infantry	1	10	
12th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry	5	31	12
11th Regiment Michigan Cavalry	11	61	16
5th Regiment U. S. Colored Cavalry	22	37	53
Total	54	190	104

I would beg leave to state that the medical staff performed their duty well in this battle, considering the difficult circumstances that surrounded them. I would especially mention for favorable consideration Surgeon Gardner, of the Thirtieth Kentucky; Surgeon Woodman, Eleventh Michigan; Assistant Surgeon Haselwood, Thirty-seventh Kentucky, and Assistant Surgeon Harper, Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry, on account of the extraordinary interest they exhibited in attending to the wounded. Surgeon Woodman, Eleventh Michigan; Surgeon Gardner, Thirtieth Kentucky; Assistant Surgeon Harper, Thirteenth Kentucky, and Assistant Surgeon Hunt, Twelfth Ohio Cavalry, were left upon the field to attend the wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. HATCHITT,

Surgeon, U. S. Vols., Surgeon in Chief, First Div., Dist. of Ky.

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 3.

Report of Surg. William H. Gardner, Thirtieth Kentucky Infantry, of the shooting of Union prisoners.

LEXINGTON, KY., *October 26, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I was with the command of Brevet Major-General Burbridge in the attack on Saltville, Va., October 2, 1864, and that I was left with the wounded and was captured October 3, and paroled by Major-General Breckinridge.

I would state that on Monday morning, October 3, there came to our field hospital several armed men, as I believe soldiers in the Confederate service, and took 5 men, privates, wounded (negroes), and shot them.

I would also further state that on Friday evening, October 7, at Emory and Henry College Hospital, Washington County, Va., to which place our wounded had been removed, several armed men entered the said hospital about 10 p. m. and went up into the rooms occupied by the Federal wounded prisoners, and shot 2 of them (negroes) dead in their beds.

I would further state that on Saturday, October 8, at Emory and Henry College Hospital, several armed men wearing the Confederate uniform, and, as I believe, soldiers in the Confederate service, entered the same hospital about 4 p. m., overpowered the guard that had been placed there by the surgeon in charge, and went up into the rooms occupied by the Federal wounded prisoners, and shot Lieut E. C. Smith, Thirteenth Regiment Kentucky Cavalry, dead in his bed, where he lay severely wounded. They at the same time called out for the other Federal officers confined there, particularly Colonel Hanson, Thirty-seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, and Captain Degenfeld, Twelfth Ohio Cavalry, swearing that they intended to kill all of them; and I believe that they were only prevented doing so by the exertions of Surgeon Murfree, the surgeon in charge, the steward, Mr. Acres, and the other attendants of the hospital. I would also further state that Surgeon Murfree, the other surgeons, and the hospital attendants did all in their power, even to the risk of their lives, to prevent the perpetration of these outrages; and that they assisted in removing Colonel Hanson and Captain Degenfeld, as well as myself, to a place of safety.

I would further state that we left about 70 of our wounded prisoners in the said hospital, and that I have been informed that these outrages have been perpetrated on them since we left there.*

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. GARDNER,
Surgeon, Thirtieth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, MIL. DIST. OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., October 28, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Brevet Major-General Burbridge, commanding Military District of Kentucky, for his information, and with the suggestion that inasmuch as the murders appear to have been committed against the wishes of the Confederate surgeon in charge of the hospital, that a demand be made upon the Confederate Government for the delivery of these murderers for punishment to our Government, and in case of refusal that immediate retaliation be enforced upon such Confederate prisoners as we may have in our possession, man for man.

N. C. McLEAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., October 29, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General U. S. Army, for the information of the Secretary of War.

General McLean's suggestions are approved.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

[Third indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 7, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 4.

Itinerary of the First Division, District of Kentucky, commanded by Brig. Gen. Nathaniel C. McLean, U. S. Army.†

The mounted portion of this division moved through Mount Sterling to Prestonburg, Ky., on September 15, and from thence up Louisa Fork to Saltville, Va., skirmishing continually on the route with bushwhackers and rebel force.

October 2.—We attacked the fortified position at the Saltville works with 4,200 effective men, consisting of cavalry and mounted infantry, and three sections of mountain howitzers, manned by detailed men from infantry regiments. The fight lasted until about 5 p. m., when we

* Duplicate, dated Flag-of-Truce boat New York, James River, October 18, 1864, addressed to Major Mulford, and signed by William H. Gardner, surgeon, Thirtieth Kentucky Infantry, and J. T. Harper, assistant surgeon, Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry.

†From returns for September and October, 1864.

withdrew from the place, after considerable loss, and marched all night toward Kentucky. The Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry and Fifth U. S. Colored Cavalry joined this expedition with General Burbridge for temporary service, but did not belong to this division; they both fought well. The colored cavalry regiment was dismounted and behaved well for new troops, and repeatedly charged the earth-works with their guidons flying, but suffered considerable loss.

An official report has been made of the murdering of our colored soldiers who were wounded and made prisoners by the enemy; also, of the murder of Lieutenant Smith, Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry, by the guerrilla Champ Ferguson, while on his bed wounded, at Emory General Hospital, Va.

October 17.—The division returned to Lexington, Ky.

No. 5.

*Itinerary of the Fourth Brigade, commanded by Col. Robert W. Ratliff, Twelfth Ohio Cavalry.**

September 12.—The brigade, consisting of the Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry and the Eleventh Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, was stationed at Point Burnside, Ky., where they had been ordered to repel an expected attack by Wheeler. About that date the brigade received orders to move immediately to Mount Sterling, Ky.

September 17.—Arrived at that place.

September 20.—In compliance with orders from division headquarters, the brigade moved from Mount Sterling, Ky., in the direction of Saltville, Va.

September 24.—Arrived at Prestonburg. While at that place the Fifth U. S. Colored Cavalry was temporarily assigned to the brigade.

September 26.—Left Prestonburg; moved via Piketon and the Louisa Fork of Big Sandy.

September 30.—Arrived at Clinch River Valley in the evening.

Nothing of particular interest occurred on the march up to this date, with the exception of two engagements with the guerrillas, in one of which the Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry was in advance, and in the other the Eleventh Michigan Cavalry. Both times the enemy were completely routed, and compelled to fall back before the advancing forces.

No. 6.

Report of Col. James S. Brisbin, Fifth U. S. Colored Cavalry, of the part taken by a detachment of the Fifth U. S. Colored Cavalry, under the command of Col. James F. Wade, Sixth U. S. Colored Cavalry, at Saltville.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
Lexington, Ky., October 20, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward herewith a report of the operations of a detachment of the Fifth U. S. Colored Cavalry during the late operations in Western Virginia against the salt-works.

After the main body of the forces had moved, General Burbridge, commanding district, was informed I had some mounted recruits belonging to the Fifth U. S. Colored Cavalry, then organizing at Camp Nelson, and

* From return for September, 1864.

he at once directed me to send them forward. They were mounted on horses that had been only partly recruited and that had been drawn with the intention of using them only for the purpose of drilling. Six hundred of the best horses were picked out, mounted, and Col. James F. Wade, Sixth U. S. Colored Cavalry, was ordered to take command of the detachment. The detachment came up with the main body at Prestonburg, Ky., and was assigned to the brigade commanded by Col. R. W. Ratliff, Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. On the march the colored soldiers, as well as their white officers, were made the subject of much ridicule and many insulting remarks by the white troops, and in some instances petty outrages, such as the pulling off the caps of colored soldiers, stealing their horses, &c., were practiced by the white soldiers. These insults, as well as the jeers and taunts that they would not fight, were borne by the colored soldier patiently, or punished with dignity by their officers, but in no instance did I hear colored soldiers make any reply to insulting language used toward [them] by the white troops. On the 2d of October the forces reached the vicinity of the salt-works, and finding the enemy in force preparations were made for battle. Colonel Ratliff's brigade was assigned to the left of the line, and the brigade (dismounted) was disposed as follows: Fifth U. S. Colored Cavalry on the left, Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry in the center, and Eleventh Michigan Cavalry on the right. The point to be attacked was the side of a high mountain, the rebels being posted about half way up behind rifle-pits made of logs and stones to the height of three feet. All being in readiness, the brigade moved to the attack. The rebels opened upon them a terrific fire, but the line pressed steadily forward up the steep side of the mountain until they found themselves within fifty yards of the enemy. Here Colonel Wade ordered his force to charge, and the negroes rushed upon the works with a yell, and after a desperate struggle carried the entire line, killing and wounding a large number of the enemy and capturing some prisoners. There were 400 black soldiers engaged in the battle, 100 having been left behind sick and with broken-down horses on the march, and 100 having been left in the valley to hold horses. Out of the 400 engaged 114 men and 4 officers fell killed or wounded. Of this fight I can only say that the men could not have behaved more bravely. I have seen white troops fight in twenty-seven battles and I never saw any fight better. At dusk the colored troops were withdrawn from the enemy's works which they had held for over two hours with scarcely a round of ammunition in their cartridge-boxes. On the return of the forces those who had scoffed at the colored troops on the march out were silent. Nearly all the wounded were brought off, though we had not an ambulance in the command. The negro soldiers preferred present suffering to being murdered at the hands of a cruel enemy. I saw one man riding with his arm off, another shot through the lungs, and another shot through both hips. Such of the colored soldiers as fell into the hands of the enemy during the battle were brutally murdered. The negroes did not retaliate, but treated the rebel wounded with great kindness; carrying them water in their canteens and doing all they could to alleviate the sufferings of those whom the fortunes of war had placed in their hands.

Colonel Wade handled his command with skill, bravery, and good judgment, evincing his capacity to command a much larger force.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES S. BRISBIN,

Colonel and Supt. Organization U. S. Colored Troops.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS, *Adjutant-General U. S. Army.*

No. 7.

Report of Brig. Gen. Jacob Ammen, U. S. Army, of skirmishes at Rheatown, Jonesborough, the Watauga River, and Carter's Station.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., November 6, 1864.

CAPTAIN: September 19, 1864, I received the following telegram:

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September 19, 1864.*

Brigadier-General AMMEN,
Knoxville:

Major-General Burbridge will start to-morrow on his expedition into Southwest Virginia. General Gillem is to co-operate with him. Support them by such force as you can make available, according to understanding we had at Chattanooga.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General, Commanding.

The understanding was, that Major-General Burbridge would attack the enemy at Abingdon and the salt-works September 27; that General Gillem, with his force, was to attack the enemy at Jonesborough the same day, and that the troops under my command would hold Bull's Gap. Subsequently General Burbridge telegraphed to General Gillem to attack at Jonesborough September 29, and follow up the enemy the 30th, as General Burbridge could not be at Abingdon before that time.

In pursuance of these instructions I went to Bull's Gap by railroad with 300 of the First Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, Colonel Hawley in command, September 21. Next day 200 more of the same regiment came on the train, and September 25 200 of the Tenth Michigan Cavalry mounted and 100 of the same regiment dismounted, reached Bull's Gap. General Williams having united with the force commanded by General Vaughn in East Tennessee, General Gillem requested me to accompany him, as he had not troops enough to meet the enemy in our front. General Gillem's command consisted of the Ninth and Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Sixteenth Kentucky Cavalry, and six pieces of artillery; total, 1,650; my command, First Ohio Heavy Artillery, 500, and 300 of the Tenth Michigan; total, 800. Captain Kirk with his command and two companies of 100-days' men were left at Bull's Gap. September 27, we left Bull's Gap with the two commands (2,450); marched to Greeneville without seeing the enemy. September 28, near Rheatown, the advance met a small party of the enemy, wounded 3, and drove the rest back. September 29, the advance met a small force at Jonesborough, drove it from the town; met more, and the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry drove them on the Duvall's Ferry road and across the Watauga River. A part of the enemy went on the Carter's Station road and were pursued by the Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry. September 30, marched to Carter's Station, attacked the enemy, and drove most of his force across the river to a strong position, and as night came on before the artillery could be placed in a good position the enemy remained.

October 1, the artillery was placed advantageously, did good work, and soon after 12 m. the enemy left his works and retreated, passing Zollicoffer, &c. A courier arrived bringing an order from Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, recalling General Burbridge. I started two couriers on different routes to General Burbridge with the order. October 2, started another courier to Major-General Burbridge. At 12 m. started back with the First Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery and Tenth Michigan Cavalry and reached Knoxville October 5, 1864.

I have to report as casualties 3 men of the First Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, while supporting the battery, were wounded by the bursting of a shell in the skirmish at Carter's Station September 30, 1864, two of them seriously, but not dangerously, the third very slightly; William H. Norton, Company K, Tenth Michigan Cavalry, severely wounded in the head by the accidental discharge of his own gun while skirmishing with the enemy at Carter's Station October 1, 1864.

Inclosed please find report* of Major Barnes, Sixteenth Kentucky Cavalry.

The men and officers behaved well when under fire, were at all times prompt, cheerful, and obedient, satisfying me that under trying circumstances they will prove brave and efficient.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. AMMEN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Comdg. Division.

Capt. HENRY CURTIS, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Ohio.

No. 8.

Report of Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge, C. S. Army, commanding Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee, of skirmish at Greeneville.

WYTHEVILLE, *October 13, 1864.*

Brigadier-General Vaughn reports that a force of the enemy came to Greeneville yesterday, and that he defeated it, killing and wounding many, capturing some prisoners, 2 regimental colors, and many horses and arms. Our loss slight.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

General R. E. LEE,
Army of Northern Virginia.

No. 9.

Reports of Brig. Gen. John Echols, C. S. Army, of operations September 30–October 3.

ABINGDON, *September 30, 1864.*

Say to General Breckinridge that I have just received information of the advance of the enemy on Saltville. Their advance reached Richland last night, thirty miles west of Saltville. I hope that the general will reach here to-night. Vaughn was fighting on the Watauga this morning when I last heard.

JNO. ECHOLS,
Brigadier-General.

Judge BURNETT.

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* See p. 502.

SALTVILLE, VA., *October 3, 1864.*

We whipped the enemy badly here on yesterday, and he has retired in confusion, leaving his dead and wounded in our hands, among them a brigadier-general and a good many officers. There were two or three regiments of negro troops, which were badly cut up. The reserves and detailed men acted splendidly. The enemy's force was about 6,000, as near as we could estimate. We are in hot pursuit.

JNO. ECHOLS,
Brigadier-General.

Brigadier-General KEMPER.

No. 10.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Alfred E. Jackson, C. S. Army, commanding at Saltville, of operations October 1–8.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saltville, Va., October 1, 1864—5 p. m.

CAPTAIN: I sent a reliable officer (Col. James Preston) to the vicinity of Laurel Fork Gap to-day, near where Colonel Giltner encamped last night. The following dispatch, just received from Col. Robert T. Preston, at McCreedy's Gap, shows the enemy is slowly pushing Colonel Giltner back toward this place:

No doubt is now entertained of a purpose to attack this place. The enemy variously estimated from 4,000 to 8,000, the main force in front of Giltner, but it is reported 2,000 are dismounted and are moving upon us by the Russell road. Nothing yet heard from General Williams. The 300 men ordered here last night have come in, but in a state of perfect insubordination. I have finally succeeded in getting them off to a gap five miles west of this place (the Tumbling Creek Gap). Without further re-enforcements we can make but a feeble defense, but will do the best we can. Our men all armed, but ammunition insufficient, particularly caliber .69. We hope additional troops will arrive before the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. H. T. STANTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SALTVILLE, *October 1, 1864.*

Colonel Giltner has been compelled to evacuate Laurel Creek Gap this evening, and is falling back on this place. Enemy slowly pursuing. Doubtless an attack will be made on this place early to-morrow. If re-enforcements are not sent to-night it will probably be too late.

A. E. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. JOHN ECHOLS.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saltville, Va., October 8, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have just succeeded in getting off to Lynchburg the prisoners, 61 in number, including the surgeons and attendants at Emory Hospital, sending 5 wounded Federals to hospital and 2 to

Abingdon to be tried for desertion—abandoning the Confederate and joining the Federal service. One is a clear case of desertion from his own admission. We have been catching up some of the Federal stragglers every day since the commanding general left. Colonel Giltner sent in 3, and we have picked up 3 others to-day, and brought in from Laurel Gap and other places 3 wounded negroes and 1 wounded white man.

Your telegram of to-day, ordering the sergeant and six men of Second Tennessee Cavalry, acting as couriers at this post, to report at once to Lieut. W. H. Moore, at Bristol, Tenn., was received since dark and will be complied with. They will leave at daylight to-morrow morning. I have appointed a board of inspection to estimate the damages to crops and fences committed by troops during their stay at this place. The commissioners entered upon the duty to-day and will finish on Monday.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. W. B. MYERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 11.

Reports of Brig. Gen. John S. Williams, C. S. Army, of operations October 1–5.

HEADQUARTERS, &c.,
Hendricks', October 1, 1864.

GENERAL: I send you inclosed a note* from Henry Stonestreet, a very reliable scout, whom I send this morning to look after the enemy in the direction of Wheeler's Ford. This force is about forty miles from the force at General Bowen's, and I am midway between them, with my back to Hyter's Gap. Unless I have a stronger force than I now have with me my movement upon the enemy at Bowen's may become perilous, for the force at Wheeler's by following me up would cut me off from all means of crossing to the south side of Clinch Mountain. This information was received after I wrote to Giltner and you this evening.

Respectfully,

JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General, &c.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Commanding Department, &c.

Since writing the within a scout sent out by Colonel Giltner has just returned from Louisa Fork, and reports to me that the force of the enemy that came into Tazewell by the Louisa Gap road does not exceed 2,000 men, a large portion of them negroes.

J. S. W.

Have you received my dispatch, written at 4 p. m. to-day, containing copy of my letter to Colonel Giltner, &c.?

J. S. W.

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*Not found.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE CAVALRY DIVISION,
Hendricks', on south side of Clinch Mountain,
October 1, 1864—4.30 p. m.

GENERAL: I have just learned of your arrival in the department through a note from Captain Hargis, at Hyter's Gap, who also informs me that Generals Duke, Cosby, and Vaughn, with their commands, would be in Abingdon to-night. I inclose a letter* which I had written and sent to Colonel Giltner just before the reception of this intelligence. The movement proposed therein is, of course, subject to your approval. My command is very much weakened by the sending off of Robertson. My fighting force, exclusive of him, does not exceed 1,000 men. My unarmed men left at Abingdon have not yet joined me. I have written several letters to know whether arms have arrived and where Duke and Cosby's brigades are, but have received no communication whatever on the subject from General Echols. If you think well of the movement and could send me Duke and Cosby, with their commands, it would render success certain, I think. Write me at once, and please order a fresh horse for my courier that he may return before day.

I am, general, respectfully, yours,

JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General, &c.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE CAVALRY DIVISION,
Saltville, October 5, 1864.

GENERAL: My command, with Giltner's brigade, encamped last night in the neighborhood of Liberty Hill, except Generals Cosby and Duke, whom I sent by the New Garden and Elk Garden roads to Abingdon. My horses are entirely broken down. Unless I can rest them for a few days and place shoes on their feet they will be ruined. I have quite a number of men almost naked and barefooted. Could not some clothes be found in the department for immediate use? The enemy retreated with such rapidity that we were unable to intercept him.

I am, general, respectfully, yours, &c.,

JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Commanding Department, &c.

No. 12.

Reports of Brig. Gen. John C. Vaughn, C. S. Army, of skirmishes at Kingsport, Rogersville, and Greeneville.

HEADQUARTERS VAUGHN'S CAVALRY COMMAND,
Near Abingdon, October 4, 1864.

MAJOR: I have no certain information in regard to the position of the enemy this side of Zollicoffer, except small scouting parties, and none of them have come as far as Bristol. I have scouts below to ascertain

* Not found.

the enemy's position. They have not yet reported. Citizens report the enemy fortifying at Zollicoffer. I will have reliable information in regard to enemy's position this evening, and will report at once. I will advance to within a few miles of Bristol to-night. Some of the home guards of my command were fired on yesterday in neighborhood of the Many Sinks. I have sent a scout in that direction to chastise them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Major MYERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Please find inclosed note from Mr. Anderson, of Bristol, who is a very reliable man, received since writing above.

J. C. VAUGHN.

[Inclosure.]

BRISTOL, *Tuesday, October 4, 1864—10 a. m.*

General VAUGHN:

Having opportunity, write a line to say that upon reliable information the enemy's force is at Andy Shell's and Carter's Station. Yesterday evening they came to Zollicoffer and set the railroad bridge on fire in three places; but little damage. They burned the county bridge into the water. They then returned (only nineteen men) to Carter's. They told a citizen there they expected to leave to-day or to-morrow for Greeneville or Bull's Gap, recruit up, and come up again. This corresponds with our news of yesterday. They burned the bridge at Carter's on Monday. If you could send a scout of 100 men, they can pick up squads of fifteen and twenty, as they are foraging over all the lower end of the county. I hope you will all be back in a few days.

Respectfully,

J. R. ANDERSON.

NEAR ZOLLICOFFER, *October 5, 1864.*
(Via Bristol.)

GENERAL: I am near Zollicoffer with my cavalry. Scouts gone to the front. Enemy in the vicinity of Carter's Station. The force alluded to in your dispatch will enable me to drive them across the river. My artillery moving and near Bristol. Send supplies and infantry force to Zollicoffer.

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

General BRECKINRIDGE.

THOMAS' MILL,
Near Zollicoffer, October 5, 1864—2 p. m.

Enemy gone from the Watauga. Major portion gone to Kingsport, if not all. Rumor says that they are going to salt-works. I would suggest that re-enforcements designated for me be stopped at Bristol for the present. Will be able to report facts soon.

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE.

BRISTOL, *October 5, 1864.*

No enemy this side of the Watauga River.

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE.

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HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY EAST TENNESSEE,
Near Zollicoffer, October 6, 1864.

GENERAL: Enemy in some force at Kingsport this morning. Skirmishing going on at 10 a. m. I hope to be able to drive them back.

JOHN C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

General BRECKINRIDGE.

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HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES,
Near Zollicoffer, October 6, 1864—8 p. m.

GENERAL: The force sent by me to Kingsport met the enemy at that point and drove them across North Fork of Holston at 12 m. The enemy in full retreat toward Rogersville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. VAUGHN.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE,
Comdg. Dept. of Western Virginia and East Tennessee.

—

CARTER'S STATION, *October 8, 1864.*

The following dispatch was captured by my scouts between Knoxville and Cumberland Gap:

General BURBRIDGE:

You will come on to Knoxville with all possible dispatch to meet Forrest, who is operating in Middle Tennessee. When you reach Knoxville you will be directed by Black [Sherman] or myself what course to take. You will hasten on rapidly as possible, as it is very important Forrest should be checked at once.

By order of Major-General Sherman:

SCHOFIELD.

My forces overtook the enemy at Rogersville; killed 10 and wounded several.

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

General BRECKINRIDGE.

—

CARTER'S STATION, *October 8, 1864.*

Last heard of the enemy they were inside of their fortifications at Bull's Gap.

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, &c.,
Near Broylesville, October 11, 1864.

MAJOR: I have moved my command to this place. Brigadier-General Robertson refuses to co-operate, and will move by the way of Warm Springs, &c., to Georgia. I have no information as to any enemy being at the gap but Kirk's battalion of cavalry and some 100-days' men. I shall test the strength of the force at the gap to-morrow. In reference to General Robertson, he says that he has orders to report to General Hood; that he was relieved by you from duty in this department, and will act accordingly. He leaves Jonesborough in four days from to-day. I will report to you promptly my movements, &c.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. J. STODDARD JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEAR BLUE SPRINGS, *October 12, 1864.*

I met the enemy this morning in Greeneville, whipped them, and am in pursuit. Captured some prisoners; killed and wounded many. Colonel Rowan, of Sixty-second Tennessee, mortally wounded. My loss slight. Captured 2 regimental colors, many horses and arms.

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES,
Rheatown, October 12, 1864.

MAJOR: In addition to my dispatch of to-day from near Blue Springs, I beg to state that I attacked the enemy this morning at Greeneville, whipping and routing them and pursuing them to within sight of Bull's Gap, killing and wounding some 10 and capturing some 25 others, together with 2 stand of regimental colors, some 75 horses and saddles, and about 50 stand of arms. My casualties, 1 man killed, 2 slightly wounded, and Colonel Rowan, commanding Sixty-second Tennessee, mortally, and will die. Finding the enemy re-enforced with fresh troops I have withdrawn my command to the vicinity of Greeneville and this place, it being much fatigued and my horses in need of shoes, &c. I have sent couriers to Colonel Palmer, at Asheville, N. C., requesting him to move across the mountain and act in conjunction with me against the enemy. I regret to say that General Robertson, commanding Williams' force, has positively refused to co-operate with or lend me any aid whatever, and the sooner they are ordered from the department the better, as they are straggling all over the country, destroying a large quantity of supplies and forage around Jonesborough, in my rear. Permit me again to call your attention to sending me immediately, if they have not already been sent, some arms, saddles, and other equipments, especially pistols, as my brigade has never drawn any pistols (except fifty) from the Ordnance Department. My command is absolutely destitute of clothing and blankets, as a great many of my men are with-

out blankets and barefooted. Many of my men have not been paid their salary for fifteen months, and I feel certain that proper estimates and requisitions have been made for funds and other supplies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. J. STODDARD JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WESTERN VIRGINIA AND EAST TENN.,
Wytheville, October 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. C. VAUGHN,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The 2 flags captured* from the Eighth and Ninth Federal Tennessee Cavalry have been received, together with the communication accompanying them. The major-general commanding desires you to convey to your command his thanks for the gallantry displayed in the action in which they were captured, and his special acknowledgments of the signal valor and daring of Privates Samuel H. Selvidge, Company C, Third Tennessee Regiment, and Charles Dent, Company B, Sixteenth Tennessee Battalion, in securing the enemy's colors. The flags will be forwarded with the statements sent by you appended, and they will be recommended for promotion.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. STODDARD JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 13.

Report of Brig. Gen. George B. Cosby, C. S. Army, of operations October 5.

HEADQUARTERS,
At Hendricks', on road to Hyter's Gap,
October 5, 1864—5.30 p. m.

SIR: In obedience to instructions from General Williams, received this morning, I have moved to this point en route to report at Abingdon to you. I shall move in the morning to Abingdon. The quartermaster has been directed to select a camp about six miles from town. The horses are very much jaded and a great many unserviceable from loss of shoes. I shall halt the command at the camp selected, unless otherwise ordered. The night we reached Charley Smith's General Williams met me there and took command. The retreat was discontinued about six miles beyond Sandy Ridge. The enemy were moving rapidly and could not be forced to halt and form in force to drive back the pursuing party. General Williams, I presume, has given the details. Your dispatch of the 4th was received this evening.

I am, very respectfully,

G. B. COSBY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. W. B. MYERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Abingdon.

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*At Greeneville.

No. 14.

Report of Surg. William Jennings, C. S. Army, of wounded prisoners at Saltville.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WESTERN VA. AND EAST TENN.,
MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
Abingdon, Va., October 8, 1864.

SIR: In reply to your note of this morning asking for the number of wounded left in our hands after the affair at Saltville, I have the honor to report that 98 wounded are now in the Emory and Henry Hospital, all that could be found on the field up to Wednesday evening, 5th instant, at about 4 o'clock. I have understood unofficially that Brigadier-General Jackson reports to Surgeon Murfree, in charge of Emory and Henry Hospital, that he will send him some 7 more this evening or tomorrow, making the total near 100.

Very respectfully,

WILL. JENNINGS,
Surgeon and Medical Director in the Field.

Maj. W. B. MYERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEPTEMBER 21-26, 1864.—Expeditions from Vicksburg to Deer Creek, Miss., and skirmishes (22d-23d) near Rolling Fork.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Napoleon J. T. Dana, U. S. Army, commanding District of Vicksburg, including operations to October 11.

No. 2.—Col. Embury D. Osband, Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, commanding Cavalry Forces.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Napoleon J. T. Dana, U. S. Army, commanding District of Vicksburg, including operations to October 11.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., September 27, 1864.

At daylight on the morning of the 21st instant 330 men of the Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, under command of Maj. J. B. Cook, marched from here, crossing the Yazoo near Haynes' Bluff, with orders to beat up the country on Deer Creek as far as Egg Point. They were accompanied by one piece of artillery. On the evening of the same day 350 men of the Fifth Illinois Cavalry embarked from here, with orders to land at Bolivar, about 200 miles above here, and move down Deer Creek to meet the first detachment at Egg Point; the Fifth Illinois was under command of Maj. H. P. Mumford; the whole under command of Col. E. D. Osband, commanding cavalry forces here. The expedition was successful. Major Cook, on the 22d, attacked the commands of Bradford and Montgomery, numbering 150 men, near Rolling Fork, and pursued them for fifteen miles, when they crossed the Sunflower. He occupied their camp at the Helen Johnson place; found there a large

quantity of ammunition, some arms, and subsistence stores, and as they were concealed he burned the whole establishment. On the 23d he met Captain Sutton, commissary of subsistence of the rebels, with twelve men, driving 300 head of cattle branded C. S. He killed 8 of the escort and captured the captain and 4 men, with the cattle. Owing to the close canebrakes he only succeeded in bringing home about 200 head. The expedition returned from Egg Point last night, bringing 27 horses, 32 mules, and 200 head of cattle; also 1 captain and 8 men prisoners. The rebels lost 15 killed and we did not lose a man.

Under the militia laws of the State the rebels are organizing the militia, formed of exempts. They serve, by counties, thirty days at a time. The Bolivar County militia had already served their term. The Washington County force was to have organized on the 24th, but the presence of this force prevented them.

Information was obtained that a battery of rifled artillery, supported by a force of infantry and cavalry, was stationed a few miles above Bolivar with the purpose of firing on transports. It is mortifying to be obliged to furnish supplies to the cultivators of leased plantations in this section of country when reports are made that they either give voluntarily or have taken from them at least one-half of all they get.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., October 13, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following summary of recent active operations in this district, comprising a series of scouts or raids into the enemy's lines from Bolivar, on the Yazoo, to Tunica Bend, on the Mississippi (east side), a distance of 500 miles, and covering the period from 21st of September, the time of original departure from Vicksburg, to 11th of October, when the forces that were out on expedition returned to their camps:

The cavalry forces which accomplished these operations were able to muster at the time of my assuming command here in the middle of August last only about 300 men effective for field service, but they moved in the recent expedition 1,100 strong.

On the 21st of September Col. E. D. Osband, Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, commanding cavalry forces at this post, went out under my direction with detachments from his command, disposing of them as follows: The battalion of Third U. S. Cavalry, 330 strong, commanded by Maj. J. B. Cook, to march from here, with one piece of artillery, cross the Yazoo near Haynes' Bluff, and beat up the country on Deer Creek as far as Egg Point. On the evening of the same day battalion of the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, commanded by Maj. H. P. Mumford, to embark from here, with orders to land at Bolivar, about 200 miles above here, and move down Deer Creek to meet the first detachmentat Egg Point. These movements were made as desired, and the expedition was successful. On the 22d Cook attacked the commands of Bradford and Montgomery, numbering 150 men, near Rolling Fork, routed and pursued them for fifteen miles, till they crossed the Sunflower. He occupied their camp at the Helen Johnson place; found there a large

quantity of ammunition, some arms, and subsistence stores, and as they were concealed in the houses he burned the whole establishment. On the 23d he met Captain Sutton, rebel commissary, with twelve men, driving 300 head of cattle branded C. S. He killed 8 of the escort and captured the captain and the remaining 4 men, with the cattle. Owing to the dense canebrake he succeeded in bringing home only 200 of the cattle. The expedition arrived here from Egg Point on the night of the 26th, bringing 27 horses, 32 mules, and 200 head of cattle; also 1 captain and 8 men as prisoners. The loss of the enemy was 15 killed; no loss on our side. On the night of the 29th of September the cavalry forces were again embarked, and left here to operate in the vicinity of Port Gibson, Miss. The command numbered about 1,100 men, under Colonel Osband, and was composed of detachments from the following regiments, viz: Second Wisconsin Cavalry, Fifth Illinois Cavalry, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, detachment with four guns from Twenty-sixth Ohio Battery Light Artillery, and detachment of the signal corps. At the same time an infantry force was embarked, under command of Col. Charles A. Gilchrist, Fiftieth U. S. Colored Infantry, 525 strong, and composed of detachments from various regiments, as follows: 300 men from Fiftieth U. S. Colored Infantry, 200 men from Forty-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, 25 men from Fifth U. S. Colored Infantry, with two pieces of artillery. Colonel Osband debarked at Bruinsburg on the morning of the 30th, and at once moved on to Port Gibson, while Colonel Gilchrist passed on, debarked, and awaited Colonel Osband at Rodney. In the afternoon our forces found at Port Gibson thirty of Cobb's Black River Scouts and drove them, killing 2 men and 3 horses, and losing 1 man killed. Colonel Osband, under my orders, arrested at this place 13 of the most prominent and wealthy citizens to be held as hostages. The next morning, October 1, he marched to Rodney, reaching that place at 4 p. m., and then transferred to Colonel Gilchrist, commanding the infantry forces, about 125 head of cattle, 60 mules, and the prisoners before mentioned. Colonel Gilchrist embarked his command, the property he had received from Colonel Osband and that which his own command had collected, and was on his way up river at sunset, reaching Vicksburg in the forenoon of the 2d instant. At 4 a. m. on the 2d instant Colonel Osband moved toward Fayette, reaching that place at noon. There were here captured and destroyed between 75 and 100 stand of arms. During the day, as the advance (the Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, Major Cook) neared Cole's Creek, they discovered and chased seven members of Captain Ruth's command, killing 1, mortally wounding 1, and capturing the remaining 5. On the 3d the command moved again at daylight, reaching Natchez at 10 p. m. By the way the Second Wisconsin Cavalry, Major Dale commanding, was sent out on one flank, and the Third U. S. Colored Cavalry on the other. Major Dale's force, numbering about 180 men, encountered about 200 of the enemy forces, under Captain Boyd, about fifteen miles from Natchez. In the engagement which ensued 7 of the enemy were killed, as our forces discovered in passing over the field. The loss on our side was 2 men slightly wounded. Colonel Osband turned over to the proper officers at Natchez, as the result of the expedition, 350 head of cattle, 125 head of sheep, 19 mules, and 3 horses. By so much continuous service the cavalry was much worn, and it was necessary to shoe about 350 of the horses, for which purpose all the private as well as Government blacksmith shops at Natchez were at once employed. The sick, worn-out, and disabled men and horses were immediately sent to Vicksburg.

With a view to further operations beyond and below Natchez, I deemed it advisable that I should be at that post to organize the contemplated expeditions, and accordingly reached there on the 1st instant. It had been intended that the cavalry forces should embark at Natchez on the evening of the 2d, but being unexpectedly detained by engagements with the enemy they could not move in time to receive the benefit of the co-operative movement toward Clinton, which, at my request, was made by Brigadier-General Lawler from Morganza, on the 3d instant. On the 4th the following arrangements were made: Colonel Osband with his original force, and in addition a detachment of Fourth Illinois Cavalry (stationed at Natchez), making in all about 1,200 men, to embark on the transports in the evening and proceed to Tunica Bend, 110 miles down river, then debarking at daylight on the 5th to proceed at once to Woodville and beyond; the Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, Col. L. Kent, stationed at Natchez, about 500 strong, to embark also and land at Tunica Bend and march across the peninsula to Fort Adams, there to await Colonel Osband; Col. B. G. Farrar, Sixth U. S. Colored Artillery (Heavy), with 1,000 infantry detailed from Brigadier-General Brayman's command at post of Natchez, to proceed to Havard's Ferry on Homochitto River, twenty-six miles from Natchez, there to await the cavalry forces on their return toward Natchez. The reports of the subordinate commanders, herewith transmitted, show how satisfactorily these operations were executed. I notified General Lawler of the delay in my operations, and on the 5th he again threw out a force in the direction of Clinton.

Our forces found a body of the enemy at Woodville on the morning of the 6th instant, surprised and partially surrounded them, and after a short engagement routed them, with a loss to the enemy of 40 killed and 41 captured, including 1 captain and 1 lieutenant; also captured 3 pieces of artillery, horses, and harnesses. The loss on our side was nothing. Woodville was then occupied, and there were captured and destroyed there 35 stand of arms, 35 saddles, $100,000 worth of commissary and quartermaster's stores of the rebel Government, consisting of salt, sugar, flour, tobacco, cotton, cloth, &c.; also were captured a rebel telegraph office, with instruments complete, and much mail matter. Our forces moved in the evening of the 6th to the junction of the Pinckneyville and Woodville roads, four miles from Fort Adams, where the prisoners and captured property were turned over to Colonel Kent, commanding Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry. Expecting to meet Colonel Scott's (rebel) forces at Woodville, Colonel Osband reoccupied that place the next morning. There was some skirmishing, and 1 man killed on our side, but the enemy was not found to be in force anywhere in the vicinity. On the 8th he marched from Buffalo Creek, where he had encamped, meeting Colonel Farrar at Kingston and reaching Natchez in the afternoon. On the march beyond Woodville, Lieut. Col. Otto Funke, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, was painfully, but not dangerously, wounded by some bushwhackers concealed in the thick brush near the road. It has subsequently appeared that in the skirmish of the morning of the 7th our forces had met Powers' regiment (rebel), 200 strong, and killed the commanding officer, Major McKowen, and 8 men.

Colonel Kent, marching from Tunica, via Pinckneyville, reached Fort Adams, eighteen miles, on evening of the 5th. The transports were ordered to await him at that point, and when he had embarked the prisoners and property received from the cavalry, as well as that which he had himself collected, and had for prudential reasons delayed till the morning of the 8th, he returned to Natchez. I approved his course in

tarrying at Fort Adams, as it was not certain what might be the result of Colonel Osband's operations. Colonel Kent reports no occurrence of importance on his march, having seen only small parties of the enemy on the march and during his stay at Fort Adams. (I had directed twenty-four hours' delay there for the purpose.) He collected a considerable amount of property, and there came to him 215 contrabands of all ages and sexes. He turned over to the proper officers at Natchez, including the property which the cavalry had captured, 24 horses, 73 serviceable mules, 330 beef-cattle, 46 bales of cotton, and 6 wagons, readily convertible into army wagons.

Colonel Farrar's official report has not yet been received, but I believe there was nothing worthy of reporting in his operations, except that he received about 300 cattle. He returned to Natchez immediately upon meeting Colonel Osband at Kingston.

In all these operations 185 negro recruits were added to our colored forces.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi.

No. 2.

Report of Col. Embury D. Osband, Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, commanding Cavalry Forces.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES,
Vicksburg, Miss., September 26, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in pursuance of orders from district headquarters I moved the Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, 330 men, Maj. J. B. Cook commanding, at daylight on the 21st instant, to Haynes' Bluff, at which place they crossed the Yazoo River by the steamer White Cloud, marching twelve miles and encamping on the Hill place.

On the 22d Major Cook attacked the commands of Bradford and Montgomery, about 150 strong, near Rolling Fork, and succeeded in driving them. He pursued them fifteen miles, when they crossed Sunflower River. He encamped at their camp on the Helen Johnson place. At 3 a. m. on the 23d instant he burned all the tenements, outhouses, stabling, gin-houses, &c., upon the premises, as ordered by district headquarters, destroying a large amount of ammunition, arms, and subsistence stores, hidden on the place. About midday of the 23d he met Captain Sutton, commissary of subsistence, C. S. Army, with twelve men, driving 300 head of cattle branded C. S., purchased for the use of the Confederate army. He killed 8 of the escort, and succeeded in taking the captain and 4 men prisoners. Owing to the dense canebrake he was enabled to reach Egg Point with only about 200 of the cattle, which were turned over to Lieutenant-Colonel Sturdevant, chief commissary of subsistence, at this place, as ordered. He also captured 18 horses, 19 mules, as appears by inclosed memorandum receipts, marked A.* On the 24th the Third U. S. Colored Cavalry

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* Omitted.

met the Fifth Illinois Cavalry at William F. Smith's place, and with them proceeded to Vicksburg by steamer. The detachment of the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, 350 men, commanded by Maj. H. P. Mumford, accompanied by me, proceeded on the night of the 21st by steamer B. J. Adams and barge to Bolivar Landing, reaching that place on the morning of the 23d at 9 a. m. Disembarking immediately, the command moved in the direction of Deer Creek, met no force of the enemy, but learned that a battery of artillery, supported by infantry and cavalry, was stationed at a point a few miles above, with intentions to fire upon transports. Proceeding through the country, capturing 13 mules and 9 horses, as per memorandum receipts marked B,* they succeeded in taking 3 of the enemy's most important scouts. Met the Third U. S. Colored Cavalry on the 24th at the Smith place. Returning to the river, which the command reached on the 26th, I immediately embarked, and reached this place at 4 p. m. 26th.

The result of the expedition may be summed up as follows: No losses upon our part. We have positive information of a loss of 15 killed on the rebel side, and 1 captain and 8 men taken prisoners. A list of their names is appended, marked C.† We captured 27 horses, 32 mules, and about 200 cattle, as per memorandum receipts A and B.

I found the inhabitants anxious for peace and willing to accept it under Federal rule. The State authorities are organizing the exempts under the militia law of the State, the Bolivar County militia having already served the term of thirty days. The Washington County militia was to be organized on the 24th had my forces not been in the neighborhood. The Issaquena County had not yet been ordered out, but will probably be as soon as the Washington County militia have served their term of thirty days.

Large amounts of corn have been raised by the planters on the entire route of the expedition, and also a large quantity of cotton, the number of bales raised varying from 30 to 200 per plantation.

The Yazoo Swamps, under which term this part of the State of Mississippi is known, cannot be held except by at least 500 cavalry, and would respectfully recommend that no supplies be landed to any one on the east side of the Mississippi, below Yazoo Pass, because they either give voluntarily, or have taken from them by force, at least one-half of all such supplies landed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. OSBAND,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Forces.

Lieut. Col. H. C. RODGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEPTEMBER 26-30, 1864.—Expedition from Natchez, Miss., to Waterproof and Sicily Island, La.

Report of Brig. Gen. Mason Brayman, U. S. Army, commanding at Natchez, Miss.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Natchez, Miss., September 30, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report informally that the forces which I sent out on Monday morning to Sicily Island, La., and Waterproof, under Lieut. Col. H. A. McCaleb, Sixth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery,

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* Omitted.

† Not found.

returned this morning without accident or loss, with the following results: 1 rebel flag, 1 rebel colonel, 3 rebel captains, 4 rebel privates, 2 rebel guerrillas, 25 serviceable horses, 100 serviceable mules, 400 fat cattle. If fresh beef is wanted above or below, I can spare 200 animals.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. BRAYMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. H. C. RODGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1864.—Skirmish near Decatur, Ga.

Report of Brig. Gen. Jacob D. Cox, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Ohio.

DECATUR, *September 29, 1864.*

Your dispatch received. We should have been very glad to have seen you. I have a brigade of infantry out toward Stone Mountain today covering a foraging party and making a reconnaissance. A regiment of cavalry accompanies them. An escort for a train had a skirmish yesterday with about 200 rebel cavalry five miles out on the Covington road. The rebels were driven off, losing 3 killed and a few wounded. We had 1 killed and 3 wounded. This is the largest hostile party we have heard of this side of Stone Mountain.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General SHERMAN.

SEPTEMBER 29-OCTOBER 3, 1864.—Expedition from Vicksburg to Rodney and Fayette, Miss., and skirmish (September 30) at Port Gibson.

REPORTS.*

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Napoleon J. T. Dana, U. S. Army, commanding District of Vicksburg.

No. 2.—Col. Embury D. Osband, Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, commanding Cavalry Forces.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Napoleon J. T. Dana, U. S. Army, commanding District of Vicksburg.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Natchez, Miss., October 3, 1864.

On Friday morning last I landed 1,000 cavalry and a battery at Bruinsburg, under Col. E. D. Osband, Third U. S. Cavalry (colored), and at the same time landed 500 colored infantry and two guns, under Colonel Gilchrist, Fiftieth U. S. Infantry (colored), at Rodney. The cavalry advanced immediately to Port Gibson, and then marched from there to Rodney, where they loaded on a transport about 200 head of cattle, a considerable number of mules, about 25 negro men and some few prisoners, which were carried with Colonel Gilchrist's command back to

* See also Dana's report of October 13, p. 568.

Vicksburg. Colonel Osband then marched via Fayette to this place, where he has just arrived, bringing in a herd of cattle, supposed to number about 600, and quite a large number of mules, besides a few horses, some negro men, and a few prisoners. No body of the enemy was found on the line of march, and nothing heard to indicate that the report made by a scout to Major-General Herron on the 25th ultimo, to the effect that there was at that time, or recently, near Rodney 3,000 cavalry and a regiment of infantry, besides six pieces of artillery, was not incorrect. A few of the enemy's scouts were killed. So soon as Colonel Osband makes a report I will give you more of the details. I now propose to disembark at Fort Adams, at daylight on Wednesday morning, 1,300 cavalry, a battery, and 500 infantry, to push on immediately to Woodville; from there the infantry will return to the transports with such stock, &c., as is gathered, whilst the cavalry and artillery will proceed via Centreville, Havard's Ferry, and Kingston to this place. At the time the transports leave here 1,000 infantry and a section of artillery will march to Kingston and Havard's Ferry to seize the crossings of the Homochitto and meet the cavalry. We are getting now quite a large number of beef-cattle, both here and at Vicksburg, and I have ordered that all not required for the use of the garrisons within a limited period shall be sent to the chief commissary at your headquarters for such disposition as the major-general commanding may order.

I regret to say that Colonel Osband, who is a very valuable cavalry officer, makes serious reports of the bad conduct of Lieutenant Earl and his company of scouts, who were permitted to accompany him on this expedition. He will make a report and I will forward it; meanwhile I am compelled, although I had invited Lieutenant Earl to continue on the expedition, to revoke the invitation, and must require him not to go in the same direction during its absence.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Natchez, Miss., October 4, 1864.

Herewith I inclose copy of the report of Colonel Osband of his march from Bruinsburg to this place. There were 11 of the enemy killed and 5 captured, 1 of our men being killed and 2 wounded. There certainly has been no such force in the vicinity of Rodney as was reported by the scout to General Herron on the 25th ultimo. I have as prisoner the C. S. cotton agent for the counties of Jefferson, Adams, and Claiborne; also his book, which I am making a copy of, with the intention of sending the original to you. I leave for Tunica this evening, where I have concluded to land my cavalry and artillery, instead of at Fort Adams. The infantry will land at Fort Adams. I also send at daylight to-morrow morning 1,000 infantry, under Colonel Farrar, to Havard's Ferry, on the Homochitto.

Very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi.

No. 2.

Report of Col. Embury D. Osband, Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, commanding Cavalry Forces.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY EXPEDITION,
Natchez, Miss., October 4, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, pursuant to the orders of the major-general commanding, I left Vicksburg on the night of the 29th ultimo with detachments from the Second Wisconsin Volunteers, Fifth Illinois Cavalry, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, and Twenty-sixth Ohio Battery. I landed at Bruinsburg, Miss., at 4 a. m., but owing to the difficulty of landing was not able to march until 9 a. m. I was here joined by Lieutenant Earl, with 32 men, independent scouts of Major-General Canby, who voluntarily reported to me for duty. I assigned him to a position in the column immediately in rear of the advanced guard, because it was the best position for procuring information, and he could there more readily co-operate with me in carrying out the plans of the expedition. We reached Port Gibson at 4 p. m.; found there thirty of Cobb's Black River Scouts, charged them, killing 2 men and 3 horses, having 1 man killed. Took no prisoners on account of the tired state of our horses. I here arrested (as per order) 13 of the most prominent and wealthy citizens of Port Gibson.

October 1, marched at 6 a. m., reaching Rodney at 4 p. m., where I transferred to Colonel Gilchrist, commanding infantry, about 125 head of beef-cattle and 60 mules, and the prisoners in my possession. I am compelled to state the action of the two regiments of colored infantry at Rodney was not soldier-like; they plundered almost every house, taking furniture, clothing, &c. October 2, marched at 4 a. m.; reached Fayette, Miss., at 12 o'clock. The Second Wisconsin Cavalry, and the scouts under the command of Lieutenant Earl, formed the advance; the advance were fired upon from a house, whether by soldiers or citizens is not known. A Confederate cotton agent was chased by the advance some distance and captured. Some very valuable papers were found upon him; those most important were retained by Lieutenant Earl, the others are inclosed.* On the arrival of the column, Lieutenant Earl's men were found plundering the house from which the shot was fired. When ordered to desist they denied the authority of any one to control their actions. Lieutenant Earl and Captain Woods (provost-marshal) had some words in reference to this matter, Lieutenant Earl grossly insulting and abusing him. Lieutenant Earl then rode up the street to where I stood, and in the most ungentlemanly and unofficer-like manner addressed me in reference to his difficulty with Captain Woods; said that he had captured a rebel mail, and upon my demanding it, refused to deliver it until he had examined it himself. Not desiring a difficulty with an officer employed by Major-General Canby, I requested him to take a road upon my flank, so that I might not have any further altercation. He said he would do so, but rejoined my column when four miles out from the village. I then ordered him to a position in the center of the column, with positive instructions not to leave that position during the remainder of the march. He immediately left the column, coming to Natchez, and reported my action to the major-general commanding. I did not receive from him one particle of information during the entire trip. I know of nothing that he did, ex-

* Inclosures not found.

cept to plunder, take horses, and by keeping in advance of the column, enable the people to drive away their stock before the column came up. This statement I will place in the form of charges, and summon every commissioned officer in my command as witnesses, provided the major-general commanding desires it. We captured and destroyed at Fayette between 75 and 100 stand of arms. As our advance, the Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, neared Big Cole's Creek, they discovered and chased seven members of Captain Ruth's command, killing 1, mortally wounding 1, and captured 5. On the 3d of October marched at daylight, sending the Second Wisconsin Cavalry on one flank, and the Third U. S. Colored Cavalry on the other. The Second Wisconsin Cavalry found about 200 men, under command of Captain Boyd, killed 7, and had 2 men slightly wounded (see inclosed report* of Major Dale, commanding Second Wisconsin Cavalry). Reached Natchez at 1 p. m.

Inclosed find receipts of property captured and turned over to the proper officers.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. OSBAND,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Expedition.

Captain MILLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEPTEMBER 29–NOVEMBER 13, 1864.—Operations in North Georgia and North Alabama.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.†

Sept. 30, 1864.—Skirmish at Camp Creek, Ga.
Oct. 1, 1864.—Skirmish at Salt Springs, Ga.
2, 1864.—Skirmish at the crossing of the Flat Rock and McDonough roads, Ga.
Skirmishes at Shadna Church and Westbrook's, near Fairburn, Ga.
Skirmish near Sand Mountain, Ga.
2–3, 1864.—Skirmishes at the Sweet Water and Noyes' Creeks, near Powder Springs, Ga.
3, 1864.—Skirmish at Big Shanty, Ga.
Skirmish at Kenesaw Water-Tank, Ga.
4, 1864.—Skirmish at Acworth, Ga.
Skirmish at Moon's Station, Ga.
4–7, 1864.—Skirmishes near Lost Mountain, Ga.
5, 1864.—Engagement at Allatoona, Ga.
Skirmish near New Hope Church, Ga.
6–7, 1864.—Skirmishes at Florence, Ala.
7, 1864.—Skirmish at Dallas, Ga.
9–10, 1864.—Skirmishes near Van Wert, Ga.
10–11, 1864.—Skirmishes near Rome, Ga.
11–14, 1864.—Expedition from Atlanta to Flat Creek, Ga., and skirmishes.
12, 1864.—Skirmish at La Fayette, Ga.
12–13, 1864.—Skirmishes on the Coosaville road, near Rome, Ga.
Skirmishes at Resaca, Ga.
13, 1864.—Surrender of Tilton, Ga.
Surrender of Dalton, Ga.
Reconnaissance from Rome on the Cave Spring road, Ga., and skirmishes.

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* Inclosures not found.

† Of some of the minor conflicts noted in this Summary no circumstantial reports are on file.

Oct. 13-14, 1864.—Combat at Buzzard Roost Gap, Ga.
15, 1864.—Skirmish at Snake Creek Gap, Ga.
16, 1864.—Skirmish at Ship's Gap, Ga.
18, 1864.—Skirmish near Summerville, Ga.
Skirmish near Huntsville, Ala.
19, 1864.—Skirmishes near Turner's and Howell's Ferries, Ga.
Skirmish at Ruff's Station, Ga.
20, 1864.—Skirmish at Little River, Ala.
Skirmish at Blue Pond, Ala.
21, 1864.—Skirmish at Leesburg, Ala.
23, 1864.—Skirmish at King's Hill, Ala.
24, 1864.—Skirmish near South River, Ga.
25, 1864.—Skirmish near Round Mountain, Ala.
Skirmish at Turkeytown, Ala.
Skirmish on the Gadsden road, Ala.
26-29, 1864.—Demonstration against Decatur, Ala.
Expedition from Atlanta to Trickum's Cross-Roads, Ga., and skirmishes (27th) near Trickum's Cross-Roads and Lawrenceville.
28, 1864.—Skirmish at Ladiga, Ala.
Skirmish at Goshen, Ala.
30, 1864.—Skirmish at Muscle Shoals (or Raccoon Ford), near Florence, Ala.
31, 1864.—Skirmish near Shoal Creek, Ala.
Nov. 5-6, 1864.—Skirmishes at Shoal Creek, Ala.
6, 1864.—Skirmish on the McDonough road, near Atlanta, Ga.
9, 1864.—Skirmish near Atlanta, Ga.
Skirmish at Shoal Creek, Ala.
Skirmish at Florence, Ala.
10-11, 1864.—Scout from Kingston, Ga.
11, 1864.—Skirmish at Shoal Creek, Ala.

REPORTS, ETC.*

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. Army, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi.
No. 2.—Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Cumberland.
No. 3.—Capt. Samuel Bachtell, commanding detachment U. S. Signal Corps.
No. 4.—Journal of the Fourth Army Corps.
No. 5.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, U. S. Army, commanding Fourteenth Army Corps.
No. 6.—Brig. Gen. William P. Carlin, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.
No. 7.—Col. Harrison C. Hobart, Twenty-first Wisconsin Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 8.—Lieut. Col. David Miles, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 9.—Capt. James H. Low, Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry.
No. 10.—Brig. Gen. James D. Morgan, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.
No. 11.—Journal of Second Division.
No. 12.—Col. Robert F. Smith, commanding First Brigade.
No. 13.—Capt. Eben White, Sixteenth Illinois Infantry.
No. 14.—Maj. James H. McDonald, Sixtieth Illinois Infantry.
No. 15.—Capt. Charles H. Richman, Tenth Michigan Infantry.

* For Grant's references to operations of this period, see Vol. XXXVIII, Part I, pp. 27-29. For report of Lieut. Col. John Craig, One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, from September 2 to November 14, see Vol. XLIV, Part I.

No. 16.—Lieut. Col. Joel O. Martin, Seventeenth New York Veteran Infantry.
No. 17.—Lieut. Col. John S. Pearce, Ninety-eighth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 18.—Lieut. Col. Maris R. Vernon, Seventy-eighth Illinois Infantry.
No. 19.—Capt. James R. McLaughlin, Ninety-eighth Ohio Infantry.
No. 20.—Lieut. Col. James W. Langley, One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 21.—Brig. Gen. Absalom Baird, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.
No. 22.—Lieut. Col. Thomas Morgan, Seventy-fourth Indiana Infantry, Third Brigade.
No. 23.—Brig. Gen. Alpheus S. Williams, U. S. Army, commanding Twentieth Army Corps.
No. 24.—Col. William Cogswell, Second Massachusetts Infantry, commanding post of Atlanta, Ga.
No. 25.—Col. James L. Selfridge, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding First Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps.
No. 26.—Maj. Patrick Griffith, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 27.—Col. Ezra A. Carman, Thirteenth New Jersey Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 28.—Maj. Frederick H. Harris, Thirteenth New Jersey Infantry.
No. 29.—Maj. Alfred B. Smith, One hundred and fiftieth New York Infantry.
No. 30.—Col. William Hawley, Third Wisconsin Infantry.
No. 31.—Col. James S. Robinson, Eighty-second Ohio Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 32.—Lieut. Col. Hezekiah Watkins, One hundred and forty-third New York Infantry.
No. 33.—Lieut. Col. David Thomson, Eighty-second Ohio Infantry.
No. 34.—Brig. Gen. John W. Geary, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.
No. 35.—Col. Ario Pardee, jr., One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 36.—Maj. Myron T. Wright, Twenty-ninth Ohio Infantry.
No. 37.—Lieut. Col. Charles C. Cresson, Seventy-third Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 38.—Col. Henry A. Barnum, One hundred and forty-ninth New York Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 39.—Maj. Thomas Elliott, Sixtieth New York Infantry.
No. 40.—Lieut. Col. Harvey S. Chatfield, One hundred and second New York Infantry.
No. 41.—Lieut. Col. Koert S. Van Voorhis, One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Infantry.
No. 42.—Maj. Nicholas Grumbach, One hundred and forty-ninth New York Infantry.
No. 43.—Brig. Gen. William T. Ward, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.
No. 44.—Col. Daniel Dustin, One hundred and fifth Illinois Infantry, commanding Third Division.
No. 45.—Maj. Hiland H. Clay, One hundred and second Illinois Infantry, First Brigade.
No. 46.—Maj. Henry D. Brown, One hundred and fifth Illinois Infantry.
No. 47.—Maj. Zachariah S. Ragan, Seventieth Indiana Infantry.
No. 48.—Col. Daniel Dustin, One hundred and fifth Illinois Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 49.—Lieut. Col. James E. Burton, Thirty-third Indiana Infantry.
No. 50.—Maj. Jefferson E. Brant, Eighty-fifth Indiana Infantry.
No. 51.—Lieut. Col. Edward Bloodgood, Twenty-second Wisconsin Infantry.
No. 52.—Col. Samuel Ross, Twentieth Connecticut Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 53.—Lieut. Col. Philo B. Buckingham, Twentieth Connecticut Infantry.
No. 54.—Lieut. Col. Edwin H. Powers, Fifty-fifth Ohio Infantry.

No. 55.—Brig. Gen. Robert S. Granger, U. S. Army, commanding District of Northern Alabama.

No. 56.—Col. Charles C. Doolittle, Eighteenth Michigan Infantry, commanding post of Decatur, Ala.

No. 57.—Capt. Charles S. Cooper, Battery D, Second Illinois Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery.

No. 58.—Capt. Albert F. Beach, Battery A, First Tennessee Light Artillery.

No. 59.—Lieut. Col. William F. Prosser, Second Tennessee Cavalry.

No. 60.—Lieut. Col. Harvey J. Espy, Sixty-eighth Indiana Infantry.

No. 61.—Capt. Giles E. White, Sixty-eighth Indiana Infantry.

No. 62.—Capt. Hanson D. Moore, Sixty-eighth Indiana Infantry.

No. 63.—Lieut. Col. Alfred B. Wade, Seventy-third Indiana Infantry

No. 64.—Col. Moses B. Houghton, Third Michigan Infantry.

No. 65.—Maj. Edwin M. Hulburd, Eighteenth Michigan Infantry.

No 66.—Capt. Myron W. Reed, Eighteenth Michigan Infantry.

No. 67.—Col. Thomas Saylor, Twenty-ninth Michigan Infantry.

No. 68.—Col. William Given, One hundred and second Ohio Infantry.

No. 69.—Col. Thomas J. Morgan, Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry.

No. 70.—Lieut. Col. Henry C. Corbin, Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry.

No. 71.—Maj. Nicholas J. Vail, Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry.

No. 72.—Col. Lewis Johnson, Forty-fourth U. S. Colored Troops, commanding post of Dalton, Ga.

No. 73.—Brig. Gen. Washington L. Elliott, U. S. Army, Chief of Cavalry.

No. 74.—Brig. Gen. Kenner Garrard, U. S. Army, commanding Second Cavalry Division.

No. 75.—Brig. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, U. S. Army, commanding Third Cavalry Division.

No. 76.—Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Tennessee.

No. 77.—Capt. James M. McClintock, Chief Acting Signal Officer.

No. 78.—Lieut. William H. Sherfy, U. S. Signal Corps, commanding detachment.

No. 79.—Lieut. John Q. Adams, U. S. Signal Corps, commanding detachment at Allatoona, Ga.

No. 80.—Maj. Gen. Peter J. Osterhaus, U. S. Army, commanding Fifteenth Army Corps.

No. 81.—Brig. Gen. William B. Hazen, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

No. 82.—Col. James S. Martin, One hundred and eleventh Illinois Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

No. 83.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Green B. Raum, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.

No. 84.—Lieut. Col. John E. Tourtellotte, Fourth Minnesota Infantry, commanding post of Allatoona, Ga.

No. 85.—Capt. Clark Gray, Ninety-third Illinois Infantry, First Brigade.

No. 86.—Maj. James C. Edson, Fourth Minnesota Infantry.

No. 87.—Lieut. Col. Charles H. Jackson, Eighteenth Wisconsin Infantry.

No. 88.—Col. Clark R. Wever, Seventeenth Iowa Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

No. 89.—Capt. William W. McCammon, Twenty-fourth Missouri Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 90.—Lieut. Col. John P. Hall, Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

No. 91.—Lieut. Col. Samson M. Archer, Seventeenth Iowa Infantry.

No. 92.—Brig. Gen. John M. Corse, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Division.

No. 93.—Lieut. Col. Roger Martin, Sixty-sixth Indiana Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

No. 94.—Capt. Robert Koehler, Twelfth Illinois Infantry, Second Brigade.

No. 95.—Maj. Wheelock S. Merriman, Twelfth Illinois Infantry.

No. 96.—Capt. William S. Boyd, Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry.
No. 97.—Lieut. Col. Hector Perrin, Seventh Illinois Infantry, Third Brigade.
No. 98.—Lieut. Col. William Hanna, Fiftieth Illinois Infantry.
No. 99.—Lieut. Col. Frederick J. Hurlbut, commanding Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry and Third Brigade.
No. 100.—Maj. Eric Forsse, Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry.
No. 101.—Maj. Joseph M. Griffiths, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry.
No. 102.—Capt. Charles A. Cameron, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry.
No. 103.—Brig. Gen. Thomas E. G. Ransom, U. S. Army, commanding detachment Seventeenth Army Corps.
No. 104.—Abstract from Journal of Brig. Gen. Jacob D. Cox, U. S. Army, commanding Twenty-third Army Corps (temporarily) and Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps.
No. 105.—Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Cooper, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps.
No. 106.—General G. T. Beauregard, C. S. Army, commanding Military Division of the West.
No. 107.—General John B. Hood, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Tennessee.
No. 108.—Journal of Brig. Gen. Francis A. Shoup, C. S. Army, Chief of Staff.
No. 109.—Itinerary of the Army of Tennessee.
No. 110.—Lieut. Gen. Stephen D. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding army corps.
No. 111.—Lieut. Gen. Alexander P. Stewart, C. S. Army, commanding army corps.
No. 112.—Maj. Gen. Samuel G. French, C. S. Army, commanding division.
No. 113.—Maj. Ezekiel H. Hampton, Twenty-ninth North Carolina Infantry, Ector's brigade.
No. 114.—Col. David Coleman, Thirty-ninth North Carolina Infantry.
No. 115.—Maj. James H. McReynolds, Ninth Texas Infantry.
No. 116.—Lieut. Col. Abram Harris, Fourteenth Texas Cavalry (dismounted).
No. 117.—Brig. Gen. Claudius W. Sears, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.
No. 118.—Maj. Gen. Edward C. Walthall, C. S. Army, commanding division.
No. 119.—Maj. Gen. William B. Bate, C. S. Army, commanding division, Hardee's army corps.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. Army, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Savannah, Ga., January 1, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to offer my report of the operations of the armies under my command since the occupation of Atlanta, in the early part of September last, up to the present date.

As heretofore reported, in the month of September, the Army of the Cumberland, Major-General Thomas commanding, held the city of Atlanta, the Army of the Tennessee, Major-General Howard commanding, was grouped about East Point, and the Army of the Ohio, Major-General Schofield commanding, held Decatur. Many changes occurred in the composition of these armies in consequence of the expiration of the time of service of many of the regiments. The opportunity was given to us to consolidate the fragments, reclothe and equip the men, and make prepartions for the future campaign. I also availed myself of the occasion to strengthen the garrisons to our rear, to make our communications more secure, and sent Wagner's division, of the Fourth Corps, and Morgan's division, of the Fourteenth Corps, back to Chattanooga, and Corse's division, of the Fifteenth Corps, to Rome; also a

thorough reconnaissance was made of Atlanta, and a new line of works begun, which required a smaller garrison to hold. During this month the enemy, whom we had left at Lovejoy's Station, moved westward toward the Chattahoochee, taking position facing us and covering the West Point railroad, about Palmetto Station. He also threw a pontoon bridge across the Chattahoochee, and sent cavalry detachments to the west, in the direction of Carrollton and Powder Springs. About the same time President Davis visited Macon, and his army at Palmetto, and made harangues referring to an active campaign against us. Hood still remained in command of the Confederate forces, with Cheatham, S. D. Lee, and Stewart commanding his three corps, and Wheeler in command of his cavalry, which had been largely reenforced.

My cavalry consisted of two divisions. One was stationed at Decatur, under command of Brigadier-General Garrard; the other, commanded by Brigadier-General Kilpatrick, was posted near Sandtown, with a pontoon bridge over the Chattahoochee, from which he could watch any movement of the enemy toward the west.

As soon as I became convinced that the enemy intended to assume the offensive, viz, September 28, I sent Major-General Thomas, second in command, to Nashville, to organize the new troops expected to arrive, and to make preliminary preparations to meet such an event.

About the 1st of October some of the enemy's cavalry made their appearance on the west of the Chattahoochee, and one of his infantry corps was reported near Powder Springs, and I received authentic intelligence that the rest of his infantry was crossing to the west of the Chattahoochee. I at once made my orders that Atlanta and the Chattahoochee railroad bridge should be held by the Twentieth Corps, Major-General Slocum, and on the 4th of October put in motion the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, and the Fourth, Fourteenth, and Twenty-third Corps, to Smyrna Camp-Ground, and on the 5th moved to the strong position about Kenesaw. The enemy's cavalry had by a rapid movement got upon our railroad at Big Shanty, and broken the line of telegraph and railroad, and with a division of infantry (French's) had moved against Allatoona, where were stored about a million of rations. Its redoubts were garrisoned by three small regiments under Colonel Tourtellotte, Fourth Minnesota. I had anticipated this movement, and had by signal and telegraph ordered General Corse to reenforce that post from Rome. General Corse had reached Allatoona with a brigade during the night of the 4th, just in time to meet the attack by French's division on the morning of the 5th. In person I reached Kenesaw Mountain about 10 a. m. of the 5th, and could see the smoke of battle and hear the faint sounds of artillery. The distance, eighteen miles, was too great for me to make in time to share in the battle, but I directed the Twenty-third Corps, Brigadier-General Cox commanding, to move rapidly from the base of Kenesaw, due west, aiming to reach the road from Allatoona to Dallas, threatening the rear of the forces attacking Allatoona. I succeeded in getting a signal message to General Corse during his fight, notifying him of my presence. The defense of Allatoona by General Corse was admirably conducted, and the enemy repulsed with heavy slaughter. His description of the defense is so graphic that it leaves nothing for me to add; and the movement of General Cox had the desired effect of causing the withdrawal of French's division rapidly in the direction of Dallas.

On the 6th and 7th I pushed my cavalry well toward Burnt Hickory and Dallas, and discovered that the enemy had moved westward, and

inferred that he would attempt to break our railroad again in the neighborhood of Kingston. Accordingly, on the morning of the 8th, I put the army in motion through Allatoona Pass to Kingston, reaching that point on the 10th. There I learned that the enemy had feigned on Rome, and was passing the Coosa River on a pontoon bridge about eleven miles below Rome. I, therefore, on the 11th, moved to Rome, and pushed Garrard's cavalry and the Twenty-third Corps, under General Cox, across the Oostenaula, to threaten the flanks of the enemy passing north. Garrard's cavalry drove a cavalry brigade of the enemy to and beyond the Narrows, leading into the valley of the Chattooga, capturing 2 field pieces and taking some prisoners. The enemy had moved with great rapidity, and made his appearance at Resaca, and Hood had in person demanded its surrender. I had from Kingston re-enforced Resaca by two regiments of the Army of the Tennessee. I at first intended to move the army into the Chattooga Valley to interpose between the enemy and his line of retreat down the Coosa, but feared that General Hood would in that event turn eastward by Spring Place, and down the Federal road, and therefore moved against him at Resaca. Colonel Wever, at Resaca, afterward re-enforced by General Raum's brigade, had repulsed the enemy from Resaca, but he had succeeded in breaking the railroad from Tilton to Dalton, and as far north as the tunnel. Arriving at Resaca on the evening of the 14th, I determined to strike Hood in flank, or force him to battle, and directed the Army of the Tennessee, General Howard, to move to Snake Creek Gap, which was held by the enemy, while General Stanley, with the Fourth and Fourteenth Corps, moved by Tilton across the mountains to the rear of Snake Creek Gap, in the neighborhood of Villanow.

The Army of the Tennessee found the enemy occupying our old lines in Snake Creek Gap, and on the 15th skirmished for the purpose of holding him there until Stanley could get to his rear. But the enemy gave way about noon, and was followed through the gap, escaping before General Stanley had reached the farther end of the pass. The next day, the 16th, the armies moved directly toward La Fayette, with a view to cut off Hood's retreat. We found him intrenched in Ship's Gap, but the leading division (Woods') of the Fifteenth Corps rapidly carried the advanced posts, held by two companies of a South Carolina regiment, making them prisoners. The remaining eight companies escaped to the main body near La Fayette. The next morning we passed over into the valley of the Chattooga, the Army of the Tennessee moving in pursuit, by La Fayette and Alpine, toward Blue Pond; the Army of the Cumberland, by Summerville and Melville Post-Office, to Gaylesville, and the Army of the Ohio and Garrard's cavalry from Villanow, Dirt Town Valley, and Gover's Gap, to Gaylesville. Hood, however, was little encumbered with trains, and marched with great rapidity, and had succeeded in getting into the narrow gorge formed by the Lookout Range abutting against the Coosa River, in the neighborhood of Gadsden. He evidently wanted to avoid a fight.

On the 19th all the armies were grouped about Gaylesville, in the rich valley of the Chattooga, abounding in corn and meat, and I determined to pause in my pursuit of the enemy, to watch his movements, and live on the country. I hoped that Hood would turn toward Guntersville and Bridgeport. The Army of the Tennessee was posted near Little River, with instructions to feel forward in support of the cavalry, which was ordered to watch Hood in the neighborhood of Will's Valley, and to give me the earliest notice possible of his turning northward. The Army of the Ohio was posted at Cedar Bluff, with orders to lay a

pontoon across the Coosa and to feel forward to Center and down in the direction of Blue Mountain. The Army of the Cumberland was held in reserve at Gaylesville, and all the troops were instructed to draw heavily for supplies from the surrounding country. In the mean time communications were opened to Rome, and a heavy force set to work in repairing the damages done to our railroads. Atlanta was abundantly supplied with provisions, but forage was scarce, and General Slocum was instructed to send strong foraging parties out in the direction of South River and collect all the corn and fodder possible, and to put his own trains in good condition for further service.

Hood's movements and strategy had demonstrated that he had an army capable of endangering at all times my communications, but unable to meet me in open fight. To follow him would simply amount to being decoyed away from Georgia, with little prospect of overtaking and overwhelming him. To remain on the defensive would have been bad policy for an army of so great value as the one I then commanded, and I was forced to adopt a course more fruitful in results than the naked one of following him to the southwest. I had previously submitted to the Commander-in-Chief a general plan, which amounted substantially to the destruction of Atlanta and the railroad back to Chattanooga, and sallying forth from Atlanta through the heart of Georgia to capture one or more of the great Atlantic seaports. This I renewed from Gaylesville, modified somewhat by the change of events.

On the 26th of October, satisfied that Hood had moved westward from Gadsden across Sand Mountain, I detached the Fourth Corps, Major-General Stanley, and ordered him to proceed to Chattanooga and report to Major-General Thomas at Nashville. Subsequently, on the 30th of October, I also detached the Twenty-third Corps, Major-General Schofield, with the same destination; and delegated to Major-General Thomas full power over all the troops subject to my command, except the four corps with which I designed to move into Georgia. This gave him the two divisions under A. J. Smith, then in Missouri, but en route for Tennessee, the two corps named, and all the garrisons in Tennessee, as also all the cavalry of my military division, except one division under Brigadier-General Kilpatrick, which was ordered to rendezvous at Marietta. Brevet Major-General Wilson had arrived from the Army of the Potomac to assume command of the cavalry of my army, and I dispatched him back to Nashville with all dismounted detachments, and orders as rapidly as possible to collect the cavalry serving in Kentucky and Tennessee, to mount, organize, and equip them, and report to Major-General Thomas for duty. These forces I judged would enable General Thomas to defend the railroad from Chattanooga back, including Nashville and Decatur, and give him an army with which he could successfully cope with Hood should the latter cross the Tennessee northward.

By the 1st of November Hood's army had moved from Gadsden and made its appearance in the neighborhood of Decatur, where a feint was made; he then passed on to Tuscumbia and laid a pontoon bridge opposite Florence. I then began my preparations for the march through Georgia, having received the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief for carrying into effect my plan, the details of which were explained to all my corps commanders and heads of staff departments, with strict injunctions of secrecy. I had also communicated full details to General Thomas, and had informed him I would not leave the neighborhood of Kingston until he felt perfectly confident that he was entirely prepared

to cope with Hood, should he carry into effect his threatened invasion of Tennessee and Kentucky. I estimated Hood's force at 35,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry.

I moved the Army of the Tennessee by slow and easy marches on the south of the Coosa back to the neighborhood of Smyrna Camp-Ground, and the Fourteenth Corps, General Jeff. C. Davis, to Kingston, whither I repaired in person on the 2d of November. From that point I directed all surplus artillery, all baggage not needed for my contemplated march, all the sick and wounded, refugees, &c., to be sent back to Chattanooga, and the four corps above mentioned, with Kilpatrick's cavalry, were put in the most efficient condition possible for a long and difficult march. This operation consumed the time until the 11th of November, when, everything being ready, I ordered General Corse, who still remained at Rome, to destroy the bridges there, all foundries, mills, shops, warehouses, or other property that could be useful to an enemy, and to move to Kingston. At the same time the railroad in and about Atlanta, and between the Etowah and the Chattahoochee, was ordered to be utterly destroyed. The garrisons from Kingston northward were also ordered to draw back to Chattanooga, taking with them all public property and all railroad stock, and to take up the rails from Resaca back, saving them, ready to be replaced whenever future interests should demand. The railroad between the Etowah and the Oostenaula was left untouched, because I thought it more than probable we would find it necessary to reoccupy the country as far forward as the line of the Etowah. Atlanta itself is only of strategic value as long as it is a railroad center; and as all the railroads leading to it are destroyed, as well as all its foundries, machine-shops, warehouses, depots, &c., it is of no more value than any other point in North Georgia; whereas the line of the Etowah, by reason of its rivers and natural features, possesses an importance which will always continue. From it all parts of Georgia and Alabama can be reached by armies marching with trains down the Coosa or the Chattahoochee Valleys.*

All of which is respectfully submitted, by your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington City, D. C.

No. 2.

Report of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Cumberland.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Eastport, Miss., January 20, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the operations of my command from the date of the occupation of Atlanta, Ga., as follows:

From the 7th to the 30th of September the Fourth, Fourteenth, and Twentieth Army Corps, composing the Army of the Cumberland, remained quietly in camp around the city of Atlanta. The enemy was reported posted in the neighborhood of Jonesborough. During the greater portion of the above-mentioned period an armistice existed between the two armies for the purpose of exchanging prisoners captured on both sides during the preceding campaign.

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* For continuation of report, relating to the Savannah campaign, see Vol. XLIV, Part I.

About the 20th of September the enemy's cavalry, under Forrest, crossed the Tennessee River near Waterloo, Ala., and appeared in front of Athens, Ala., on the 23d, after having destroyed a portion of the railroad between the latter place and Decatur, Ala. Considerable skirmishing took place, and the garrison, Colonel Campbell, One hundred and tenth U. S. Colored Troops, commanding, withdrew into the fort. By night-fall the town was completely invested, and the quartermaster and commissary buildings destroyed by the enemy. On the morning of the 24th the enemy opened on the fort with a 12-pounder battery, firing from two directions, north and west, which was answered by the artillery of the garrison. Later two flags of truce were received demanding a surrender, which was declined by Colonel Campbell, when he was requested to grant Major-General Forrest a personal interview, and complied with the request. At this interview Colonel Campbell allowed himself to become convinced by the rebel commander that it was useless to contend against the largely superior force of the enemy confronting him, and was induced to surrender his command. The garrison, at the time, consisted of 450 men belonging to the One hundred and sixth, One hundred and tenth, and One hundred and eleventh U. S. Colored Troops, and about 150 men of the Third Tennessee Cavalry. Thirty minutes after the evacuation of the fort re-enforcements, consisting of the Eighteenth Michigan and One hundred and second Ohio Regiments, arrived, and after a severe fight were also forced to yield. Forrest then moved toward Pulaski, destroying the railroad as he advanced, captured the garrison at the Sulphur Branch trestle, and skirmished heavily all day of the 27th with the garrison of Pulaski, but withdrew toward night-fall. Major-General Rousseau was present at Pulaski during the engagement, having collected such troops as he could spare from other points of his command to assist in staying the progress of the enemy in the destruction of our railroad communications. On the 29th Forrest withdrew from the immediate vicinity of the railroad after having thoroughly destroyed it from Athens to within five miles of Pulaski, and on the same day the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad was cut near Tullahoma and Decherd by small parties from his command, sent out for the purpose; but the road was again in running order on the 30th. As Forrest changed the scene of his operations from the Decatur railroad over to the one leading to Chattanooga, General Rousseau moved rapidly by rail around through Nashville to Tullahoma, and prepared for his reception. On the same day (29th of September) 5,000 men from the District of the Etowah, Maj. Gen. J. B. Steedman commanding, crossed to the north of the Tennessee River to check Forrest's movements and protect and keep open the communication by rail with Chattanooga. Newton's division, Fourth Corps, was ordered from Atlanta September 26, and replaced Steedman's command at Chattanooga on the 28th. Morgan's division, of the Fourteenth Corps, started from Atlanta for the same purpose on the 29th of September, and to re-enforce the troops operating against Forrest.

In compliance with verbal instructions from Major-General Sherman, I left Atlanta with Morgan's division to take immediate charge of affairs in Tennessee, and reached Nashville October 3.

On the withdrawal of Forrest's troops from Athens a garrison was sent out to reoccupy the post by Brig. Gen. R. S. Granger, commanding District of Northern Alabama, who also sent a scouting party from Huntsville toward Fayetteville to locate the enemy. This party ascertained that Forrest passed through Fayetteville on the night of the 29th, and moved toward Decherd. After passing Fayetteville, how-

ever, he divided his forces, part going south through New Market toward Huntsville, and the remainder, under Forrest in person, moved through Lynchburg toward Columbia. The first column, 4,000 strong, under Buford, appeared in front of Huntsville during the evening of the 30th, and immediately sent in a summons to the garrison to surrender, which the latter refused to do. The enemy remained throughout the night in the vicinity of the town, and repeated the demand for its surrender on the morning of October 1, and, meeting with an answer similar to the one received on the night previous, he moved off in the direction of Athens, which place was attacked by him at about 3 p. m. without effect, the garrison holding its own nobly. The second column (under Forrest in person, and estimated at 3,000 men) made its appearance near Columbia on the morning of the 1st, but did not attack that place.

During these operations of Forrest in Middle Tennessee small parties of the enemy made their appearance in the neighborhood of McMinnville and Liberty, but made no serious demonstrations.

Morgan's division, of the Fourteenth Army Corps, which started from Atlanta on the 29th of September, reached Stevenson during the morning of the 1st of October, and pushed on toward Huntsville immediately, reaching that place during the night, and set out for Athens at an early hour on the morning of the 2d, repairing the railroad as it advanced. The enemy, under Buford, resumed the attack on Athens on the 2d, but was again handsomely repulsed by the garrison, consisting of the Seventy-third Indiana, Lieutenant-Colonel Wade commanding. Failing in this second attempt, Buford moved off toward Elk River, pursued by a small force of our cavalry belonging to General Granger's command. The other column, under Forrest, started from near Columbia on the morning of the 3d, and moved off in the direction of Mount Pleasant, paroling all his prisoners before his departure. During his stay in the neighborhood he destroyed about five miles of railroad between Carter's Creek and Spring Hill, including three bridges. The enemy's intention to make good his escape to the south side of the Tennessee River being now evident, directions were given to General Morgan, at Athens, to move with his division toward Bainbridge and endeavor to secure the crossing at that place in advance of Forrest, whilst General Rousseau, already on the way to Columbia from Nashville with a force of 4,000 mounted men, hastily collected together, was to push after the enemy through Mount Pleasant, and press him in the rear. Croxton's brigade of cavalry started from Farmington, and, moving through Lewisburg, pursued a southwesterly course toward Lawrenceburg. The above was the position of the troops on the morning of October 3. On the same day information reached me that Major-General Washburn, with 3,000 cavalry and 1,500 infantry, was moving up the Tennessee River to participate in the operations against Forrest. Directions were sent him on the 4th to leave his infantry at Johnsonville, move with his cavalry by water to Clifton, and thence across the country toward Pulaski, joining General Rousseau's column at that point. Lieutenant-Commander Forrest, U. S. Navy, commanding the naval force on the upper Tennessee, was requested to send some gun-boats down the river to Florence, Ala., and endeavor to prevent the enemy crossing in that vicinity, if the high stage of water then prevailing in the Tennessee would admit of his crossing the upper shoals with his gun-boats. Morgan's division reached Rogersville during the evening of the 4th, having been delayed in crossing the Elk River, and on the same night Forrest passed through Lawrence-

burg. A report was received that Buford's command succeeded in crossing the Tennessee River at Brown's Ferry on the 3d instant. On the 6th General Washburn reached Waynesborough, still moving eastward, and on the same day came up with the enemy's rear guard at Shoal Creek bridge and skirmished with it slightly, but still not in time to prevent the main body of the enemy from safely effecting a crossing of the Tennessee at Bainbridge. Thus both columns of the enemy succeeded in escaping, although closely pursued by our forces. On the 8th directions were sent to General Rousseau to destroy all ferry-boats and other means of crossing the river, and then move his command below Florence to await further orders. At the same time General Morgan was directed to return to Athens.*

Pending these operations in Tennessee the whole aspect of affairs about Atlanta had undergone a change. Hood had crossed the Chattahoochee River, and had sent one corps of his army to destroy the railroad between Atlanta and Marietta, which he had effectually accomplished for a distance of over twenty miles, interrupting all communications between the forces in Tennessee and the main army with General Sherman in Georgia. He then moved around south of Rome to the west side of the Coosa River, and, taking a northeasterly course, marched toward Summerville and La Fayette, threatening Chattanooga and Bridgeport.

The following dispositions were made on the 11th: Croxton's cavalry brigade was to move to some point sufficiently near his supplies at Athens, and not too far removed from the Tennessee River to protect the crossings from Decatur down as far as Eastport; Morgan's division, of the Fourteenth Corps, to move without delay from Athens to Chattanooga by rail, and Steedman's command following Morgan's from Decatur to Bridgeport. General Rousseau's troops were recalled from below Florence, and ordered to concentrate at Athens without delay. The District of Northern Alabama, comprising the posts of Decatur, Huntsville, Stevenson, and intermediate points, was left with its ordinary garrisons, and our whole attention turned toward Hood's movements in Northern Georgia.

On the 12th the enemy's cavalry attacked Resaca, but the place was resolutely held by Watkins' brigade of cavalry, and the railroad bridges saved from destruction. The same day Brigadier-General Wagner reported from Chattanooga the enemy's cavalry, 250 strong, had occupied La Fayette, Ga.; whereupon instructions were sent him to call in the detachments at Tunnel Hill, Ringgold, and intermediate points along the railroad between there and Chattanooga, and quietly make preparations to defend his post.

On the 13th one corps of Hood's army appeared in front of Dalton, and a summons to surrender, signed by Hood in person, was sent in to Colonel Johnson, Forty-fourth U. S. Colored Troops, commanding the garrison. Colonel Johnson, being convinced of the uselessness of contending against so overwhelming a force of the enemy, and knowing there was no succor at hand, complied with the demand.

On the 14th Morgan's division reached Chattanooga, and General Steedman's command arrived at Bridgeport, where he received orders to proceed to Chattanooga. After remaining at Dalton one day, during which he destroyed about five miles of railroad, the enemy moved off to the westward, through Nickajack Gap, to rejoin the remainder of

* For other reports of operations during Forrest's raid into North Alabama and Middle Tennessee, see p. 504.

Hood's army near Summerville, to which point he had been followed by General Sherman with the Fourth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Seventeenth Army Corps, the Twentieth Corps having been left behind at Atlanta to hold the place. In compliance with instructions from Major-General Sherman, Morgan's division, of the Fourteenth Corps, and Wagner's, of the Fourth, were sent from Chattanooga to rejoin their respective commands at Summerville. A force of 1,500 men was set to work, under the direction of Col. W. W. Wright, chief engineer U. S. military railroads, to repair the railroads south of Chattanooga, there being twenty-four miles of rails and ties totally destroyed, besides several important bridges carried away by high water; yet, with characteristic energy on the part of Colonel Wright and Capt. J. C. Van Duzer, superintendent of military telegraph, the repairs were rapidly carried forward.

Telegraphic communication with Atlanta was restored on the 21st, and trains commenced running regularly on the 28th. On the latter date the enemy was at Gadsden, Ala., whilst General Sherman's forces were at Gaylesville, both armies remaining inactive and watchful of the other's movements. Whilst at the latter place Special Field Orders, No. 105, Military Division of the Mississippi, was issued by General Sherman, and the substance of it sent to me by telegraph, as follows:

> In the event of military movements or the accidents of war separating the general in command from his military division, Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, commanding the Department of the Cumberland, will exercise command over all the troops and garrisons not absolutely in the presence of the general-in-chief.

A written communication, received a few days previous, in which I was instructed to remain in Tennessee and defend the line of the Tennessee River, gave a detailed account of his plans for a campaign into the heart of Georgia. The Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps of my command were to go with General Sherman, the Fourth Corps remaining with me in Tennessee. My instructions were to pursue the enemy if he followed General Sherman's column, but, in any event, to hold Tennessee. On the 26th the enemy's infantry made its appearance in strong force in front of Decatur, Ala., and during the afternoon attacked the garrison, but not vigorously, and without effect. Re-enforcements, amounting to two full regiments, were sent from Chattanooga to General Granger at that point, and he was directed to hold his post at all hazards. On the 27th the enemy commenced intrenching his position around Decatur, working steadily throughout the day, and skirmishing continually, but no artillery was used. At night their camp-fires showed a heavy force. Under cover of the darkness, and with a strong force, the enemy drove in our pickets and established a line of rifle-pits within 500 yards of the town. On the 28th a sortie was made by a part of the garrison, which advanced under cover of the guns of the fort down the river-bank and around to the rear of the enemy's pits, clearing them of their occupants and capturing 120 prisoners belonging to Cheatham's division, besides killing and wounding a number. The same day the Fourteenth U. S. Colored Troops, Colonel Morgan commanding, carried one of the enemy's batteries up the river, after driving off the supports; the guns were spiked, and the command returned to Decatur. Our loss was 3 officers killed, and several officers and men wounded. General Granger estimated the force opposing him at one corps, and his scouts informed him there was also a corps at Warrenton, Ala., with Russell's brigade of cavalry at Guntersville, on the river; Roddey's division of cavalry was picketing the south side of the Tennessee from Decatur to Tuscumbia, and Forrest, with the main

force, was reported at Corinth, Miss., with outposts at Eastport and along the west bank of the Tennessee. On the 29th General Granger reported the enemy in his front to be withdrawing from Decatur toward Courtland. The same day General Croxton, commanding the brigade of cavalry picketing the north bank of the Tennessee River, reported the enemy crossing at the mouth of Cypress Creek, two miles below Florence, stating at the same time that he would move with all the force he could spare to drive the enemy back. Directions were sent to General Hatch, commanding division of cavalry, at Clifton, on the east bank of the Tennessee, to move to the support of Croxton at Florence, impressing upon both commanders the necessity of keeping the enemy from crossing to the north side of the river until the Fourth Corps, already on its way from General Sherman in Georgia, could arrive and get into position to meet him. Hood's plans had now become evident, and from information gained through prisoners, deserters, and other sources, his intention was to cross into Middle Tennessee. To enable him to supply his army he had been repairing the Mobile and Ohio Railroad for some time previous, and trains were now running as far north as Corinth and thence east to Cherokee Station, bringing his supplies by that route from Selma and Montgomery. The advance division (Wood's) of the Fourth Corps reached Athens on the 31st, the other two divisions of the corps following along rapidly. The Twenty-third Corps, Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield commanding, having been ordered by Major-General Sherman to take post at Resaca and report to me for orders, was immediately ordered by me to Pulaski (as soon as I learned Hood had appeared in force on the south side of the Tennessee), and was also on its way to Tennessee, moving in rear of the Fourth Corps. The enemy effected a lodgment for his infantry on the north side of the Tennessee, about three miles above Florence, on the 31st, notwithstanding Croxton's endeavors to drive him back, and his cavalry, in large force, pressed Croxton across Shoal Creek to its east bank. Orders were immediately sent to General Stanley to concentrate the Fourth Corps at Pulaski and await further instructions. In the mean time Forrest was moving eastward from Corinth, Miss., and from Paris, Tenn., making his appearance on the 28th at Fort Heiman, an earth-work on the west bank of the Tennessee, about seventy-five miles from Paducah, where he captured gun-boat No. 55 and two transports on the 31st, having previously burned the steamer Empress. His force was composed of seventeen regiments of cavalry, with nine pieces of artillery. On the 2d of November he had succeeded in planting batteries above and below Johnsonville (one of our bases of supplies on the Tennessee River, and the western terminus of the Northwestern railroad), completely blockading the river and isolating at that place three gun-boats, eight transports, and about a dozen barges. The garrison was composed of about 1,000 men of the Forty-third Wisconsin, Twelfth U. S. Colored Troops, and a detachment of the Eleventh Tennessee Cavalry, all under command of Col. C. R. Thompson, Twelfth U. S. Colored Troops. The naval forces, under command of Lieut. E. M. King, attacked the enemy's batteries below Johnsonville, but were repulsed after a severe contest, but not before they recaptured from the enemy one of the transports above mentioned, having on board two 20-pounder Parrott guns, and a considerable quantity of quartermaster's stores, and forcing the enemy to destroy the gun-boat No. 55, captured on the 31st of October. On the 4th the enemy opened on the gun-boats, transports, and on the town from batteries posted on the opposite bank of the river, to which the artillery of the garrison and the gun-boats gave a brisk response.

The latter becoming disabled, and as great fears were entertained of their being seized by the enemy, it was resolved to fire them, as also the transports, to prevent their falling into his hands. In carrying this into operation, the flames spread to the buildings of the commissary and quartermaster's departments, and also to a large amount of stores on the levee, soon converting the whole into a mass of ruins. The loss to the Government, as far as estimated, is set down at $1,500,000, of which about $300,000 belong to the subsistence department, and the remainder to the quartermaster's department. I believe that there was no cause to apprehend that the enemy could effect a crossing at Johnsonville, and the destruction of property was consequently unnecessary. On the morning of the 5th the enemy again opened fire on the garrison, and after a furious cannonade of more than an hour's duration withdrew from his position across the river and disappeared. He crossed the Tennessee above Johnsonville by means of two large flatboats constructed by his men and two small boats belonging to one of the gun-boats, and then moved off in the direction of Clifton. Major-General Schofield, with the advance of the Twenty-third Corps, arrived in Nashville on the 5th, and was immediately started toward Johnsonville by rail, reaching that place the same night, and found the enemy had already retreated. Directions were then sent General Schofield to leave a sufficiently strong force for the defense of that point, and with the balance of his command proceed to carry out the instructions already given him, viz, to join the Fourth Corps at Pulaski, and assume command of all the troops in the vicinity, watch the movements of Hood, and retard his advance into Tennessee as much as possible, without risking a general engagement, until Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith's command could arrive from Missouri, and Maj. Gen. J. H. Wilson could have time to remount the cavalry regiments dismounted to furnish horses for Kilpatrick's division, which was to accompany General Sherman in his march through Georgia. At this time I found myself confronted by the army which, under General J. E. Johnston, had so skillfully resisted the advance of the whole active army of the Military Division of the Mississippi from Dalton to the Chattahoochee, re-enforced by a well-equipped and enthusiastic cavalry command of over 12,000 men, led by one of the boldest and most successful commanders in the rebel army. My information from all sources confirmed the reported strength of Hood's army to be from 40,000 to 45,000 infantry, and from 12,000 to 15,000 cavalry. My effective force at this time consisted of the Fourth Corps, about 12,000, under Maj. Gen. D. S. Stanley; the Twenty-third Corps, about 10,000, under Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield; Hatch's division of cavalry, about 4,000; Croxton's brigade, 2,500, and Capron's brigade of about 1,200. The balance of my force was distributed along the railroad, and posted at Murfreesborough, Stevenson, Bridgeport, Huntsville, Decatur, and Chattanooga, to keep open our communications, and hold the posts above named if attacked, until they could be re-enforced, as up to this time it was impossible to determine which course Hood would take—advance on Nashville or turn toward Huntsville. Under these circumstances it was manifestly best to act on the defensive until sufficiently re-enforced to justify taking the offensive. My plans and wishes were fully explained to General Schofield, and, as subsequent events will show, properly appreciated and executed by him

From the 1st to the 10th of November the enemy's position at Florence had remained materially unchanged. He had laid a pontoon bridge by mooring it to the piers of the old railroad bridge, at that

place, and had crossed over one corps of infantry (S. D. Lee's) and two divisions of cavalry; the other two corps (Stewart's and Cheatham's) were still on the south side of the river. His cavalry had pushed out to Shoal Creek, skirmishing continually with Hatch's and Croxton's commands along the line of that stream, but showing no disposition to advance beyond.

General Sherman's uncertain position at Kingston, Ga., where he still remained in camp, had much to do with detaining the enemy, doubtless causing considerable speculation as to his future movements. On the 12th of November communication with General Sherman was severed, the last dispatch from him leaving Cartersville, Ga., at 2.25 p. m. on that date. He had started on his great expedition from Atlanta to the sea-board, leaving me to guard Tennessee or to pursue the enemy if he followed the commanding general's column. It was therefore with considerable anxiety that we watched the forces at Florence, to discover what course they would pursue with regard to General Sherman's movements, determining thereby whether the troops under my command, numbering less than half those under Hood, were to act on the defensive in Tennessee, or take the offensive in Alabama.*

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. R. M. SAWYER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of the Mississippi.

No. 3.

Report of Capt. Samuel Bachtell, commanding detachment U. S. Signal Corps.

SIGNAL DEPARTMENT, ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Atlanta, Ga., October 31, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of operations of the signal detachment under my command during the month of October, 1864:

Finding the distance between the stations at Atlanta and Kenesaw Mountain to be too great for successful working, I made an effort to get a guard for the purpose of putting an intermediate station on Vining's Hill, near the Chattahoochee, but before I had secured a guard for that purpose I was informed by Major-General Sherman that a guard would be unnecessary at that time, as troops would be passing to the rear to guard our communications against a flank movement of the rebel forces, and that the movement of our troops would protect the station. I at once ordered Capt. A. S. Cole on duty there. He reached the point early and established communication on the 1st instant. About this time I received a verbal order from Major-General Sherman to report to him for duty and bring all the available force that I could. On the 4th we marched. I reported to the general commanding with six officers and the equipments of four more, then absent, expecting them to join me on the march. I now sent Lieut. J. B. Foraker to assist Capt. A. S. Cole on Vining's Hill, and Lieut. H. W. Howgate, with Lieut. H. R. Flook, to report to Major-General Stanley for duty. I also sent Lieut. H. H. Burton to Marietta to open communication with Kenesaw Mountain station,

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* For continuation of report, relating to Franklin, Nashville, etc., see Vol. XLV, Part I.

keeping Lieuts. H. Ayers and John L. Jones with me at headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi. About this time our communication was interrupted by the enemy getting in our rear, about Big Shanty, cutting our railroad and telegraph lines. It now became necessary to use the signal line over their heads to order re-enforcements from Rome to Allatoona, which latter place they now threatened in force. The orders were promptly transmitted and the troops enabled to reach Allatoona in time to save it from falling into the enemy's hands on the 5th instant. Having reached Kenesaw Mountain on this day, communication was established with headquarters Fourth Army Corps and afterward with the forces on Pine Mountain, which station was worked by Lieuts. H. W. Howgate and H. R. Flook. Communication was also established with headquarters Twenty-third Army Corps and with headquarters Army of the Tennessee through Kenesaw Mountain to the headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, within a mile of the mountain, and kept for several days. A reconnoitering force being sent to Lost Mountain I ordered Lieut. H. W. Howgate to accompany the same. On arriving at the mountain top he established communication with Kenesaw and reported observations made, and sent report of the reconnaissance made by General Baird. The station on Kenesaw was now worked by Lieutenants Fish and James H. Connelly. Lieut. T. B. Kelley was ordered to assist in working some of the lines, now six in number. On the 5th instant General Corse having defeated the enemy at Allatoona, on the afternoon of the 6th he sent by signal a partial and brief report of the battle. No other means of communication between these two points. Many messages and orders of importance were sent over this line, and, as I think, in a manner generally satisfactory to the major-general commanding. On the 8th communication with Pine Mountain, headquarters Army of the Tennessee, was broken up in consequence of the troops moving. I ordered Lieut. H. W. Howgate to open communication from Acworth to Allatoona and Kenesaw Mountain, which was promptly done. On the 9th communication from headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi to Kenesaw Mountain was broken up. The major-general commanding moved to Allatoona on the 9th instant. I now found that the station at Allatoona was worked alone by Lieut. J. Q. Adams. Owing to the wooded nature of the country and the rapid movement of the troops nothing of any importance was done until we reached Rome, where, on the 13th instant, General Cox was sent out on a reconnaissance, and communication was established between his troops by Captain McCreary and Lieut. H. Ayers, at Rome, then the headquarters of the major-general commanding. Over this line a number of messages passed in the form of reports and orders. As soon as the troops returned at night the line was broken up. Another reconnaissance was also pushed down the east side of the Coosa River on the same day under command of Brigadier-General Corse. With this force I sent Lieut. H. W. Howgate. He was enabled to make some observations. Our only means of communication with Atlanta was now by telegraph to Allatoona, and from there to Atlanta by signal, a distance of about thirty-five miles, until the telegraph line was rebuilt. From this time the officers were employed in making observations and scouting constantly until we arrived at Gaylesville, Ala., when the pursuit after the enemy ended. Here established a line from headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi to headquarters Army of the Tennessee, some five miles, and also to headquarters Army of the Ohio upon their arrival at Cedar Bluff, on the Coosa, some twelve miles. To effect this I placed a station on a small mountain near by called Potato Hill, from which place the three above-named

points could be seen. I instructed Lieut. H. W. Howgate, the officer on Potato Hill station, as well as the other officers on the line, that it must positively be a repeating line, and in reference to which I am most happy to state the work done on this line, though limited, was accurately and rapidly performed, and for the manner in which it was performed is due to Lieutenant Howgate, who was intrusted with the charge of the intermediate stations. I was here joined by Capt. A. S. Cole, who was relieved from duty at Vining's Station by Lieut. H. H. Burton, who was on duty at Marietta, the latter being relieved by Lieut. J. B. Foraker, a newly detailed officer, who was now fully able to take charge of a station alone. Lieut. James H. Connelly was relieved on Kenesaw Mountain by Lieutenant Weirick, and joined me at the same time. I was also joined at the same time by Lieuts. J. L. Hollopeter and William Quinton, who just returned from leaves of absence. On the 27th day of October the army moved toward Rome, and the lines of communication were broken up. About this time I received orders from Major-General Sherman (a copy of which I send you) relieving Capt. A. S. Cole, Lieuts. H. Ayers, H. W. Howgate, John L. Jones, James H. Connelly, J. B. Foraker, and Charles H. Messenger, and myself temporarily from duty with the Army of the Cumberland, and ordering them under my charge to report to the major-general commanding. On reporting he gave me verbal orders to take charge of all the signal parties of his command in the coming campaign. I at once set about making preparations to make up a party for Major-General Sherman's army. On reaching Rome [there was] no need of any signal duty being done. On the 25th I left for Atlanta to personally superintend the necessary preparations for the march.

In closing this report, I deem it but due to the officers and men under my command to say they performed well and faithfully their duty on every occasion, always on the alert, seeking an opportunity to do duty and to make observations. They have held isolated stations with little or no guard in close proximity to the enemy, as was the case with Capt. A. S. Cole and Lieut. J. B. Foraker on Vining's station, and afterward on the same station Lieut. H. H. Burton and Lieutenant Fish, and James H. Connelly on Kenesaw Mountain station. None of these officers or their men were found wanting when danger stared them in the face.

SAMUEL BACHTELL,
Captain and Signal Officer, U. S. Army.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM J. L. NICODEMUS,
Acting Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army.

No. 4.

*Journal of the Fourth Army Corps.**

ATLANTA, GA.

October 2—9 p. m., received a dispatch from Major-General Sherman, of which the following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Atlanta, October 2, 1864.

[General D. S. STANLEY:]

Move your command, with orders for your wagons to follow with ten days' rations, to Chattahoochee bridge and in the direction of Marietta as far as the rebel intrench-

* Kept by Lieut. Col. Joseph S. Fullerton, assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff. See explanatory foot-note, Vol. XXXVIII, Part I, p. 839.

ments about Smyrna Camp-Ground. Open communication with General Elliott, who is over toward the Sweet Water and Noyes' Creek, and communicate with me promptly any matters of importance by telegraph from the bridge.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

It is reported that General Hood has crossed two corps of infantry over the Chattahoochee River about twenty miles south of Atlanta, in the vicinity of Newnan, and that he will attempt to pass around our right flank for the purpose of getting on the Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad between Chattahoochee River bridge and Allatoona Mountain, and thus cut off our only line of communication with the rear. This movement is, therefore, to be made to prevent such a catastrophe. Major-General Thomas, commanding Army of the Cumberland, has gone to Tennessee to drive the rebel General Forrest off of the Nashville and Alabama Railroad and the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. He has taken with him one division of the Fourteenth Corps and the Second Division of this corps. During his absence Major-General Stanley will be in command of such part of the Army of the Cumberland as may be in the field. 10 p. m., sent instructions for division commanders to move for Chattahoochee River bridge at daylight in the morning; to take ten ammunition wagons with each division and fifteen ambulances; also, one wagon to accompany each regiment, the supply train to follow the Second Division of the corps, to park for the night on the south side of Chattahoochee bridge and to move to Smyrna Camp-Ground, starting from there at daylight the next morning.

October 3—5 a. m., the corps moving from camp, the First Division, temporarily commanded by Brigadier-General Whitaker, leading, followed by the Third Division, temporarily commanded by Colonel Post. 6 a. m., General Stanley called at General Sherman's headquarters. General Sherman told him to move right on to Smyrna Camp-Ground and to get there to-day; that the Army of the Ohio, temporarily commanded by General Cox, would follow and take position on our right, and that the two divisions of the Fourteenth Corps, near Atlanta, Major-General Davis commanding, would follow and take position on our left, at this place. He further said that General Ransom, commanding Seventeenth Corps, of the Army of the Tennessee, made a reconnaissance yesterday to Fairburn and found that there was one corps of Hood's army on the east side of the Chattahoochee River, between Jonesborough and the river, and that the other two corps had crossed the river. He (Sherman) supposed these two corps were moving around to get on the railroad between Marietta and Allatoona Mountain. General Kilpatrick, who is about Sweet Water, was fighting the enemy's cavalry yesterday, and he reports that the enemy's infantry was then reported to be about Dark Corner or moving toward Powder Springs. 10 a. m., head of our column arrived at Chattahoochee bridge. Part of General Elliott's cavalry was crossing and our troops halted. Reported to General Sherman that there was nothing new; had heard nothing from Kilpatrick or of the enemy. 10 a. m., received dispatch from General Sherman, stating that he had signal messages from Kenesaw Mountain and Allatoona Mountain, and that all is quiet; that General Davis is following the Fourth Corps, and if Elliott can get to Powder Springs and Dallas he may not give General Stanley any more troops, but he wants him (General Stanley) to make the road from Chattahoochee River to Allatoona Mountain and Etowah bridge all secure. 10.30 a. m., General Sherman sent dispatch stating that he leaves it to the option of General Vandever (who is commanding brigade at Mari-

etta) to move to Kenesaw and near there, as "Marietta is a place not essential." 11.20 a. m., received dispatch from General Sherman to General Stanley saying—"Develop Hood's plans. Keep infantry well in hand, and I will keep the Armies of the Ohio and Tennessee ready to start at a moment's notice." 11.25 a. m., the corps crossing the Chattahoochee River. 2 p. m., received Special Field Orders, [No. 83,] of which the following is a copy:*

2.30 p. m., the two divisions (First and Third) of the Fourth Corps arrived at Smyrna Camp-Ground and took up a position as indicated in the above order, the right resting where the works occupied by the enemy on the 4th of July last crosses the Marietta and Atlanta dirt road and railroad, and the line in its general direction facing nearly west. Three brigades in line of battle and three in reserve. 5 p. m., an officer (staff) reported from General Vandever, says that General V[andever] sent scouts out ten miles west of Marietta, but he could find nothing, and General V[andever] wishes to know whether to remain in Marietta or to go to Kenesaw Mountain. Sent word back for him to remain in Marietta. Have not yet heard from Generals Davis or Elliott. Our telegraph operator cannot make the wire work between here (Smyrna Camp-Ground) and Atlanta. 6 p. m., General Davis reports that he has arrived at the Chattahoochee River bridge and cannot proceed any farther to-night; that he will go into camp, one division on this side of the river and one on the other. 6.30 p. m., sent telegram to General Sherman, via Chattahoochee bridge, stating that we arrived here at 2.20 p. m.; have communicated with General Vandever; that General Davis is at Chattahoochee bridge and Elliott not yet heard from; also, "if Hood shows any disposition to turn east I (General Stanley) will move to Lost Mountain in the morning." 11.30 p. m., telegraph working. Received dispatch from General Vandever, at Marietta, who says that one of his scouts just in reports that citizens say that Hood had a large infantry force at Powder Springs this evening and is moving north toward Dallas, and has ten days' rations with him.

SMYRNA CAMP-GROUND, GA.

October 4.—6.10 a. m., telegraphed to General Sherman the report of General Vandever's scout, and that General Elliott has not yet reported, and asking for information of Hood's whereabouts. We will not move from this point until we hear from General Elliott or of the whereabouts of General Hood, or get instructions to that effect from General Sherman. 8.15 a. m., received dispatch from General Sherman stating that he heard from Elliott last night, who was on the Sandtown and Allatoona road, and reported that he would push for Dallas to-day; that Hood is reported with infantry at Powder Springs and Dallas, and his cavalry is on our road above Marietta. He (Sherman) further states that he will be here to-day and move to Kenesaw. Cox and Howard moved at daylight, and will march to Smyrna to-night, and send word to Vandever to move his force to Kenesaw and leave a picket in Marietta. 8.30 a. m., sent word to General Vandever as above directed; also telegraphed Colonel Hayes to bring up train from Chattahoochee bridge to this place; also asked General Sherman, "Shall I (General Stanley) move to the west of Kenesaw and tell Davis to follow?" 9 a. m., General Vandever reports that the signal officer on Kenesaw Mountain says that a large force of the enemy is burning the railroad on both sides of Big Shanty. 9.40 a. m., received dispatch from General Elliott, dated 6.15 this morning, two miles from Powder Springs. He states

* For full text of orders (here omitted), see Part III.

that Kilpatrick found the enemy strongly barricaded. Citizens say rebel infantry intrenched at Powder Springs. Two deserters from Stewart's corps say they (the enemy) left Lost Mountain yesterday morning for the railroad and Kingston, and that he has sent a command to feel its way to Big Shanty, between Lost Mountain and Kenesaw, and he will follow with his whole command to Dallas or go to Big Shanty, as information gained may make it necessary. General Vandever moving to Kenesaw Mountain from Marietta. 9.40 a. m., General Vandever reports from Marietta that General Elliott is near by with his force, moving on Big Shanty to attack the enemy. 9.50 a. m., ordered the corps (Fourth) to make preparations to move at once. 10 a. m., received dispatch from General Sherman at Chattahoochee bridge, saying:

Move to Little Kenesaw and west of it, taking a strong position. If you can communicate with Elliott tell him in my name to interpose with his whole cavalry force between Dallas and Allatoona and strike toward any force in the direction of Acworth. General Howard is here and General Cox expected every moment. I will push them forward to-night to Smyrna Camp-Ground. Leave a small brigade there until Howard or Cox arrives to cover your trains and keep communication. I will either be at Smyrna or Marietta to-night. Please answer.

Did not send word to Elliott, as he is doing what General S[herman] wishes him to do. 10.20 a. m., sent word to General Davis to follow this corps, and to leave a brigade at this point until Howard or Cox arrives. 11 a. m., the column moving on the road that leads to Marietta, the Third Division leading, followed by the Second. Ten ammunition wagons and ten ambulances accompany each division. One wagon for each regiment follows the troops. The artillery follow the troops and precede the ammunition train. 3. p. m., head of column arrived at Little Kenesaw Mountain and commenced to go into line in the abandoned rebel works, Wood's (Third) division on the right and Whitaker's (First) on left. 4 p. m., Davis' two divisions coming in on our left. From the top of Kenesaw we can see the enemy destroying the road between Big Shanty and Acworth. About one corps of infantry can be seen and two or three [additional] brigades of infantry. 5 p. m., received 3 prisoners from General Elliott, who belong to Lee's corps, of Hood's army. They say that Lee's, Stewart's, and Hardee's corps are in our front, and Stewart's corps is tearing up the railroad. General Elliott also reports that his line now extends from the railroad to the Dallas road, with Kilpatrick's division in reserve to cover his left. 5.30 p. m., telegraphed to General Sherman, at Smyrna Camp-Ground, stating the information gained from prisoners and describing our position. 8 p. m., received dispatches from General Sherman, who says that he will concentrate the whole army at Kenesaw Mountain to-morrow and move upon the enemy wherever he may be found. He further states that Howard (Army of the Tennessee) is at Smyrna Camp-Ground, and Cox (Army of the Ohio) is at Chattahoochee bridge, and Howard and Davis (who has not yet come up here) will go to Kenesaw to-morrow by the Sandtown road. He also directed General Stanley to send word to General Elliott to harass the rebel corps on the railroad as much as possible to-night (such instructions were at once sent to General Elliott), and to build fires on Kenesaw to indicate that a large force is there. He says Hood has left a large force at Campbellton, but that the bulk of his army is in our front. 8 p. m., received second dispatch from General Sherman directing General Stanley to—

Make a feint on Pine Mountain in the morning with a view to prevent an attack on Allatoona, which I wish to avoid. My opinion is they don't want to fight, but want to interrupt our communication.

8.30 p. m., General Stanley sent telegram to General Sherman stating that he thought the greater part of the enemy is north of the Marietta and Dallas road, and that he thinks he can easily go to Pine Mountain to-morrow.

LITTLE KENESAW MOUNTAIN.

October 5.—6.30 a. m., published order of day. Troops to march at 7 a. m., the First Division, with one battery of artillery, right in front, the Third Division left in front. Each division to take ten ambulances and five ammunition wagons. The object of the march is to make a feint on Pine Top Mountain. 7.30 a. m., General Sherman called at headquarters and told General Stanley to order up General Davis' two divisions to connect with his left at or about Pine Top Mountain as soon as he should arrive there (Pine Top about six miles from Little Kenesaw). 8 a. m., General Sherman issued an order putting General Davis' command under command of General Stanley, thus giving General S[tanley] command of the troops of the Army of the Cumberland operating in this movement. 8.30 a. m. head of column arrived at Wallace's house, about a mile and a half from Kenesaw, and here halted, to let the cavalry go ahead, until 10.30 a. m. 10.30, left Wallace's house. 11.45, halted at Jack's house to let the cavalry pass out of our way. At this time General Elliott reports that Hardee's corps is coming from Powder Springs, and that Stewart's and Lee's corps are toward the railroad. 12.15 p. m., directed General Whitaker to halt his command at this point (his is the leading division), and to send a brigade on a reconnaissance to Pine Top. 12.30 p. m., dispatched to General Sherman, on Kenesaw, General Elliott's report of rebel movements—the same received at 11.45 a. m. 12.30 p. m., Colonel Bennett's brigade started from Jack's house for Pine Top. 1.30 p. m., received dispatch from General Sherman, as follows:

General STANLEY:

Move to Pine Top; fighting at Allatoona.

1.35 p. m., received dispatch (signal) from General Sherman, as follows:

General STANLEY:

No news by telegraph from Allatoona. Heavy firing, indicating an assault and repulse. Occasional shots, but now too smoky to see signals. Have you any news of Davis?

1.35 p. m., dispatched General Sherman that Captain Steele has been sent to put General Davis in position (have not heard from him yet), and asking if the Second Division, Fourth Corps, should be put on Pine Top, and how long shall they remain there. 1.40 p. m., Colonel Bennett, commanding Third Brigade, First Division, reports that his skirmishers and five companies of the Ninth Indiana Infantry now occupy Pine Mountain. 2.30 p. m., received dispatch from General Sherman, stating that he could see the fields about Lost Mountain, and there is no large force of rebels there, and he (Sherman) directs General Stanley to let his right occupy Pine Hill and his left to connect with Davis (Cox will be on our right), and throw forward pickets on the Sandtown road; to take a strong position and hold it. General Davis is not yet up and has not been heard of to-day. 4 p. m., General Sherman directed General Stanley to put his troops (of the Fourth Corps) in line of battle in a strong position facing southeast, the right to rest on Pine Top. 7 p. m., the messenger who went to General Davis this morning just returned.

He found him on the march for Marietta, in the rear of the Army of the Tennessee, which has passed him on the march or has cut into his column. Signal dispatch from Allatoona Mountain says the enemy assaulted Allatoona this morning and were repulsed. 8 p. m., General Davis has arrived at Little Kenesaw Mountain, and will go into camp in the same position we left this morning. No orders received to-night.

PINE TOP MOUNTAIN (OR HILL).

October 6.—4 a. m., commenced to rain hard. 10 a. m., still raining. Received Special Field Orders, [No. 85,] of which following is a copy:*

10 a. m., General Davis' head of column has arrived at Jack's house, and is now going into position, his right joining to General Wood's left. As soon as he gets in position our line (Army of the Cumberland) will be the same indicated in paragraph I, Special Field Orders, No. 86, headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi. 11.30 a. m., Colonel Suman, with Ninth Indiana Infantry, sent on reconnaissance near and to the right of Lost Mountain. General Cox is now moving toward Dallas. He will move out four or five miles, if possible, beyond Pine Top on a reconnaissance. 12.30 p. m., sent out a regiment from General Davis' command to go toward Lost Mountain, or to the mountain, if possible, on a reconnaissance. 5 p. m. stationed a brigade of General Davis' corps on the Marietta and Dallas road. 6 p. m., Colonel Suman's regiment, Ninth Indiana, returned. They reached the summit of Lost Mountain. Soon after they gained it the regiment from the Fourteenth Corps (Davis') also reached the summit. Captain Greenwood, of General Stanley's staff, who went with the latter regiment, saw from the mountain the camp-fires of three rebel corps, one at Mount Hope Church, one at Dallas, and one south of Dallas.

October 7.—2 a. m., received note from General Sherman, of which following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Near Marietta, October 6, 1864.

General STANLEY:

I now have definite news of Corse. Allatoona is all safe, but Corse was wounded in the jaw, losing a cheek bone and ear. He says a cavalry force is represented about Stilesborough, threatening the road and Allatoona. I have ordered him to send all he can spare back and have ordered a regiment of Cox's up there. I have ordered Garrard to threaten the road between Dallas and Burnt Hickory; Kilpatrick, Powder Springs and the road south of Dallas. I have ordered Cox to send a regiment down toward Dallas, Howard a division also, and I want you to do the same without artillery or wagons, and to return at night. Let your division go out to Lost Mountain, establish signals, and move cautiously as though intending to attack, but with orders if met in force to work back slowly, drawing the attacking force against your intrenchments. I don't want this division to go more than five or six miles out and to act with great caution, as though preparing to develop Hood's position with a view to attack. If Hood has left his position about Dallas I will move up to Allatoona or remain here according as he has moved by Burnt Hickory or south to Powder Springs. My first object is to meet him, as well as any cavalry sent against our roads.†

2.15 a. m., sent order to General Baird, of Davis' corps, to move his division at 8 o'clock this morning to Lost Mountain, in accordance with General Sherman's instructions. 8.30 a. m., General Baird's division now starting for Lost Mountain. 2 p. m., nothing heard from Baird yet. 5 p. m., General Baird's column returning. His head of column has nearly reached camp. He reports that he arrived at Lost Mountain

* For full text of orders (here omitted), see Part III.

† For version of this dispatch as recorded in Sherman's letter-book, see Part III.

about 11.30 to-day and met with no opposition. He then went three miles and a half beyond and found that the enemy that had been near Lost Mountain had gone to Dallas, having left the mountain the day before. Lee's and Stewart's corps were the forces, and they had been in the vicinity of the mountain for three days. A brigade of cavalry left the other side of mountain a short time before Baird arrived there. 5 p. m., received report from General Elliott that Garrard's division of cavalry was having a skirmish near Dallas. 12 midnight, received dispatch addressed to Major-General Stanley from General Sherman, stating that—

The army will remain in its present position until further intelligence of the movements of the enemy are reported by our cavalry, still out.

NEAR PINE TOP MOUNTAIN.

October 8.—Nothing of importance this morning. General Garrard, commanding cavalry division, reports that the enemy is moving toward Cedartown. 1.30 p. m., General Sherman called at headquarters and verbally directed General Stanley to move the Army of the Cumberland at once toward Acworth, or between Acworth and Big Shanty, and to camp at such place to-night; also to leave a part of the force at the latter place to communicate with him (Sherman) at Kenesaw. We will reach Acworth, if possible. 1.40 p. m., ordered the troops to march at once, the Fourth Corps to lead and the Fourteenth to follow. 2.15 p. m., column commenced to march. 6 p. m., Fourth Corps arrived within one mile of Acworth and went into camp. About the same time the Fourteenth Corps arrived at Morris' Hill Church, on the Acworth road, about four miles from Acworth and went into camp. Headquarters established at Acworth. 12 p. m., no orders received yet for to-morrow.

ACWORTH, GA.

October 9.—6 a. m., received Special Field Orders, [No. 87,] of which following is a copy:*

2 p. m., General Garrard reports that the enemy is retreating toward Blue Mountain. Remained in camp all day, grazing the animals.

October 10.—1.30 p. m., received dispatch from Major-General Sherman, as follows:

Major-General STANLEY,
Commanding Army of the Cumberland:

You will move your command, with trains (but leaving the details working on railroad), at once for Kingston. You will keep marching well into the night, and aim to reach Kingston to-morrow, and if you overtake any column find some side road so as to enable you to pass around. The Army of the Tennessee will move close on yours, with similar orders as to marching and time.

2.15 p. m., received telegram from General Sherman, stating that General Corse reports the enemy moving up the west bank of the Coosa to attack Rome, but he thinks it is not his (enemy's) intention to attack that place. 2.30 p. m., the head of column has reached Acworth, the Fourth Corps marching through town. The Fourteenth Corps is now marching direct for Allatoona, on the Sandtown and Allatoona road. This army is now moving in accordance with orders received from General Sherman at 1.30 p. m. 2.45 p. m., telegraphed General Sherman

* For full text of orders (here omitted), see Part III.

that this army will cross the Etowah to-night, if possible. 4.45 p. m., received dispatch from General Sherman, who is at Cartersville, telling General Stanley—

It is very important you should make all speed possible. March till the moon sets, and get this side of the Etowah, and to-morrow we must reach Rome, if possible.

4.50 p. m., received dispatch from General Sherman, telling General Stanley—

I want you to get your command this side of the Etowah to-night.

5 p. m., telegraphed General Sherman—

The Fourth Corps will soon be here. I will get the army over to-night. Have sent to hurry Davis up. What news from Rome?

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

5.10 p. m., head of column Fourth Corps has arrived at Allatoona, and the troops will pass through as soon as possible. 5.20 p. m., received dispatch from General Sherman, at Cartersville, as follows:

Hood is all across the Coosa, and General Corse reported him about 2 p. m. advancing in three columns, but since his telegrams are less alarming. I don't think Hood will attack Rome if we reach Kingston by noon to-morrow, or if he does he must cross to this side of the Etowah and we would have him at great advantage. He may mean to go up to La Fayette, &c., but where he will get his grub is a question. His whole movement is inexplicable to any common-sense theory. At Kingston we will be in position to watch him better than anywhere else. I have ordered Corse to hold Rome to the death, and am therefore bound to hasten to his assistance.*

8.30 p. m., the Fourth Corps has crossed the Etowah and marched to Cartersville, eleven miles from Acworth, and is now going into camp. Instead of stopping at Allatoona with the supply train Colonel Hayes, chief quartermaster of the Fourth Corps, is coming through the pass, contrary to directions, and is therefore delaying the Fourteenth Corps, which will not be in until late. 12 m., the Fourteenth Corps crossing the Etowah River and going into camp. Orders of the day for to-morrow, October 11: The Fourth Corps will march at daylight direct for Kingston, the Fourteenth Corps will follow, and the trains will follow the corps.

CARTERSVILLE, GA.

October 11.—5.30 a. m., troops started on the march, Fourth Corps leading, followed by the Fourteenth, and trains following the corps in same order as the order of march. 12 m., head of column reaches Kingston. General Sherman here directed General Stanley to put the Army of the Cumberland in camp around the town, and that we would remain here until further developments of the enemy's designs. The troops were put in camp as fast as they reached the vicinity of Kingston. General Kilpatrick, commanding cavalry division, reports this afternoon that General Beauregard has joined Hood's army, and it is supposed for the purpose of taking command of it. He also reports that the enemy is marching for Blue Mountain.

KINGSTON, GA.

October 12.—2 a. m., received Special Field Orders, [No. 89,] of which the following is a copy:†

2.25 a. m., published order of the day for to-day, October 12: The Fourteenth Corps to lead, followed by the Fourth. To march to Rome,

* For version of this dispatch as recorded in Sherman's letter-book, see Part III.
† For full text of orders (here omitted), see Part III.

via Woodlands, and to start from camp at daylight. The trains will follow the troops in the same order as the order of march. 6 a. m., this army commenced to march in the order indicated. Much confusion existed in the crossing of columns in the march. It was therefore 11 a. m. before the head of the column of Fourteenth Corps reached the Woodlands, which place is as far from Rome as Kingston is. 3.40 p. m., reached the Hermitage (on the Calhoun and Rome roads, nine miles from Rome) with the head of column of Fourteenth Corps. 6 p. m., head of column reached a point about three miles from Rome. Here the troops are going into camp. 9 p. m., received Special Field Orders, [No. 90,] of which the following is a copy:*

9.30 p. m., sent order in accordance with Special Field Orders, No. 90, headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, to corps commanders. A copy was sent to General Elliott direct. 12 p. m., the most of the army in camp and still coming. Camp three miles from Rome, Calhoun road. The march to-day has been most fatiguing. For more than half of the day the troops have not been moving on account of having been cut off and run into by other troops and by trains near Kingston. To-day's march has been over twenty miles. The supply train of this army could not leave Kingston until 6 p. m., and will not be up with the troops before 7 a. m. to-morrow.

NEAR ROME, GA.

October 13.—8.30 a. m., received instructions from General Sherman to send one regiment back on the Calhoun road toward Adairsville as a reconnoitering or observing party. General Davis was at once directed to send the regiment from his command. Hood's forces have taken Resaca and he may move down toward Kingston. This regiment is to observe his movements. Hood's designs are unknown to General Sherman. 2 p. m., received note from General Sherman, of which following is a copy:

March for Resaca at once, taking the road by McGuire's. I have heard from Colonel Raum that he holds the place.

2.10 p. m., ordered the army to march at once for Resaca, the Fourth Corps to lead, the Fourteenth Corps to follow; trains to follow the corps; troops to march on the Calhoun road. 2.30 p. m., head of column of Fourth Army Corps starting. 8 p. m., received note from General Sherman instructing General Stanley to direct General Kilpatrick to guard our roads from Kingston to the Chattahoochee as well as possible with the force he has, and to keep up an efficient system of scouting to Dallas and Stilesborough; also to give timely information of any movements of the enemy to commanding officers at Atlanta, Marietta, Cartersville, and Kingston. 9 p. m., head of column reached a point on the Calhoun road sixteen miles from Rome, thirteen miles from our last camp, about fifteen miles from Resaca. Here the Fourth Corps went into camp. The Fourteenth Corps went into camp about three miles in rear of Fourth at about 11 p. m. Firing heard this afternoon in direction of Resaca.

CALHOUN ROAD.

October 14.—In accordance with orders given last night this army marched this morning, the Fourteenth Corps at 4 a. m., and the Fourth Corps at 4.30 a. m.; the Fourth Corps being in the advance took the lead.

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*For full text of orders (here omitted), see Part III.

11.30 a. m., reached Resaca. The enemy made a feeble attack on this post yesterday afternoon and he was easily repulsed. He (the enemy) is now on the railroad between Resaca and Dalton tearing it up and burning the ties. Thus far the enemy has been marching not over fifteen miles per day. 12.30 p. m., sent instructions to General Kilpatrick, commanding Third Cavalry Division, by telegraph from Resaca, in care of General Corse, at Rome, in accordance with the note received from General Sherman at 8 p. m. yesterday. 3 p. m., the Fourth Corps camped about three miles north of Resaca, near our old battle-ground. 6.30 p. m., Fourteenth Corps camped on the south bank of the river, near the railroad bridge at Resaca. Reconnaissances this afternoon show that the enemy occupies Snake Creek Gap with Lee's corps and the gaps beyond Dalton (Buzzard Roost) with two corps. We have marched thirty-five miles during the past twenty-four hours and rested seven [hours], from 9 p. m. last night until 4 o'clock this a. m.

NEAR RESACA, GA.

October 15.—12.30 a. m., received Special Field Orders, [No. 91,] of which following is a copy:*

12.45 a. m., sent order to General Davis to march the Fourteenth Corps this morning so as to be at the point where the Fourth Corps is now camped at 7 a. m., and join it in the march for the "hill." The Fourth Corps will lead, the Fourteenth follow. 4.30 a. m., received instructions from General Sherman to—

Put a brigade on the top of the hill early, and after guarding the flanks let the skirmishers down into the valley. Get a good look-out. As soon as the enemy discovers a force above him he will let go the gap.

6 a. m., published the order of march: The Fourth Corps to march at 7 a. m., directly toward the hill, the First Division leading, and the Fourteenth Corps to join the Fourth by moving by another road from Resaca, at the base of the hill. The First Division, Fourth Corps, to lead, and all trains to follow the corps. A staff officer sent to guide the Fourteenth Corps. A guide will lead the Fourth Corps to the hill. 7 a. m., the troops of Fourth Corps start on the march. 8.30 a. m., received note from General Sherman, stating that the enemy, at 3 a. m., still occupied Snake Creek Gap, and he directs General Stanley to move as quick as possible for the Rome road (which lies by the base of the hills or mountains) around by the head of Camp Creek, and let Davis close up on the Fourth Corps. He also stated that "it may be, if the enemy have seen our force, they are off," and if he does leave Snake Creek Gap it will not be necessary for this army to cross the hill. 9.20 a. m., our advance reaches the Rome road. 9.45 a. m., Colonel Bennett's brigade, of First Division, Fourth Corps, started up the hill. It is two miles to the top of the mountain beyond the hill (the point he will try to gain). 12.50 p. m., received instructions from General Sherman to push on toward Villanow, on the other side of the mountain; not to work down toward Snake Creek Gap, "along the back of the mountain," but to keep crossing the Fourth and Fourteenth Corps, closing down toward the west end of the gap, which is about two miles from Villanow. 1 p. m., sent instructions to Major-General Davis and to division commanders Fourth Corps to issue extra ammunition, so as to have sixty rounds per man, and to make immediate preparations to move without a wheeled vehicle. 2.20 p. m., the

* For full text of orders (here omitted), see Part III.

Fourth Corps leading, started for the march over the hill and mountain. Ammunition has just been issued so as to give sixty rounds per man. 2.20 p. m., received dispatch from Colonel Watkins, commanding cavalry brigade, three miles from Tunnel Hill. He says there are no rebels in Buzzard Roost Gap, and that they did not go to Tunnel Hill, but made their way out through Nickajack Gap. Citizens report that they are trying to go to Tunnel Hill. At once sent this dispatch to General Sherman, and he received it at 4.45 p. m. 2.25 p. m., directed all trains, ambulances, and artillery accompanying us to move back to Resaca, and for a brigade of Wood's division, Fourth Corps, to accompany them as a guard. 4 p. m., on the mountain. Received dispatch from General Sherman, stating that the rebels have left the mouth of Snake Creek Gap; that it is blockaded with felled timber, and that the Army of the Tennessee is working through it. Also, for General Stanley (if the rebels have gone north) to send all of his trains and artillery across the mountain, through Dug Gap or Buzzard Roost Gap; if they have turned south do not take the trains over the mountain. 6 p. m., the Fourth Corps has worked over the mountain and has come out in Snake Creek Gap. The Fourteenth Corps has gone into camp for the night on the mountain. Orders have just been sent to bring our trains and artillery through Snake Creek Gap in the morning, and to bring up the commissary train to-night and issue to the troops. (These trains were brought up and the troops were issued to before morning.) 12 midnight, received the following Special Field Orders, [No. 92]:*

SHIP'S GAP, GA.

October 16.—7.30 a. m., in accordance with General Sherman's orders this army commenced to march, the Fourteenth Corps leading. 8 a. m., received dispatch sent from General Sherman at 4.45 p. m., yesterday, stating—

> I want General Stanley and all troops to move through Snake Creek Gap with ambulances, cattle, salt, and bread.

To the messenger who brought this note General Sherman said the enemy was moving off south and he wished General Stanley to hurry up. 10 a. m., General Sherman directs this army to march through the woods and the trains along the road. The pioneers are now cutting a road for this purpose, and this column is marching abreast with the column of the Army of the Tennessee. 2 p. m., reached Villanow. 3.45 p. m., reached the mouth of Ship's Gap, and, in accordance with verbal instructions from General Sherman, went into camp, massing both corps (Fourteenth and Fourth) on the left-hand side of the road leading from Villanow to the gap. The greater part of the Army of the Tennessee passed through the gap. Had some skirmishing and captured a number of prisoners. From the top of the mountain the enemy's rear guard could be seen passing through La Fayette, moving south. It is supposed that the enemy is now rapidly moving back in the direction of Blue Mountain and Talladega, Ala.

October 17.—8 a. m., received Special Field Orders, [No. 93,] of which the following is a copy:*

10 a. m., Brig. Gen. T. J. Wood, commanding Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, called at headquarters and reported that his wound was now in such condition as to enable him to do active service in the field,

* For full text of orders (here omitted), see Part III.

and that he will now, in accordance with suggestions made by Major-General Stanley, assume command of the Fourth Corps. General Stanley has been commanding both the Army of the Cumberland (during General Thomas' absence) and the Fourth Corps. The command of the latter is now turned over to General Wood. Troops remained quietly in camp to-day, preparations being made for the march in accordance with Special Field Orders, No. 93, headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi. 6 p. m., received Special Field Orders, [No. 94,] of which following is a copy:*

7 p. m., published order of the day for to-morrow, October 18: This army to march at daylight; the Fourth Corps to lead, the Fourteenth to follow, to move as indicated in the foregoing Special Field Orders.

October 18.—6 a. m., this army started on the march through Ship's Gap for Summerville. 11.30 a. m., our head of column runs into the Army of the Tennessee at the point where the road on which we are moving intersects the road upon which it is moving, about eight miles from Summerville. A halt is ordered. 1 p. m., have found another road to the left of the road upon which we are moving, running along the base of Taylor's Ridge, and our column is just moving over to get upon it. 5 p. m., reach Foster's house, near Chattooga River, about six miles from Summerville. Here we go into camp for the night. During to-day we have marched twenty-four miles. 11.55 p. m., received Special Field Orders, [No. 96,] of which following is a copy:*

11.55 p. m., published orders directing this army to move for Summerville, via Penn's Ford (Chattooga Creek), and to start at daylight in the morning, General Davis' corps (Fourteenth) to lead and Fourth Corps to follow. General Davis was also instructed to send his pioneers ahead of his column to bridge the creek at the ford for the passage of infantry.

SIX MILES NORTH OF SUMMERVILLE, GA.

October 19.—6 a. m., the troops started in accordance with orders. Made a fine foot bridge over Chattooga River at a point where it is 700 feet wide. Crossed and run into the Army of the Tennessee about three miles from Summerville at the point where our road intersected the Alabama road, the road upon which said army was moving. 9 a. m., halted to let the Army of the Tennessee pass, and resumed the march at 3.30 p. m. 5 p. m., reached Summerville, and troops going into camp. Will not move from here until further orders are received from General Sherman. No enemy found. It is reported that Hood's army is rapidly marching for Blue Mountain, and is to-day twenty-five miles south of Summerville. 8.30 p. m., received Special Field Orders, [No. 97,] of which following is a copy:*

9 p. m., published order of march: The Fourth Corps to lead, Fourteenth Corps to follow. Will march directly on Gaylesville; start at 6.30 a. m.

SUMMERVILLE, GA.

October 20.—Left camp at 7 a. m., Fourth Army Corps leading, Fourteenth Corps following. Nothing of importance occurred on the march. 3 p. m., head of column reached a point one mile north of Gaylesville.

*For full text of orders (here omitted), see Part III.

The Fourth Corps here went into camp, and the Fourteenth Corps went into camp about two miles in the rear. 10 p. m., received Special Field Orders, [No. 99,] of which following is a copy:*

This army marched to-day nineteen miles. Started at 7 a. m., and got to camping-ground at 3 p. m.

ONE MILE NORTH OF GAYLESVILLE, ALA.

October 21.—Nothing of importance occurred to-day. Did not move from camp. Sent out foraging parties. The country has plenty of supplies, enough in reach to last this command two or three weeks.

October 22, 23, 24, 25.—Remained in camp foraging. The enemy is supposed to be at Blue Mountain. A corps (Fifteenth) has started out this evening (October 25) on a reconnaissance south of Coosa River to try and learn the whereabouts of the enemy.

October 26.—The reconnaissance from the Fifteenth Corps returned this afternoon. Citizens report that the enemy has gone or is going to the Tennessee River, at Gunter's Landing; all that was heard of the enemy. 7.30 p. m., received Special Field Orders, [No. 104,] as follows:*

GAYLESVILLE, ALA.

October 27.—8 a. m., the Fourth Corps left Gaylesville for Alpine, General Wood's division leading. General Stanley to-day again assumes command of the Fourth Corps, the Fourteenth having been left behind. Head of column arrived at Alpine at 1.30 p. m., fifteen miles from place of starting this morning. Went into camp at Alpine.

ALPINE, GA.

October 28.—6 a. m., marched for La Fayette, General Whitaker's division leading. The Second Division of the Fourth Corps joined us at Alpine, it having come down to that place from Chattanooga three days before. 5 p. m., reached La Fayette, twenty miles' march, and went into camp.

LA FAYETTE, GA.

October 29.—6 a. m., troops started for Chattanooga and arrived at Rossville, Tenn., at 4 p. m., where they went into camp. 6.30 a. m., received near La Fayette a dispatch from General Thomas, who is in Nashville, directed to General Stanley, "Valley Head, up Lookout Valley," and forwarded from Chattanooga by General Steedman, directing the Fourth Corps to march to Stevenson, via Bridgeport, where further orders will be received. As the corps is moving via La Fayette and not Valley Head, we will march directly to Chattanooga as the shortest route and there take cars. 6.30 [a. m.], orders sent to Brigadier-General Grose, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, at Valley Head, to march directly to Bridgeport. 6 p. m., received at Chattanooga telegram from Major-General Thomas, at Nashville, directing General Stanley to move the corps along the line of the railroad as far as Bridgeport, and trains from Chattanooga will be sent to pick up the troops on the road, wherever they may be, to carry them to Huntsville or Athens; that the early arrival of the corps at Huntsville is of the utmost importance. Forage and rations can be obtained in Chatta-

* For full text of orders (here omitted), see Part III.

nooga. Upon consultation with Mr. Tindall, master of transportation at Chattanooga, it appears that the whole corps can be transported from Chattanooga in railroad cars sooner than to march it along the road and have it picked up. It is, therefore, decided to ship the troops and artillery by rail and to send the transportation over the dirt roads. 9 p. m., telegraphed General Thomas that Wood's division will start for Huntsville early to-morrow morning, and the rest of the infantry will be pushed on as rapidly as possible. 9.30 p. m., received telegram from General Thomas directing General Stanley to see Mr. Tindall, superintendent of railroad at Chattanooga, and make arrangements with him to ship as much of the corps to Athens, Ala., to-morrow as possible, and for the rest of the corps to follow rapidly, and when the corps arrives at Athens to push on to Pulaski, unless it appears that the enemy has not crossed the Tennessee River.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

October 30.—7 a. m., General Wood's division (Third) left Chattanooga on trains for Athens, 150 cars, taking no transportation or artillery, nothing but officers' horses. The First Division will leave early to-morrow a. m., and the Second Division will follow, then the artillery. 11.45 a. m., received dispatch from General Thomas, saying that the corps will have to march from Athens to Pulaski, as the railroad is not finished between these two points, "but do not move to Pulaski unless you learn that the enemy is moving on that place." If the enemy has not crossed the river stop at Athens. 2 p. m., corps headquarters starts on a train for Athens. Some of the enemy's cavalry has cut the railroad between Stevenson and Huntsville, about ten miles from the former place. A construction party has gone forward to repair it. This will delay our trains.

ATHENS, ALA.

October 31.—5 a. m., General Wood's division reaches Athens, and 6 a. m. corps headquarters reaches Athens. 11 a. m., General Stanley received dispatch, of which following is a copy:

NASHVILLE, TENN.

March your command at once to Pulaski. General Croxton reports that the enemy has crossed the Tennessee River above Florence. Make preparations at once for a stubborn defense of Pulaski. Communicate with General Croxton at Shoal Creek, and ascertain if possible the exact position of the enemy.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

11 a. m., received a dispatch from Brigadier-General Granger, at Decatur, Ala., who states that he has just received a dispatch from General Croxton, dated Shoal Creek, October 30, 7 p. m., saying—

The enemy landed his infantry three miles above Florence at 4 p. m. I concentrated all my force in reach and tried to drive him back, but could not. At the same time there was heavy cannonading below Florence, from which I have not heard. I will do what I can to stay their progress. I have sent a dispatch to General Hatch, at Clifton, asking him to move toward Lawrenceburg. I think they will strike from Columbia.

General Granger states that Hood is endeavoring to cross the river with 35,000 infantry and from forty to fifty guns. 11.50 a. m., General Granger telegraphs from Decatur that reliable information has been received that Wheeler, with his whole force, is between Somerville and

Decatur, and his advance is now within sight of his pickets. 12.25 p. m., telegraphed General Thomas that Wood's division arrived here (Athens) this morning—

They have no transportation or artillery. Have not heard whether the next division has yet left Chattanooga; will leave orders for them to move to Pulaski as fast as possible; will send the baggage back to Stevenson, and will order the supply train to Decherd or Huntsville, as you think best. Please have rations and ammunition for us at Pulaski. Have ordered the artillery to be shipped last. Had it not better be left?

1 p. m., directed General Grose, by telegraph, who is at Bridgeport, to take the cars at Stevenson and come to this place as quick as possible, then march from here to Pulaski. 1 p. m., telegraphed General Thomas, asking him to send orders to the commissary officer at Stevenson for our supply train, and to give General Steedman instructions for our artillery, which is still at Chattanooga. 1 p. m., General Thomas telegraphed to know whether his telegram directing this corps to march to Pulaski had been received; answered it has, and reply has been telegraphed, &c. 1.15 p. m., received dispatch from General R. S. Granger, at Decatur, stating that his scout from Brown's Ferry at 9 a. m. reports that the enemy has made his appearance opposite that place and is firing on our pickets. He also heard drums beat. He (Granger) also says that he has a report from a good Union man, which he believes, that Hood's whole army will come up to-morrow (November 1) to try and take Decatur, with the assistance of Wheeler on the south side. Hood was said to be near Courtland last night, and he had up pontoon trains opposite Lamb's Ferry, and he (Granger) thinks a large portion of Hood's force opposite the latter place. 2 p. m., in accordance with General Thomas' order Wood's division left Athens for Pulaski. 6 p. m., reach a point ten miles from Athens. As the troops are much fatigued from our marches of the past few days, and the railroad ride of yesterday and last night, we here go into camp for the night. 8 p. m., the telegraph operator from Athens reaches our camp and reports that our scouts just before he left came into town and said a large force of rebel infantry were approaching Athens on the Florence road, and were only seven miles from the town, and that General Granger had sent orders for the garrison to evacuate the place at 4.30 p. m., and that the troops at once left on the double-quick. 8.15 p. m., the railroad trainmaster, just arrived from Athens, states that Hood and his army when he left the town were within two hours' march of it. He left at about 6 p. m. 8.30 p. m., sent orders to General Wood to throw out his pickets well to-night and to send an alarm-post out on the Athens road and quite a distance from camp; also to march two hours before daylight, and not to let his men get breakfast until after they cross Elk River, eight miles from their present camp. The river is very low, and it will have to be forded by the men.

TEN MILES NORTH OF ATHENS, ALA.

November 1.—4 a. m., started for Pulaski, Tenn., with General Wood's division; forded Elk River, about two feet and a half deep, and arrived at Pulaski at 4 p. m. Made a march during this time of twenty-three miles. It took about two hours to ford Elk River. The telegraph operator reports that he sent several dispatches to General Stanley yesterday afternoon and to-day. These must have been captured by the enemy, as they were sent by couriers to Athens and the couriers did not meet

the command. 4.15 p. m., received dispatch from Major Sinclair, at Chattanooga, stating that Whitaker's division left that place at 1 p. m. to-day for Athens, per railroad; that one brigade of Wagner's division will start this evening and the other two to-morrow, with the artillery, to come by the same route. 4.20 p. m., General Stanley telegraphed General Thomas at Nashville as follows:

I have just arrived at this place with Wood's division, the smallest of the corps, with muskets only. Athens was evacuated two hours after I left by your order yesterday. I can tell nothing of Whitaker's and Wagner's divisions, excepting that they left Chattanooga. There is no preparation here for defense. I have no news from Croxton and no means of judging of the enemy's position.

5 p. m., sent dispatch to General Grose to move on at once from Stevenson by cars. Received copies of dispatches sent from General Thomas, which were sent from Pulaski toward Athens by courier, and which were not received by General Stanley; following is the substance of them: 6 p. m., received dispatch from General Thomas, dated Nashville, October 31, 3 p. m., directing orders be sent to have our supply train via Decherd; that the artillery be escorted to this point by our rear division, and that our ordnance officer and commissary of subsistence draw supplies from Nashville. 6 p. m., received dispatch [dated November 1, 5 p. m.] from General Thomas, as follows:

Major-General STANLEY:

Your two dispatches of this date, announcing your arrival at Pulaski and an application for medical stores, are received. The stores will be sent to-morrow. Granger evacuated Athens yesterday after you left, as he says by your advice. I ordered him to reoccupy it immediately, which I suppose he has done. Whitaker's and Wagner's troops have left Chattanooga, and some of them should reach you to-morrow. Assume command at Pulaski by my order. Make dispositions for the defense of the place. General Sherman will send me Schofield, whose troops I will endeavor to give you in four days. Your artillery is coming up with Wagner. If General Hatch has left Pulaski send a staff officer after him and bring him and his command back. I telegraphed him [yesterday] at Pulaski to halt there and cooperate with Croxton. I do not understand why he did not acknowledge its receipt. Say to General Hatch that I am authorized by General Sherman to delay him. Acknowledge receipt of this dispatch, and always report the hour and date of your dispatches to me.

7 p. m., telegraphed Major Sinclair, Chattanooga, to send our supply train, with the brigade guarding it, via Decherd and Fayetteville, unless they have passed Stevenson, in such case send them by way of Huntsville and Fayetteville. 7.30 p. m., General Hatch reported with his command, 2,500 cavalry. He was directed to remain at Pulaski and to scout well down on the roads leading to Florence and toward Athens. In addition to Wood's division, of the Fourth Corps, and Hatch's command, there are four regiments of cavalry here, Colonel Spalding's brigade. 9 p. m., General Rousseau telegraphed from Columbia, Tenn., that he has been ordered by General Thomas to assist General Stanley in case of a fight with Hood, and that he is ready to do so.

PULASKI, TENN.

November 2.—General Stanley assumes command of Pulaski and the forces in the vicinity, and places Colonel Pace in command of the post (Colonel Pace, Tenth Indiana Cavalry). 7 a. m., received note from Colonel Waters, dated Athens, November 1, stating that he had arrived there with the Third Brigade and two regiments of Second Brigade of First Division, Fourth Corps, at 7 a. m., and that General Whitaker is on the way with the rest of the division, but has been delayed. He says it is reported that Russell's rebel brigade of cavalry is near Larkinsville for the purpose of tearing up the railroad between there and

Stevenson. 7.30 a. m., received note from General Croxton, commanding cavalry brigade, on Shoal Creek, near Tennessee River, dated October 31, 10 p. m., stating that the enemy last night and to-day crossed a large infantry force at and above Florence, and that they are reported to be moving on the Huntsville and Lawrenceburg roads. 7.40 a. m., received note from General Croxton, dated Shoal Creek bridge, November 1, 4 p. m., stating—

The enemy are in force at Florence, intrenching. They have not yet moved out on either road. I find no cavalry, though Forrest is reported crossing below.

Wood's division commenced to construct works on the ridges north and northeast of the town this morning. 9 a. m., received dispatch from General Croxton, who says that citizens came out of Florence to-day with passes signed by Major Austin, provost-marshal of Lee's corps, showing that said corps is at Florence. 2.30 p. m., sent word to General Croxton that General Hatch is here, and he will be sent in any direction that he (Croxton) suggests, with his cavalry. 5.30 p. m., received dispatch from Major Sinclair, at Stevenson, stating that all of the troops and artillery of this corps had passed Stevenson, and that the head of the supply train had arrived at that place, en route for Pulaski, via Decherd and Fayetteville. 6 p. m., received dispatch from General Wagner, dated Athens, November 2, 9.30 a. m., stating that he was just about leaving that place for Pulaski. Captured one of Wheeler's spies this afternoon, near Pulaski. He says he left Florence on the evening of the 31st of October, and that at that time a pontoon bridge was laid across the river, and Forrest and Wheeler had crossed 3,000 men over.

November 3.—12.30 p. m., General Whitaker's division (First Division, Fourth Corps) reaches Pulaski. It is placed in position on the ridge northeast of the town. 1 p. m., received telegram from General Wagner via Athens. He is three miles north of Athens, and will march for Pulaski to-day. He will leave his camp at about noon, so he telegraphs. Communication has been established to-day with Athens by telegraph. 1.30 p. m., General Hatch sends word that citizens report that the advance of Forrest's command has reached Lawrenceburg. 2 p. m., General Hatch is directed to send out a cavalry force to Lawrenceburg to discover what is there. 7 p. m., received dispatch from General Croxton, dated Shoal Creek, November 3, 5 p. m., stating that the rebels are reported to be crossing in force at the mouth of Blue Water, ten miles above Shoal Creek bridge, and he does not know whether it is infantry or cavalry, and he suggests that General Hatch move at once on the Lamb's Ferry road. 7.30 p. m., General Stanley received dispatch from General Thomas. He says—

Keep Hood at Florence until Sunday and you will be all right, as Schofield's corps will be up by that time. I have heard from Croxton up to yesterday p. m. He reports the enemy still at Florence fortifying.

General Hatch will be directed to move as soon as the regiment which went on a reconnaissance to Lawrenceburg returns and reports what is there.

November 4.—9 a. m., received note from General Croxton at Shoal Creek bridge, stating that the enemy attempted to cross the Tennessee River at the mouth of Blue Water, and they were repulsed. 12.30 p. m., the regiment sent to Lawrenceburg yesterday afternoon on reconnaissance returned. There is no force of the enemy there; has been none but small squads. 12.45 p. m., General Hatch directed to move his command to Sugar Creek to morrow (twenty miles from Pulaski on

the road to Lamb's Ferry), and to form on General Croxton's left. He will take command of all of the cavalry. 1 p. m., received dispatch from General Thomas, saying that he has heard from General Croxton, who reports that he finds the enemy's lines unchanged. They have a large force of infantry and very little cavalry. General Hatch must move at once to Bough's Factory, via Lexington, and he and Croxton must do all they can to hold the enemy in his present position until troops can be concentrated at Pulaski. 6 p. m., General Wagner reports that his division (Second Division, Fourth Corps) is now in camp within three miles of Pulaski, and he will be in town early in the morning. 8.30 p. m., General Thomas telegraphs that he wishes General Hatch to proceed to Bough's Factory, where General Croxton will report to him. This will enable Croxton to concentrate his force toward the left. General Hatch can then cover the Florence and Lawrenceburg road and watch the country to the west, while Croxton, with his own and Capron's command (which has just arrived from Nashville), can cover the Florence and Athens road and watch the country up to Lamb's Ferry. This cavalry will then completely cover the road for the passage of wagon trains from Stevenson to Pulaski. 9.30 p. m., telegraphed General Thomas that General Hatch will go to Lexington to-morrow. Colonel Capron will follow as soon as his horses are shod.

November 5.—9.30 a. m., received dispatch from General Thomas, directing that if any of General Schofield's troops (Twenty-third Corps) have arrived at Pulaski to send them back to Nashville, as they are to go to Johnsonville. 10 a. m., the telegraph line is cut between this point and Nashville; cut a few moments ago. The trains here will not return until it is known whether the enemy has a force on the railroad. There are two regiments of General Schofield's command here, and they will be detained until the road is open. 10.30 a. m., received dispatch from General Croxton, stating that—

> The first report I received from the mouth of the Blue Water was that the enemy were crossing in force, but learned afterward that several hundred crossed to an island and thence attempted to cross to the shore, but were driven back by the guard at that point. I don't see how I can re-enforce that point at present. General Granger has not relieved the battalion at Lamb's Ferry. Colonel Capron reports that he is in Pulaski. I don't know where General Hatch is. The Tenth and Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry are at Bough's Factory, on the military road, with instructions to scout well to the right, but I don't rely upon their commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Clift, Fifth Tennessee Cavalry.

This dispatch was addressed to General Thomas and dated November 5, 9 a. m. 4 p. m., issued order for the troops to commence intrenching at 8 o'clock to-morrow, the works to be constructed under supervision of Brig. Gen. T. J. Wood.

November 6.—8 a. m., received dispatch from General Croxton, addressed to General Thomas, dated Six-Mile Creek, ten miles east of Florence, November 5, 1864, 3.30 p. m., as follows:

> The enemy attacked me in force with infantry and artillery, at 10 a. m., at Shoal Creek, and succeeded in effecting a passage at 2 p. m., by crossing in force below me. Seven men sent by me on the 2d instant to cut their pontoons found none, but a trestle bridge instead. It was midnight of the 2d instant when they passed it, and wagons were then crossing to this side. I have directed Colonel Clift, commanding on the military road, not to fall back unless necessary, and then toward Lexington, to which point General Hatch should hurry at once.

On the back of the above dispatch was indorsed—

TEN MILES FROM LEXINGTON.

I opened this, thinking it important. Shall move at once to Lexington.

E. HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

9.30 a. m., the telegraph line is still down. A train will start to Nashville at 10 a. m. Captain Moxley, aide-de-camp, will be sent on it to hurry up ammunition from Nashville. Send a dispatch by him to General Thomas, as follows:

PULASKI, TENN., *November 6, 1864—9 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The line is still down, and has been for nearly twenty-four hours. I send Croxton's dispatches with Hatch's indorsements on them, by a staff officer, to be telegraphed from Columbia if possible. Please send me 500 boxes No. .58 caliber ammunition by first train. I will hold this place.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

10 a. m., telegraph wire repaired and is working to Nashville. Sent dispatches to Captain Townsend, ordnance officer, and General Thomas, requesting that 500 boxes of musket ammunition, caliber .58, be sent to this place by first train. 11.30 a. m., directed Colonel Capron to send one regiment to Lawrenceburg at once to watch the movements of the enemy, and to retain the rest of his force here for the present. 12 m., General Stanley sent word to General Croxton, as follows:

I am obliged to keep Colonel Capron's command here, excepting a part of it sent this morning to Lawrenceburg. If the enemy advance farther dispute his progress without endangering your command, and fall back to this place, unless the evidence is unmistakable that his march is either on Athens or Columbia, when you will endeavor to get the lead on the road he is traveling. I will have all ready to receive him at this place. As soon as Colonel Capron's command can be spared he will be sent to you.

6 p. m., General Croxton's dispatch, dated Four-Mile Creek, November 6, 6.30 a. m., received. He says the enemy recrossed Shoal Creek last night. He had communicated with General Hatch, and as soon as Hatch moves down he will occupy the line of Shoal Creek. He further says a prisoner belonging to the Third Engineer Regiment, who built their bridge, reports that Lee's corps crossed on Tuesday, and that they have no other force on this side, and they had about a division in the fight yesterday. 7 p. m., sent directions to General Hatch to again occupy the line of Shoal Creek, and to try and find out where the enemy's pontoon boats are. 11.30 p. m., received dispatch from General Thomas, saying—

Keep Hatch and Croxton as close to the enemy as they can get and be secure, for instance, on Shoal Creek, that they may get the earliest intelligence of any movements the enemy may undertake.

November 7.—7 a. m., General Croxton dispatched that Johnson's division, of Lee's corps, is encamped on Shoal Creek, near the bridge, and that General Hatch passed Lexington at 11 a. m. November 6. 4 p. m., received a report from the regiment which was sent on a reconnaissance to Lawrenceburg. Nothing was found there but some few of the enemy's scouts. 5 p. m., received dispatch from General Hatch, dated near Bough's Mills, November 6, 8 p. m. He says he found the enemy's pickets on the Lawrenceburg road, three miles north of Bough's Factory, and drove them over Shoal Creek. They belonged to Armstrong's cavalry (said to be 4,000 strong). Found some infantry on south side of the creek; also, three miles lower down, at White's Ford, a division of infantry. At once sent copy of this dispatch to Major-General Thomas. 6 p. m., a deserter from the enemy came in. He belongs to Sixteenth Alabama, Cleburne's division, Cheatham's corps. Left Florence last Wednesday. He says three corps are across the river in Florence; the last crossed Wednesday morning. The cavalry is all on the other side

of the river, he says, watching for Sherman, and the trains were all at Tuscumbia. Jeff. Davis visited the army when below Decatur, and he and General Hood made speeches. Hood said they would plant their flag on the Ohio before they stopped; says they are going to Murfreesborough, via Athens; are waiting for their cavalry to start; also, that they are putting a railroad bridge over the old piers at Florence. 11 p. m., received telegram from General Thomas, in which he suggests that one of Colonel Capron's regiments patrol the railroad from Pulaski to Columbia. He has instructed General Rousseau to patrol it from Columbia toward Nashville. 11.30 p. m., General Croxton sends dispatch, dated Four-Mile Creek, November 7, 1864, 9 a. m., in which he says his scouts are continually in sight of Shoal Creek, and there are no rebels on this side of it; also that General Hatch is near Bough's Mills and he communicates with him.

November 8.—6 a. m., received dispatch from General Hatch, dated headquarters First Cavalry Division, near Bough's Mills, November 7, 1864, as follows:

We hold the line taken yesterday at Shoal Creek and Bough's Mills. I have one brigade here and move one brigade down the creek to fill up the gap between my division and General Croxton, and hold the main Lexington and Florence road. My headquarters will be at Taylor's Springs, that point being more central than the present. If Capron's brigade is at Pulaski it would be well to patrol west to Lawrenceburg.

9 a. m., directed Colonel Capron to send scouting parties of fifty men each to Columbia, along the railroad, each day; arrange it so that one party may leave here and one leave Columbia each day; the party from here to start to-day; to instruct them to scout well to the west of the railroad, and to move principally by moonlight and remain concealed by day, as the guerrillas operate principally after night. 2 p. m., received dispatch from Major-General Thomas, in which he says that he wishes Generals Hatch and Croxton to hold the enemy as long as possible, and should the enemy overpower them and march on Pulaski you (General Stanley)—

Must hold that place; but should he avoid Pulaski and move north, so place your troops as to cover Nashville and strike him on the first favorable opportunity which may be presented. A. J. Smith's troops will begin to arrive soon, and the cavalry from Louisville, where it has been sent to be mounted. We shall then be able to assume the offensive.

5 p. m., sent word to General Hatch to burn every mill in the country if the rebels advance, and preliminary thereto some of the most important ones might be burned now; also, to burn the factories that are furnishing clothing to the enemy. 10.30 p. m., received dispatch from General Hatch, dated headquarters U. S. Cavalry Forces, Taylor's Springs, Ala., November 8, 1864, 9.30 a. m. He says the enemy's pontoon bridge has not gone away unless carried off by the late rains and rise in the water. He still occupies the line of Shoal Creek. If the enemy does not attack him to-day he will attack along the entire line to-morrow to find out what he has there. 11 p. m., received telegram from General Granger, dated Huntsville, November 8. He says a force of cavalry under Russell, from 300 to 500, left Anderson's Cross-Roads this morning, going toward Fayetteville.

November 9.—7 a. m., sent Colonel Capron information of the movement of the enemy's cavalry toward Fayetteville, as telegraphed by General Granger, and instructed him to send a force of 400 good men to Fayetteville to attack said force and whip it. This force may be making for the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, above Tullahoma,

or may expect to cut off some of the corps supply train on way from Winchester to Fayetteville, or it may be this force is gathering supplies in preparation for a larger force to follow. If this is so, the force that is to be sent out from here must burn all of the mills on its line of march; if it is not so, no mills must be burned, as we may wish to use them. 3 p. m., received dispatch from General Hatch, dated Taylor's Springs, Ala., November 8, 1864, p. m. He says General Croxton reports—

The river has risen more than two feet on the shoals—enough to make six feet below there. A scout from the other side reports the bulk of Hood's army still on that side.

General Hatch says—

Steam-boat captains say that one inch on the shoals is one foot below. It is scarcely probable that there is a rise of twenty-four feet. I shall attack the entire line of pickets in the morning to learn where the enemy is. I have sent a battalion to the river below Florence to meet boat sent down the river by General Croxton to ascertain the fact relating to the pontoon bridge.

One or two railroad bridges, which were washed away by high water between this place and Nashville on the 7th, are still down and trains cannot come to this point. It will be three days before these bridges are built.

November 10.—7 a. m., received dispatch from General Hatch, dated Taylor's Springs, November 9, 1864, as follows:

I moved my entire command forward this morning to the four main crossings on Shoal Creek. Found the water had risen during the night and continued to rise so rapidly horses could not ford anywhere. The enemy's pickets were posted at all the fords, mostly cavalry, which were easily driven back. A prisoner from the Sixty-third Virginia reports one corps and one division of infantry on this side of the Tennessee, with about 2,000 cavalry. The balance of Hood's army on the south bank. I have not heard from the party in boats sent last night to cut Hood's pontoons or the detachment sent around the enemy's left flank to pick them up.

4 p. m., received dispatch from General Hatch, dated Taylor's Springs, November 10, 5 a. m., stating that a scout just in from below Florence, on Tennessee River, reports that—

One corps of infantry and Roddey's cavalry are at Florence. The other two corps occupy Tuscumbia and Iuka. No troops at Eastport and he believes none at Corinth. All of the streams are high and the Tennessee River rising rapidly. As soon as Shoal Creek and Cypress admit of crossing I will push in their pickets and try to camp near the enemy's command.

5 p. m., Colonel Spalding reports that the scouting party sent to Lynnville, Tenn., has returned. It burned four dwellings and several vacated houses which the guerrillas occupied at night. Since these houses have been burned the telegraph wire between this place and Nashville has not been molested. The citizens of Lynnville were assembled and told that if the wires or railroad are again disturbed the remainder of the town will be burned.

November 11.—Nothing of importance occurred to-day. 11 p. m., received dispatch from General Hatch, dated Taylor's Springs, November 11, 4.30 p. m., stating—

Wishing to ascertain if the enemy were in force on the opposite bank of Shoal Creek I attacked the enemy this morning at five points, on three roads, driving the enemy's cavalry and infantry pickets into their infantry camps. Learn the enemy is still in force on this side of the river on the Waynesborough and Florence road. Pushed the enemy as far south as Wilson's Cross-Roads. Shoal Creek continues high; we crossed with great difficulty. I cannot learn that the enemy's pontoons have been carried away by high water—think it possible.

November 12.—11 p. m., received from Major Tompkins, who went on a scout to Clifton, dispatch stating that 1,000 of Forrest's men passed

through Waynesborough Thursday afternoon, moving in the direction of Columbia. Morris' brigade (rebel) was in Waynesborough yesterday. Citizens state that Forrest was crossing his main force above Clifton. Sent dispatch to General Thomas this evening, stating that we have but two days' rations on hand, and wishing to know how soon the railroad will be repaired so that trains may run, &c. Nothing else of importance to-day. No news from General Hatch.

November 13.—9 a. m., received dispatch from General Hatch, dated Taylor's Springs, November 12, 9 p. m., as follows:

No change in our front with the exception that the enemy have drawn their pickets in somewhat. A deserter reports the enemy are coming out in the morning to attack us. This he heard an officer say. If they come out to-morrow I shall not look upon the movement as an advance of Hood's army. It would not surprise me if a movement of the kind was to cover a crossing to the south bank of the Tennessee. If Hood was to advance, his camping-ground ought to have been Shoal Creek for forage, and obtain facilities the stream affords.

3 p. m., received dispatch from Major Tompkins, who went on a scout, dated Lawrenceburg, November 13. He says that he went within eight miles of Waynesborough. Struck the rebel scouts, but learning that a brigade of rebel cavalry was in the place he fell back to Lawrenceburg. There is no forage between the latter place and Waynesborough. Citizens report the enemy hauling corn from west of Waynesborough to Florence. They are also hunting tanneries and leather. 9 p. m., General Schofield, with part of the Twenty-third Corps, arrived at Pulaski by railroad. The rest of said corps on the way here.

No. 5.

Report of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, U. S. Army, commanding Fourteenth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Savannah, Ga., December 31, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Fourteenth Army Corps since the 8th of September, when it went into camp at White Hall, near Atlanta, Ga. This report will describe the movements of the corps during our operations against Hood's forces in his efforts to draw the army from Atlanta by destroying our communications with Chattanooga and Nashville, and will also contain a complete record of the march from Kingston, Ga., to this place, the number of miles marched and amount of railroad destroyed, the number of animals captured and amount of subsistence obtained from the country, and such other statistical matter as the general commanding desires will be given as near as possible:

The corps remained in its camp at White Hall, Ga., resting from the effects of the long and arduous campaign which ended in the taking of Atlanta until the 29th of September, on which day, at an early hour, General Morgan's division (Second) left by railroad for Chattanooga and Huntsville to operate against Forrest's forces, then threatening our communications in the vicinity of Decatur and Athens, Ala. The other two divisions remained in camp, holding themselves in readiness to move against Hood as soon as the object of the movement he was then making on our right flank could be determined.

On the 3d of October, in obedience to instructions from the headquarters of the Military Division of the Mississippi, following the

Fourth Corps, my command reached the Chattahoochee River at the railroad crossing at night-fall, but, owing to the rain and high water, the bridges became very insecure, and the crossing was not accomplished until the next morning. The troops only marched as far as Nickajack, and went into camp to await the arrival of the wagons detained at the river by the crossing of General Howard's troops. The 5th the corps marched to connect with the Fourth Corps near Kenesaw Mountain, but, owing to its being on the flank and having to take indirect roads, and other troops and trains crossing its line of march, our progress was much impeded, and it did not connect, as desired, until the morning of the 6th, notwithstanding the troops marched until late at night, when it took position on the left of the Fourth Corps at Jack's house, near Pine Mountain. The following two days the rain fell in heavy showers, causing the roads to become almost impassable. The troops remained in camp awaiting orders. Many officers and men availed themselves of the opportunity here presented to visit the different battle-grounds and cherished graves of their fallen comrades. The news of the gallant defense of Allatoona Pass by General Corse and his command was received and announced to the troops amid great enthusiasm. During the afternoon of the 8th the corps moved its camp, in compliance with orders from Major-General Stanley, commanding the Fourth and Fourteenth Corps, and went into camp at Morris' Hill Church, where, awaiting orders, it remained until 3 p. m. the 10th, when the march was resumed and continued on the main road leading through the Allatoona Pass to the Etowah River. This point was reached by the advance of the column, after a fatiguing night's march, at 1 o'clock in the morning. October 11, the march was resumed at 7 a. m., and the troops went into camp one mile beyond Kingston at sunset. On the morning of the 12th the whole army marched for Rome. The Fourteenth Corps, followed by the Fourth Corps, moved by the way of Woodlands and went into camp at Hume's Mill, three miles from Rome. On the following evening the whole army commenced its movement upon Resaca, taking the main road leading to that place through Calhoun, following the Fourth Corps; the Fourteenth Corps went into camp on the south bank of the Oostenaula, at Resaca. At dawn on the morning of the 15th the corps moved in co-operation with the Fourth Corps in turning the enemy's position at Snake Creek Gap. On reaching Redwine's Cove it was ascertained that no trains could possibly be taken over the mountain in this direction, and they were ordered to remain behind. The ascent was commenced late in the evening, and the summit reached several hours after dark, when the troops bivouacked the remainder of the night on the mountain. On the 16th moved at daylight and passed down the mountain into the gap a short distance in advance of the Fourth Corps; and after passing into the level country beyond, by cutting a road to the side of the main one, was enabled to march the infantry abreast of the Fifteenth Corps until the head of the column reached Dick's Gap and went into camp. During the 17th the corps remained in camp, but marched early on the morning of the 18th through Mattox's Gap, in Taylor's Ridge, in the direction of Summerville, and went into camp four miles north of Penn's Ford, on the Chattooga River. On the 19th marched for Summerville, and after much delay, in consequence of coming in contact with other troops, did not get into camp at that place until late in the evening, though the day's march was but a short one. Starting at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, and passing through Melville, the corps went into camp at Gaylesville a little after dark, making a march of twenty

miles. During the intervening days between the 20th and 28th the corps remained in its camp at Gaylesville. At this place ample subsistence for the troops was found in the surrounding country, and the whole command was abundantly supplied by sending foraging parties out daily to collect it. On the 24th General Morgan's division rejoined the corps from its expedition against Forrest. (For a history of the movements of this division during this period, I wish respectfully to refer the general commanding to General Morgan's report.) On the evening of the 28th, preparatory to our march to Rome, Morgan's and Carlin's divisions, with the trains, crossed the Chattooga River on a bridge erected by Colonel Gleason, commanding brigade Third Division, near the town, and on the following morning, the 29th, the whole corps marched for that place during the evening and following morning and went into camp on the north bank of the Oostenaula River. October 30 and 31, the troops remained in camp on De Soto Hill, awaiting orders, without change of position, except the movement of my trains to Kingston under escort of a part of General Morgan's division. On the 1st of November the whole of General Morgan's division marched and went into camp at Kingston, and was joined by the remainder of the corps on the [2d] of November, where it remained prosecuting its preparations for the grand campaign through Georgia, just closed in the capture of Savannah. While at Kingston all surplus baggage of every description was sent to the rear, and absent officers and men were ordered to rejoin their commands. I regret to report that many failed to comply with this order. November 8, General Morgan's division marched to Cartersville and relieved a portion of the Fifteenth Corps at that place. Cartersville had been designated as the point to which a part of the supplies to the Fourteenth Corps should be landed, and all trains with the command were ordered there and loaded by the 12th, on the evening of which the whole corps evacuating Kingston had concentrated. The work of destroying the railroad from the Etowah River to Big Shanty was assigned to the Fourteenth Corps, and early on the morning of the 13th it was commenced. The march and complete destruction of the track was accomplished by 11 o'clock at night. The whole corps moved early the next morning from its camp in the vicinity of Acworth and Big Shanty, and camped at the Chattahoochee River.*

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEF. C. DAVIS,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. H. C. RODGERS,
Chief of Staff, Left Wing.

No. 6.

Report of Brig. Gen. William P. Carlin, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Savannah, Ga., January 6, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the following operations of this division during the period between the capture of Atlanta and the capture of Savannah:

Entering Atlanta on the 8th of September, the division consisted of the following organizations, viz, the First Brigade, Col. M. C. Taylor,

* For continuation of report, relating to the Savannah campaign, see Vol. XLIV, Part I.

Fifteenth Kentucky Volunteers, commanding; the Second Brigade, Maj. J. R. Edie, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, commanding; the Third Brigade, Col. M. F. Moore, Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanding, and Battery C, First Illinois Artillery, Captain Prescott commanding. During the month of September the following-named regiments were detached from the division or mustered out of service: The First Wisconsin, Tenth Wisconsin, and Fifteenth Kentucky. The entire Second Brigade was detached about the last of September and ordered to Lookout Mountain. On the 3d of October I commenced the campaign against the rebel army under Hood, who had gone to our rear and was operating on our communications. The march was continued daily, via Marietta, Kenesaw Mountain, Allatoona, Kingston, Rome, Resaca, Snake Creek Gap, Ship's Gap, Summerville, and Chattoogaville, to Gaylesville, Ala., where we remained from October 21 to October 28, during which the troops and animals were subsisted almost exclusively by foraging on the country. At Gaylesville the Third Brigade was sent out to search for one Gatewood and his band of guerrillas, but Colonel Hambright, confining himself altogether to the main roads, failed to accomplish any useful result. On the 28th we set out for Rome, and arrived there on the 29th; here the Thirteenth Michigan Volunteers joined the division. November 2, we marched to Kingston, where, in a few days, the troops received pay and clothing; here, also, the Twenty-first Michigan Volunteers joined the division. On the 12th of November we left Kingston for Cartersville, where we arrived that night. On the 13th I resumed the march southward, and at Acworth commenced destroying the railroad, which was continued to Big Shanty, 5 miles, where we camped for the night.*

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. CARLIN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. A. C. McCLURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Fourteenth Army Corps.

No. 7.

Report of Col. Harrison C. Hobart, Twenty-first Wisconsin Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Savannah, Ga., December 31, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular from headquarters First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, dated December 28, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade from the fall of Atlanta, Ga., to the capture of Savannah, Ga.:

From the fall of Atlanta until the 8th day of November, 1864, this brigade was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Hapeman, One hundred and fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, whom I relieved at Kingston, Ga., by order of General Carlin. The operations of the command during this period consisted of a series of marches after the rebel army under General Hood through Northwestern Georgia to the border of Alabama. The following statements show the principal points arrived

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* For continuation of report, relating to the Savannah campaign, see Vol. XLIV, Part I.

at during these marches: On the 3d day of October the brigade marched with the division from Atlanta, and on the night of the 5th it bivouacked near Marietta. On the morning of the 6th we again resumed the march, and passing Kenesaw Mountain, leaving Big Shanty and Acworth on the right, we crossed the Allatoona Mountain, the Etowah River, and arrived at Rome, Ga., on the 13th. From Rome the command marched to Gaylesville, Ala., passing through Resaca, Snake Creek Gap, Ship's Gap, and Summerville. At Gaylesville the troops remained in camp for several days and were subsisted almost entirely on the potatoes, chickens, cattle, sheep, &c., which were gathered from the surrounding country. From Gaylesville, on the 28th, the command marched back to Rome, Ga., where it arrived on the 29th. Here the troops received payment to include the 31st day of August, 1864. On the morning of the 2d of November, 1864, the brigade marched from Rome to Kingston, where it remained until the 12th. At this place, by order of General Carlin, I assumed command of the brigade on the 8th of November. On the 12th day of November my brigade marched from Kingston to Cartersville. The following morning I crossed the Etowah, marched through Allatoona Pass and Acworth, destroyed two miles of railroad, and camped my troops at Big Shanty. From Big Shanty I marched to Atlanta and camped my command about one mile east of the city.*

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. HOBART,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. G. W. SMITH,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, 14th Army Corps.

No. 8.

Report of Lieut. Col. David Miles, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Savannah, Ga., December 31, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with orders received, dated headquarters First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, Savannah, Ga., December 29, 1864, I beg leave to make the following report of the operations of this command from the fall of Atlanta up to and embracing the fall of Savannah, Ga.:

After the fall of Atlanta the brigade went into camp at White Hall, near Atlanta, and was engaged during the time we remained there doing regular garrison and picket duty. October 3, 1864, the brigade, composed of the Twenty-first, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-fourth Ohio, Thirty-eighth Indiana, and Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania, under command of Col. H. A. Hambright, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania, was ordered to march with the division to the rear, as the rebel army was threatening our line of communications; camped night of the 3d on north side of Chattahoochee River. 4th and 5th, marched to Marietta, and camped near Kenesaw Mountain, where we remained until the evening of the 8th. The Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania was ordered to report to Captain Swift, superintendent of repairs on railroad, the

* For continuation of report, relating to the Savannah campaign, see Vol. XLIV, Part I.

morning of October 7, and did not again report to the command until November 13. October 8, marched within a short distance of Acworth, where we remained until the evening of the 10th, when we started for Kingston, arriving there the 11th, and from there went to Rome the 12th. The evening of the 13th we again resumed the march, arriving at Resaca the 14th. October 15, marched to foot of Rocky Face Ridge, and 16th crossed over the ridge into Snake Creek Gap and Taylor's Ridge into the Chattooga Valley, marching down the valley through Summerville, and went into camp at Gaylesville, Ala., where we remained until the 24th, when orders were received to scout through the mountains in direction of Coosaville and Dirt Town, after a band of guerrillas under one Gatewood, and after scouting through the country mentioned and finding no enemy, returned to camp the 27th. October 28 and 29, marched to Rome, where the brigade was paid off. November 1, the Thirteenth Michigan Veteran Volunteer Infantry was temporarily assigned to the brigade. November 2, marched to Kingston, where we remained until November 12, when orders were received to march in direction of Atlanta. Near Big Shanty the brigade was engaged several hours destroying railroad. At Marietta, the 13th of November, the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Infantry rejoined the command.*

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. MILES,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. G. W. SMITH,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, 14th Army Corps.

No. 9.

Report of Capt. James H. Low, Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTY-EIGHTH INDIANA VET. VOL. INFTY.,
Near Savannah, Ga., December 29, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by the Thirty-eighth Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry during the fall campaign, from the fall of Atlanta, and its participation in the march to circumvent the movements of the enemy under General Hood, its termination, the return to Atlanta, and the march from that place through Georgia, the operations before Savannah, ending in the evacuation of same by the enemy, and occupation by our forces December 21, 1864:

October 3, the regiment moved from Atlanta, where it had remained in camp since September 6 to participate as part of the Third Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps (Col. H. A. Hambright, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Infantry, commanding), in the march against the enemy, who was moving northward, threatening communications. During march passed through Marietta, crossed Etowah River, passed through Kingston, marching to near Rome, occupying time till the 13th in march to this place. From thence, on the 14th, marched to Resaca, passed through Snake Creek Gap in pursuit of enemy. October 15, taking road to Summerville, arriving there on the 20th. On the

* For continuation of report, relating to the Savannah campaign, see Vol. XLIV, Part I.

21st marched to Gaylesville, Ala. On the 24th the regiment, with brigade, was sent to scour adjacent country in search of guerrilla bands infesting same, returning to Gaylesville October 27, not having seen any enemy. October 28, resumed march, taking road to Rome, arriving at same October 29. November 2, marched to Kingston, remaining here till the 12th, when the march for Atlanta was commenced. On the 13th passed through Cartersville, crossed Etowah River, and assisted in destroying railroad between river and Big Shanty; passed through Marietta, crossed Chattahoochee River, arriving at Atlanta November 15.

During the march nothing occurred worthy of special mention, save that which has already been noticed. In the absence of any data I have necessarily been brief in this portion of the report, as the command for the greater portion of this time was commanded by Lieut. Col. D. F. Griffin, the command devolving upon me November 10.*

Very respectfully, your most obedient,

J. H. LOW,
Captain, Comdg. Thirty-eighth Indiana Veteran Vol. Infantry.

Lieut. L. G. BODIE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 1st Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 10.

Report of Brig. Gen. James D. Morgan, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Savannah, Ga., December 29, 1864.

COLONEL: In compliance with circular from corps headquarters, dated December 28, 1864, I have the honor of submitting the following report of the operations of my division from the fall of Atlanta to that of Savannah:

September 3, my division was in position at Jonesborough, remaining there until the 7th, when the First and Second Brigades broke camp and moved to White Hall (the Third Brigade having previously moved to Atlanta with prisoners and the wounded of the division). Arrived at White Hall on the 9th, and established camps there; distance marched, twenty miles. Remained in this camp until the 28th. During this time the officers of the command were busily engaged in bringing up back reports, reclothing the men, and preparing the command for another campaign. September 28, received orders from corps headquarters to be prepared to move with my command by rail to Chattanooga, with four days' rations in haversacks, not to break up camp, leaving in it all convalescent men, train, camp and garrison equipage. In compliance with this order the First Brigade embarked same evening, and the Second and Third Brigades and battery on the 29th, arriving at Chattanooga at 3.30 p. m. on the 30th. By direct orders from Major-General Thomas left Chattanooga by rail October 1, at 5.30 a. m., for Stevenson, Ala., and by subsequent order to Huntsville, arriving there at 8 p. m. The track had been destroyed about twelve miles from Stevenson and again about four miles this side of Huntsville. October 2,

* For continuation of report, relating to the Savannah campaign, see Vol. XLIV, Part I.

left Huntsville at 5.30 p. m. by rail for Athens. About four miles from Huntsville found the track badly torn up; by heavy details and working all night (raining hard) was ready to move by daylight to within two miles of Athens, where the track had been again destroyed and bridge burned. Marched from this point to Athens; here I found that the enemy had left the day previous, the gallant little garrison having replied that they were there to fight and not to surrender. October 4, left Athens at daylight (leaving the One hundred and twenty-fifth and part of the One hundred and tenth Illinois Infantry to guard supply train which was to follow the command) and marched to Rogersville, fording Elk River; raining very hard; distance, eighteen miles. October 5, left camp at daylight (rained hard all night and during the early part of the day), fording First, Second, and Blue Water Creeks; bivouacked at Shoal Creek, two brigades (First and Third) crossing to the west side, and the Second and battery remaining on the east. Four companies of the Sixth Tennessee Cavalry, under the command of Major ———, having reported to me for duty by order of Brig. Gen. R. S. Granger, were ordered well out on the Florence road in advance of my infantry pickets. During the night they were driven in and some sharp picket-firing took place. At daylight on the 6th the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry were ordered to Bainbridge, on the Tennessee River, one mile and a half distant. The cavalry were ordered forward on the Florence road. They were soon driven back by a largely superior force (reported to be two regiments cavalry, Forrest's command). The First Brigade had already been ordered forward, the Sixtieth Illinois deployed as skirmishers, who drove the enemy steadily beyond Florence. Here I obtained the first certain information about Forrest; he had crossed the Tennessee with his command at Florence and at Pride's Ferry (on the 5th), ten miles below, leaving these two regiments as rear guard. Deeming it useless for infantry to pursue cavalry, and my order not warranting me in advancing beyond Shoal Creek, that portion of my command that was at Florence was ordered to return, arriving at Shoal Creek (marching fourteen miles) just after dark. October 7, in obedience to orders from Major-General Rousseau, moved with whole command to Florence (seven miles), remaining there during 8th and 9th. October 10, by command of General Rousseau, commenced my return; moved at daylight, and bivouacked at Second Creek, making nineteen miles. October 11, marched at daylight, bivouacking at Spring Creek, fording Elk River, seventeen miles. October 12, moved at 7 a. m., bivouacking at Athens. One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois joined its command, not being able to cross Elk River, it not being fordable. During the day and night the railroad bridge was finished and track repaired to Athens. October 13, transportation having arrived, the First Brigade left at 10 a. m.; Second and Third Brigades and battery at 3 p. m., arriving at Chattanooga at 10 p. m. on the 14th, and reported to General Schofield, by direct order of General Thomas. To show more fully the object of the movement of my division, I transmit herewith orders and telegrams from Major-Generals Thomas and Rousseau, marked from A to Y, also my reports by telegraph, numbered from 1 to 16. October 15, 16, and 17, remained at Chattanooga. October 18, in compliance with orders from General Schofield, moved at 7 a. m., bivouacking at Lee and Gordon's Mills, marching twelve miles. October 19, moved at 8 a. m., marching thirteen miles, bivouacking at La Fayette. October 20, moved at 6 a. m., marched thirteen miles, bivouacking near Euhtilloga Springs or Chattooga River. October 21,

moved at 6 a. m., and marching sixteen miles, bivouacked at Doherty's plantation, on Broomtown Valley road. October 22, moved at 6 a. m., marching eight miles, bivouacked at Gaylesville, and in accordance with orders from General Schofield reported to corps headquarters and joined the First and Third Divisions, thus closing a short but active campaign.

My thanks are due and cheerfully awarded to my command for energy, good conduct, and good nature. Starting without tents or a single wagon, almost without a change of clothing, raining almost constantly for the first week, fording rivers and deep creeks, many of the men barefooted, was certainly trying, but all these disadvantages were met with a cheerfulness and promptness that were admirable.

October 24, 25, 26, and 27, remained at Gaylesville. October 28, at 2 p. m. crossed the Chattooga River and moved out on the Rome road, marching eight miles and bivouacked at State Line. October 29, marched to Rome, sixteen miles, remaining there the 30th and 31st. November 1, marched to Kingston, sixteen miles, remaining there the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th. November 8, left camp at 7 a. m., and marched to Cartersville, eleven miles, remaining there during the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th. November 13, marched at daylight to Acworth, thirteen miles, destroying the railroad from the Etowah River to Allatoona Creek, eight miles.*

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Second Division.

[Lieut. Col. A. C. McCLURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

[Inclosures.]

A.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
White Hall, Ga., September 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. D. MORGAN,
Commanding Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you hold your command in readiness to move immediately upon an expedition down the railroad to the rear, carrying four days' cooked rations and as much ammunition as practicable upon the persons of the men. You will leave all transportation behind, and detach a sufficient portion of your staff to take care of your camps and property left behind. The men will, of course, carry their knapsacks and shelter-tents and the necessary cooking utensils required for a short expedition. Field officers will take their horses. The expedition will leave here by rail on the reception of further orders. You will immediately report the earliest moment at which you can be ready to take the cars.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant, &c.,

A. C. McCLURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

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* For continuation of report, relating to the Savannah campaign, see Vol. XLIV, Part I.

B.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Atlanta, Ga., September 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. C. DAVIS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you will have General Morgan get his division in readiness to move at as early an hour in the morning as possible. Arrangements can be made with the quartermaster by General Morgan for the railroad transportation. Before leaving you will direct General Morgan to call at these headquarters for instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

C.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 1, 1864—11 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. J. D. MORGAN:

If you find everything all right at Huntsville you will remain there one day and then return to Stevenson. The Third Brigade will be forwarded as soon as it arrives.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

D.

WHITESIDE'S, *October 2, 1864—12 m.*

Brig. Gen. J. D. MORGAN:

Your dispatch of this a. m. received. The major-general commanding desires you to remain at Huntsville until you receive further orders from him. You will assist in protecting the working parties while repairing the railroad during your stay in Huntsville. The Third Brigade of your division will join you to-day. After the brigade joins you the major-general commanding desires you to move your command in the direction of Athens, and if the enemy is there move upon the place and drive him away. Send back all the trains but one, which you can keep for your own convenience, and send back your orders for supplies unless you are fully provided for at Huntsville. We are on the way to Tullahoma, where we will stay to-night.

ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

E.

BRIDGEPORT, *October 2, 1864—1 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. J. D. MORGAN:

The major-general commanding wishes you to move with your division up the road toward Athens, not waiting for a completion of railroad, but going before so as to cover the working parties in their operations. Can you get rations at Huntsville, or will you send back for them?

ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

F.

STEVENSON, *October 2, 1864—2 p. m.*

General MORGAN:

The general wishes you to move on to Athens without reference to railroad being repaired as you go; that can be done after you have passed on. Your advance will cover working parties necessarily. If you find the enemy at Athens he wishes you to drive him out.

RAMSEY,
Captain, Assistant Adjutant-General.

G.

STEVENSON, *October 2, 1864—2 o'clock.*

Brig. Gen. J. D. MORGAN:

Am here on the way to Nashville, but will stay at Tullahoma until 3 o'clock to-morrow morning. Send dispatches to Tullahoma till that time, and afterward to Nashville.

ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

H.

NASHVILLE, *October —, 1864.*

Brigadier-General MORGAN,
Via Athens:

Dispatches arrived. The major-general commanding directs that you stay at Athens with your command until further orders are sent you.

ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

I.

NASHVILLE, *October 8, 1864.*

Brigadier-General MORGAN,
Shoal Creek, via Athens, Ala.:

It is reported that Forrest has not yet crossed the river, being unable to do so, and was trying to cross at or near Clifton, with General Croxton in pursuit. The major-general commanding directs me to say for you not to return until you are really certain that he is cross the river before you return to Athens, and that you communicate with General Rousseau, who was at Blue River, on old military road, ten miles north of Florence, yesterday a. m.

ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

J.

NASHVILLE, *October 12, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. JAMES D. MORGAN,
Athens:

Move at once with your division to Bridgeport, and report your starting for and arrival at that place. It is important that no time be lost.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

K.

NASHVILLE, *October 12 [11?], 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. D. MORGAN:

The major-general commanding directs that you get your things in readiness to move your command, without any delay, to Chattanooga as soon as possible after transportation reaches you. Transportation has been ordered to Athens for you. Start as soon as possible after its arrival. Report your receipt of this telegram, and also time of starting for Chattanooga.

ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

L.

NASHVILLE, *October 12, 1864.*

Brigadier-General MORGAN, *Athens:*

Transportation has been ordered for you this morning to take your command from Athens. I thought that the dispatch would have certainly reached you before the time of sending yours of this a. m. If you have reached Huntsville you can wait there for the cars, and if any of your command are left back at Athens can be sent up on the railroad. Your whole command goes to Chattanooga.

ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

M.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, October 7, 1864—9.15 a. m.

Brigadier-General MORGAN, *Commanding Division:*

GENERAL: I am now twelve miles north of Florence on the military road on my way to Florence. I this morning sent telegram to Pulaski, to be forwarded to General Thomas, proposing a future movement of the whole command (yours and mine), to which I shall have a reply tomorrow morning by 9 o'clock. You should remain with your command below Florence, where supplies may be easily obtained in the country, till the reply of General Thomas is received. I am satisfied that a large portion of Forrest's forces are still this side of the Tennessee River, and think your presence and aid necessary to their capture or destruction. You will, therefore, please move your command at once below Florence, to a point to be designated when you reach that town. When you receive this please answer by the bearer and say what time you will reach Florence.

I am, very respectfully,

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General, Commanding.

N.

OCTOBER 8, 1864—2.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General MORGAN,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Florence:

GENERAL: I am out with my forces on the reserve road, or road to Colbert's Ferry, and am at Sampson's plantation, about eight miles from Florence.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General, Commanding.

O.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Pulaski, October 6, 1864—p. m.

General MORGAN,
Commanding:

Have communicated your position to Major-General Thomas at Nashville; also to General Rousseau. General R. was to meet General Croxton at Hall's, on old military road, this morning; will probably be near you by time this is delivered. Elk River is impassable; one of your couriers with dispatches reported drowned. Send all the information possible this way, so that General Thomas can be kept fully advised. News as to yourself received from Athens.

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 16, 1864.*

Brigadier-General MORGAN,
Commanding Division, Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Make your preparations to move as understood last evening, but do not start until further orders. You may have to go to Bridgeport or march up Lookout Valley.

Very respectfully,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

Q.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 16, 1864—6 p. m.*

Brigadier-General MORGAN,
Commanding Division:

Have your command in readiness to move at daylight to-morrow morning with all the rations the men can carry in their haversacks. If you march you will take the ammunition train of twenty wagons which was made up this morning. You may move by rail.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

G. M. BASCOM,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

R.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 16, 1864.*

Brigadier-General MORGAN,
Comdg. Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Major-General Schofield directs me to say that your division will not move until further orders, probably for some time yet, but he desires it to be held in readiness to move at a moment's notice.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. M. WHERRY,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

S.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 17, 1864.*

Brigadier-General MORGAN,
Comdg. Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Major-General Schofield directs that you march at 7 a. m. to-morrow with your division, via Rossville, to Gordon's Mills, taking with you the ordnance and supply trains and 1,000 beef-cattle. Have a detail to drive the cattle ordered to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Barriger at Captain Bright's quarters at daylight.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. M. WHERRY,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

T.

IN THE FIELD,
Near Lee and Gordon's Mills, October 19, 1864.

Brigadier-General MORGAN,
Comdg. Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Major-General Schofield directs me to say he desires you to move as soon as you get your command in readiness to march to La Fayette. General Wagner will follow you. The general desires you to send orderlies to the cavalry camps to scout in front and on your flanks.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. M. WHERRY,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

U.

LA FAYETTE, GA., *October 19, 1864.*

Brigadier-General MORGAN,
Comdg. Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Major-General Schofield directs me to inform you that he desires you to march at 6 a. m. to-morrow, keeping the direct road toward Rome, and halting for the night at Island Town, or where the road crosses the Chattooga River. General Wagner's infantry and artillery will move by the Broomtown Valley road, and his wagons and cattle will follow your command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. M. WHERRY,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

V.

IN CAMP,
Near Valley Store, Ga., October 20, 1864.

[Brigadier-General MORGAN,
Comdg. Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps:]

GENERAL: I am directed by Major-General Schofield to inform you the command will march at 6 a. m. to-morrow on the road to Alpine, General Wagner's division in the advance, and your troops next; then the trains and cattle of both divisions. The general requests that you detail a regiment to move in rear of all as rear guard.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. M. WHERRY,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

W.

IN THE FIELD,
Seven miles from Alpine.

Brigadier-General MORGAN,
Comdg. Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: There is a creek here and one two miles back. General Schofield desires you will exercise your own discretion as to which you will encamp upon, but if you conclude to halt the division at the creek two miles back, he requests you to send forward one regiment to this point to report to me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. M. WHERRY,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

X.

IN CAMP,
Broomtown Post-Office, Ala., October 21, 1864.

Brigadier-General MORGAN,
Comdg. Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Major-General Schofield requests that you move your division at 6 a. m. to-morrow to Gaylesville, where he will be able to give you further instructions. The train will move with the troops.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. M. WHERRY,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

Y.

NEAR GAYLESVILLE, ALA., *October 22, 1864.*

Brigadier-General MORGAN,
Commanding Division, Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: General Schofield directs that you rejoin your corps. He has gone on to General Sherman's headquarters.

Very respectfully,

LEVI T. SCOFIELD,
Aide-de-Camp.

1.

STEVENSON, ALA., *October 2 [1], 1864.*

Captain RAMSEY,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Major-General Thomas' Staff:

The First, Second, and one regiment of the Third Brigade, and Barnett's battery at this point. As soon as the trains are arranged will move out on the Huntsville road. Guerrilla attack on this road about twelve miles from here, tearing up track, destroying 2 or 3 cars, and killing 1 or 2 men. Construction train has been sent out to repair road. No telegraph communication with Huntsville. No commissary supplies here. I have ordered some forward with Third Brigade, which I hope will be pushed forward promptly. I learn the Huntsville road is almost entirely unprotected. If I find all right at Huntsville, shall I hold my trains and return by rail to Stevenson? Shall probably be here long enough for an answer.

JAMES D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

2.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *October 2, 1864.*

Captain RAMSEY, *Chattanooga:*

CAPTAIN: My command reached here at 8 p. m. yesterday. The road had been but slightly torn up—once at a point twelve miles from Stevenson and again six miles from Huntsville. The forces threatening Huntsville left yesterday morning toward Athens; from all I can learn the number was not large. I am satisfied that Forrest himself was not here. Athens and Pulaski road no doubt is badly torn up. I found the Huntsville and Stevenson road poorly protected. I hold my teams here; am having rations issued to the command. The balance of Third Brigade not yet arrived. I do not feel at liberty to move from here before hearing from you.

J. D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

3.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *October 2, 1864.*

Captain RAMSEY, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: I understand your last dispatch to move by railroad up to obstructions, and then to cover working parties toward Athens. This I shall at once do unless you otherwise order. Plenty of bread and coffee here; short everything else. I will send the train back as directed.

J. D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

4.

HUNTSVILLE, *October 2, 1864.*

Captain RAMSEY,
A. A. G., Major-General Thomas' Staff, Bridgeport and Stevenson:

Your dispatch just received. The Third Brigade just arrived. Working party on the Decatur railroad will probably complete the road to the junction to-day. The road from thence to Athens, I am in hopes, will also be completed; if so, I shall move with my whole command by rail, understanding that to be your order. Please answer if I misunderstood.

J. D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

5.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Two miles and a half south of Athens, Ala.,
October 3, 1864—10.15 a. m.

Captain RAMSEY,
A. A. G., Major-General Thomas' Staff, Nashville, Tenn.:

My command has just reached this point. Most of yesterday and all night repairing railroad between Huntsville and the Decatur Junction. The road from junction to this point all right; from this to Athens the road badly cut up. Citizens living here inform me that rebel cavalry moved toward Tennessee River night before last and yesterday morning. Our forces have possession of Athens.

J. D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

6.

ATHENS, ALA., *October 3, 1864—7 p. m.*

Capt. R. H. RAMSEY,
A. A. G., Major-General Thomas' Staff, Nashville, Tenn.:

Your dispatch dated Tullahoma, October 2, 10 p. m., received at 6.30 this p. m. As soon as the rations and wagons arrive I will move, as directed, to Bainbridge. The opinion of officers here is that Buford with his forces has succeeded in crossing the Tennessee. It has been raining heavily for nearly twenty-four hours. I am fearful if it continues during the night Elk River will be unfordable to-morrow. Not having pontoons this of course would prevent my reaching Bainbridge in time. I shall have to wait for my train and supplies, there being none in the country.

11.45 p. m.—Two railroad trains just arrived loaded with rations and wagons. There are but 175 cavalrymen here.

J. D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

7.

ATHENS, ALA., *October 4, 1864—6 a. m.*

Captain RAMSEY,
A. A. G., Major-General Thomas' Staff, Nashville, Tenn.:

My command on the march; will push forward with all possible dispatch. But twelve wagons came through last night by railroad. I am expecting what wagons they have at Decatur to arrive this morning. Nothing additional as to the movements of the enemy. Strong indications of a rainy day.

J. D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

8.

ROGERSVILLE, ALA., *October 5, 1864—5.30 a. m.*

Captain RAMSEY,
A. A. G., Major-General Thomas' Staff, Nashville, Tenn.:

Reached this point with my command at 6 p. m. yesterday, after a hard march of nineteen miles; raining severely during the latter part of the day. Will push forward again this morning in the direction of Bainbridge. I hear nothing of the whereabouts of Forrest and his command. Buford with his forces crossed the Tennessee at Brown's Ferry Sunday evening. It was this force that threatened Huntsville on Friday and attacked Athens on Sunday. From information derived from citizens that I can rely on there are a number of crossings of the Tennessee by fords and boats. It is raining heavily this morning. Having several creeks to cross to-day my march will no doubt be delayed.

J. D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

9.

WEST SIDE OF SHOAL CREEK, ALA.,
October 6, 1864—7 a. m.

Captain RAMSEY,
A. A. G., Major-General Thomas' Staff, Nashville, Tenn.:

Reached this point with my command at 6 p. m. [yesterday] after a hard march of eighteen miles; raining hard during the day. I can

hear nothing definite of Forrest's movements. A scout taken prisoner yesterday reports Forrest's command in the neighborhood of Lawrenceburg on the 2d. I have sent out scouts this morning in every direction, in hopes of hearing something from him. My position is that I cover the Bainbridge and Lawrenceburg roads, and I am within seven miles of Florence. As I informed you in my dispatch of yesterday, there are so many places of crossing the Tennessee that it is exceedingly difficult to cover and watch all points. My opinion is that Forrest will eventually cross the Tennessee, probably below Florence at Waterloo. My present position being the most central one I shall remain here.

J. D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

10.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
West Side of Shoal Creek, Ala., October 7, 1864—11.15 a. m.

Major-General ROUSSEAU,
Commanding District of Tennessee:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch dated 9.15 a. m. October 7, 1864. In accordance with orders therein I will immediately move to Florence with my command. I will be there this evening. Unless everybody is false, most, if not all, of Forrest's command is on the other side of the Tennessee. Forrest himself left Florence on the 5th at about 2 p. m. I drove two regiments of his rear guard (cavalry) from my camp yesterday through Florence. I have but 150 mounted men. I am here by direct orders of Major-General Thomas.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

11.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
West Side of Shoal Creek, Ala., October 7, 1864—9.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General STARKWEATHER,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Pulaski, Tenn.:

GENERAL: By direction of General J. D. Morgan, I forward you copies of telegrams sent to Major-General Thomas. These will inform you fully of the general's position; also, of the movements and escape of Forrest and his command. These are duplicate copies of the general's dispatches of yesterday and to-day, sent by the way of Athens, Ala. Hearing that Elk River is not fordable they may not reach him by that route; please forward them by your line to Nashville.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. WISEMAN,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

12.

WEST SIDE OF SHOAL CREEK, ALA.,
October 7, 1864—7 a. m.

Capt. R. H. RAMSEY,
A. A. G., Major-General Thomas' Staff, Nashville, Tenn.:

Forrest has escaped us; he crossed at Pride's Ferry, ten miles below Florence, on the 5th, leaving Florence himself about 2 p. m. that day.

Two regiments of his rear guard were sent to my front during the night of the 5th, attacking my picket-lines. Early in the morning, with a portion of my command, drove them through Florence. One company of cavalry from General Rousseau's command reached this point late last evening for the purpose of taking possession of the Bainbridge crossing, the general's main command being some twenty-five miles from here on the old military road. I will leave in the morning on my return to Athens, where I am in hopes to receive orders for my future movements and railroad transportation for my command.

J. D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

13.

ATHENS, ALA., *October 12, 1864—12.15 p. m.*

Captain RAMSEY,
A. A. G., Major-General Thomas' Staff, Nashville, Tenn.:

Your dispatch of this date just received. I halted my command just outside of the limits of Athens to wait transportation. I shall be ready to move at any moment.

J. D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

14.

ATHENS, ALA., *October 12, 1864—10 a. m.*

Captain RAMSEY,
A. A. G., Major-General Thomas' Staff, Nashville, Tenn.:

Your dispatch of this date received one mile west of Athens. The head of my division is now pushing through the town. I will move to Bridgeport with all possible dispatch. My men are a good deal broken down from excessive rains and bad roads; many of them barefooted. I left Florence by order of Major-General Rousseau on the morning of the 10th instant. All your dispatches sent me beyond Athens were lost or captured. One of my dispatches from Shoal Creek was lost in Elk River. I forwarded through General Starkweather, at Pulaski, duplicate copy of this dispatch, which I hope you have received. If possible, I would like railroad transportation for my broken-down men. I am in hopes to hear from you at Huntsville. I will be here till 12 m. to-day.

J. D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

15.

ATHENS, ALA., *October 13, 1864—10.30 a. m.*

Captain RAMSEY,
A. A. G., Major-General Thomas' Staff, Nashville, Tenn.:

First Brigade just leaving Athens by railroad; transportation here sufficient for the battery. I am urging forward the balance of the transportation. I shall remain here until the whole division is on the cars, and leave on the last train.

J. D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

16.

ATHENS, ALA., *October 13, 1864—3 p. m.*

Captain RAMSEY,

A. A. G., Major-General Thomas' Staff, Nashville, Tenn.:

The Second Brigade just left. Transportation here for one-half of the Third Brigade; trains on the way to this place for the other half. Will all get under way to-night.

J. D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

No. 11.

Journal of Second Division.

September 9.—In camp.

September 10.—In camp. Third Brigade rejoined division; camp in rear of Second Brigade, south of railroad.

September 11-24.—In camp.

September 25.—In camp. Train burnt at Acworth. One division of Fourth Corps gone to the rear (Rome). First Brigade baggage arrived.

September 26 and 27.—In camp.

September 28.—In camp. Received orders to be ready to move at 3 p. m. First Brigade moved to railroad depot at 8 p. m.

September 29.—First Brigade left Atlanta at 7 p. m.; Generals Thomas and Morgan at 2 p. m.; Captain Stinson, with Second Brigade, and Captain Race, with Third Brigade, left camp at 6 p. m. and Atlanta at 7.30 p. m.

September 30.—Second Brigade at Chattanooga at 6 p. m. Third Brigade detained at Oostenaula River all night. First Brigade at Stevenson.

October 1.—Second Brigade, battery, and general left Chattanooga at daylight; arrived at Stevenson at 9 a. m. At 11 a. m. First, Second, and part of Third Brigade, with battery, left Stevenson on six trains, with construction train ahead. Track torn up twelve miles from Stevenson and again six miles from Huntsville. Arrived at Huntsville at 8 p. m.

October 2.—Balance of Third Brigade arrived at 11 a. m. General received orders to move on to Athens by railroad. Division left 6 p. m., Captain Stinson to bring up the rear. Track destroyed four miles out, which was repaired during the night.

October 3.—Moved on toward Decatur at sunrise, arriving within two miles of Athens at 10.15 a. m. Trains all unloaded, and division ordered to move at 1 p. m. Were at the Junction at 9 p. m.

October 4.—Two trains, with rations, and twelve wagons from Athens, arrived during the night; also an order from General Thomas for the division to go to Bainbridge. Troops moved at daylight—Second Brigade, battery, First Brigade, and Third Brigade, about 200 cavalry of Second Tennessee going in advance. Division marched to Rogersville, crossing Elk River; distance, nineteen miles. Headquarters at Mr. Bouron's house. It rained hard all the after part of the day. No enemy seen.

October 5.—Rainy morning. Division moved early. Second Brigade dropped to the rear, One hundred and twenty-first Ohio rear guard. Stopped for dinner on Blue Water Creek; camped for the night on

Shoal Creek, seven miles from Florence; First and Third Brigades north of creek, Second Brigade and battery south. Two prisoners captured of Fifth Tennessee Cavalry. Rations issued to command. Headquarters at Mr. John Alexander's house.

October 6.—Cavalry outpost driven in during the night. Morning clear and fine. Cavalry started for Florence, but were driven back at Mrs. Huff's house. Sixtieth Illinois was then deployed; First and Third Brigades to support, and the rebels were driven steadily back. One regiment of Second Brigade and one section of artillery brought up two miles in the rear. The line moved steadily on to Florence, where we ascertained Forrest had crossed the night before; halted until 3 p. m., and marched back to Shoal Creek. Headquarters not changed. A captain from Second Michigan reported Rousseau twenty-five miles up Shoal Creek on the Federal road.

October 7.—Received orders from General Rousseau at 11 a. m. to move division to Florence; all ordered to move at 1 p. m.—Third Brigade, battery, Second Brigade, First Brigade, Sixtieth Illinois rear guard. At Florence by dark, where we met Generals Rousseau, Johnson, and Steedman; some Confederates reported down the river.

October 8.—Rousseau and his troops all started down the river; division remained in camp. Captain Orr started a mill grinding corn. General Morgan and staff rode out to Cypress Creek October 9.

October 9, Sunday.—General Morgan, Captains Wiseman, Race, and Lieutenant Prosser visited Jackson's Ferry, where the First Brigade crossed in August, 1862. Generals Rousseau, Johnson, Washburn, and Prince arrived this evening.

October 10.—Division moved at 6 a. m.—Second Brigade, battery, First Brigade, Third Brigade, Second Tennessee Cavalry advance and rear; marched nineteen miles; camped Second Creek; headquarters at Moses Ingram's house.

October 11.—Division moved at 6 a. m.; march as yesterday, save that the Second Brigade is in the rear; cavalry as yesterday; marched eighteen miles; camped on Six-Mile Creek; headquarters at Mr. Pierre Farrer's house.

October 12.—Division moved at 7 a. m., First Brigade in rear; cavalry in front and rear; arrived at Athens (eight miles) at 11 a. m.; general found orders to go to Bridgeport with all possible speed; division halted one mile and a half east of town for dinner, where General Thomas' dispatch, stating that transportation would be sent to this place for us, was received.

October 13.—Three trains arrived during the night, and railroad repaired by One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois; First Brigade loaded and left on three trains (thirty-seven cars) at 10 a. m.; by 3 p. m. the Second Brigade and part of Third left.

October 14.—Balance of Third Brigade, with battery and headquarters, left Athens at 3 a. m.; arrived at Huntsville for breakfast; at Stevenson at 10 a. m.; detained till 3 p. m.; arrived at Chattanooga at 9.30 p. m.; division all here; General Thomas so informed.

October 15.—One regiment from Third Brigade (Fifty-second Ohio) sent to Rossville at 11 a. m.; the day spent in getting supplies for the troops; orders in the evening from General Schofield to go by railroad to Ringgold in the morning; regiment at Rossville ordered in at sunrise.

October 16, Sunday.—Second and Third Brigades ordered to depot at 9 a. m.; order changed, and troops remained in camp; received orders at 8 p. m. for the division to move at daylight to Trenton.

October 17.—Order to move countermanded at 1.30 a. m.; remained in camp during the day; at 8 p. m. received orders from Major-General Schofield to march at 7 a. m. to-morrow, taking 1,000 cattle.

October 18.—Division moved at 7 a. m., marching to Lee and Gordon's Mills, on Chickamauga; headquarters at Bird's house.

October 19.—Division moved at 6.30 a. m., marching to La Fayette; distance, thirteen miles; headquarters at Widow Patten's.

October 20.—Division moved at 6 a. m; marched fourteen miles and encamped at McConnell's Mill, on Chattooga Creek, west side; headquarters at Mr. Kane's.

October 21.—Division left at 6 a. m.; marched seventeen miles; camped on Culsty Creek, passing through Alpine; Fifteenth Corps passed yesterday; headquarters at Mr. John Doherty's house.

October 22.—Division moved at 6 a. m.; marched eight miles and a half to Gaylesville, thirty-four miles from Bellefonte, twenty-six miles from Rome, joining First and Third Divisions, [and the] Fourth, Fifteenth, Twenty-third, and Seventeenth Corps. General Sherman's headquarters at town; division headquarters at Mr. William James', one mile north of town; Circular No. 1, in regard to foraging, received.

October 23, Sunday.—In camp; no orders.

October 24.—In camp; orders to send sick to Rome.

October 25.—Sick and trains sent to Rome.

October 26 and 27.—In camp.

October 28.—Orders to move at 2 p. m.; division marched at the time, making nine miles, camping at Mr. William Hall's, on Alabama road; crossed Chattooga River at Gaylesville.

October 29.—Division moved at 5.30 a. m. east on Alabama road; reached Rome at 3 p. m.; camped west Oostenaula River; headquarters at Doctor Stockton's house.

October 30.—In camp; Twenty-third Corps passed north through town.

October 31.—One brigade ordered to guard corps train to Kingston; Third Brigade detailed at 8 a. m.; orders in afternoon for the balance of the division to move to Kingston to-morrow.

November 1.—Balance of the division moved at 5.30 a. m. Arrived at Kingston (fourteen miles) at 2 p. m; joined Third Brigade; headquarters at Mrs. McCravey's house in town.

November 2.—Raining; in camp. General Thomas' headquarters train encamped here on way to Nashville. Hood reported north of Tennessee River at Florence. Two orderlies captured at Cassville.

November 3.—In camp. Tenth Iowa and Twenty-sixth Missouri marched south.

November 4, 5, and 6.—In camp.

November 7.—Ordered at 1 p. m. to move to Cartersville at dawn to-morrow.

November 8.—Division moved at 6 a. m; marched to Cartersville, via Cassville, by 12 m.; camped southwest of town; headquarters at Mr. Samuel Irvine's house.

November 9, 10, and 11.—In camp.

November 12.—Third and First Divisions came up from Kingston. General Sherman stopped to dinner with us and passed on south. General Davis arrived and crossed Etowah River. Last train passed up at 10.30; great excitement among the refugees; all assisted in keeping them off. Orders to move in the morning.

November 13.—Division moved at 6.30 a. m. and commenced destroying the railroad at Etowah River, thoroughly doing it to Allatoona

Creek (8 miles), then marched to Acworth, going into camp at 8 p. m. Orders to move at 6 in the morning; headquarters at Oliver Hicks'.

November 14.—Division moved at 6 a. m.; marched nineteen miles, camping on Nickajack Creek, four miles from Chattahoochee River; passed to the west of Kenesaw Mountain; First and Third to the east.

No. 12.

Report of Col. Robert F. Smith, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Savannah, Ga., January 3, 1865.

CAPTAIN: Pursuant to orders from headquarters Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, I have the honor to make the following report of the movements of this command during the recent campaign from the fall of Atlanta up to and including the fall of Savannah:

On the 28th of September, 1864, this brigade received orders to be ready to march by noon in light marching order, with four days' rations. Sick, convalescents, and baggage were left in camp at White Hall, near Atlanta, and the brigade embarked about midnight on two trains of cars. At 6 o'clock in the morning of the 29th of September the trains were put in motion, and proceeded at a slow rate toward Chattanooga. Some delay occurred at Boyer's Ford on the following morning on account of the inability of engines to pull the heavy trains up a grade. After short delays at Chattanooga and Stevenson the brigade arrived at Huntsville about 8 p. m. October 1. The command remained in the cars over night. On the morning of October 2, left the cars and went into camp in the fields northeast of Huntsville. Embarked again at 5.30 p. m. and started off. About three miles and a half out from Huntsville found the railroad track torn up, wood piles and ties still burning. With the assistance of a construction train the brigade relaid the track, not without difficulty and hard labor. Proceeded again at 6 a. m. October 3, and found no obstacles in the road until about two miles south of Athens, Ala., where the track again had been destroyed. Having no means to repair the road the command disembarked and, after a short rest, proceeded to Athens. Here the command remained over night, and on the following morning, October 4, marched out on the road to Rogersville, forded Elk River about 5 o'clock, and arrived at Rogersville after dark in a cold, drenching rain. On the 5th of October it continued raining until in the afternoon. The command passed rapidly over a hilly road, crossed several creeks by fording, and about sunset went into camp near Shoal Creek. During this day it became apparent that the enemy were in the vicinity. A few mounted men were seen, some of whom were captured. Early in the morning of October 6 the rebel cavalry drove in our cavalry vedettes, but on coming up to the picket line, held by a detail of the Seventeenth Regiment New York Veteran Volunteer Infantry, turned and fell back. The Sixteenth Regiment Illinois Infantry, and shortly afterward the Tenth Michigan Regiment and the Sixtieth Regiment Illinois Infantry, were sent out on reconnaissances toward Florence, Ala. The enemy fell back before them. The remainder of the brigade advanced on the road to within one mile and a half of Florence and halted there, no enemy being in sight. Early in the afternoon the brigade returned to camp at Shoal Creek. On the following day the whole command moved forward to Sweet Water

Creek near Florence, and remained encamped there until in the morning, October 10, when we resumed our march to Athens. From there the command proceeded by rail to Chattanooga, where it arrived at 1 a. m. October 14. Here the command remained for four days, working on the defenses of the place. On the 18th of October the command left Chattanooga and marched through La Fayette, crossed Chattooga Creek, entered the State of Alabama near Alpine, and reached Gaylesville about noon October 22. The main body of General Sherman's army was here encamped to observe the movements of the rebels under Hood. The command remained here until the 28th of October, when it again took up the line of march at 2 p. m., and arrived at Rome, Ga., at 3 p. m. on the 29th of October. Remained at Rome until November 1, when the command moved to Kingston. On the 8th of November marched from Kingston to Cartersville. Remained there until November 13 when the command crossed Etowah River, and began to destroy the railroad. Reached Acworth on the same evening. Continued the march next morning, passed Marietta, crossed the Chattahoochee, and reached Atlanta in the afternoon November 15.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. T. WISEMAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

No. 13.

Report of Capt. Eben White, Sixteenth Illinois Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Near Savannah, Ga., January 1, 1865.

I have the honor respectfully to make, in compliance with orders from headquarters First Brigade, the following report of the action taken by this regiment in the military operations of this command from the fall of Atlanta up to and including the occupation of Savannah, viz: The Sixteenth Illinois Infantry Veteran Volunteers was in camp at Atlanta from September 8 until September 28, 1864, when it proceeded by railroad to Athens, Ala., via Chattanooga and Huntsville, and from thence marched to Florence, Ala., joining in the movement which drove Forrest south of the Tennessee River. It then returned to Chattanooga by rail, and from that place marched, via Alpine and Rome, to Gaylesville, Ala., in pursuit of Hood's army, resting at Gaylesville four days; the regiment then marched, via Rome, to Kingston, Ga., where it remained until November 6, when it marched to Cartersville, Ga. At this place communication with the North was severed, and on November 13 the regiment took up the line of march for Atlanta, following the railroad, and arriving at that place on the 15th of November.*

Respectfully submitted.

EBEN WHITE,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. JOHN P. HOLLERS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 14th Army Corps.

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*For continuation of report, relating to the Savannah campaign, see Vol. XLIV, Part I.

No. 14.

Report of Maj. James H. McDonald, Sixtieth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTIETH ILLINOIS VETERAN VOL. INFANTRY,
Savannah, Ga., January 3, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of my regiment in the last campaign, commencing September 29, 1864, and ending December 21, 1864:

On the 29th of September my regiment moved from Atlanta, Ga., by railroad, via Chattanooga, Tenn., to Athens, Ala., a distance of 241 miles. Arrived at Athens on the 3d day of October. Marched from Athens to Florence, Ala., a distance of forty-five miles. On the 6th day of October, near Florence, Ala., my regiment skirmished with the enemy and drove them through the town, then returned to camp on Shoal Creek. On the 7th we moved into Florence and remained there until the morning of the 10th of October. Returned to Athens, Ala., on the 12th; took the cars for Chattanooga, Tenn., on the 14th of October. Remained at Chattanooga until the 18th, then marched to Gaylesville, Ala., by way of La Fayette, Ga., a distance of sixty-five miles. Arrived at Gaylesville, Ala., October 22, and remained there until the 27th. The 28th, moved for Rome, Ga.; arrived at Rome the 29th; remained until November 1, then moved to Kingston, a distance of sixteen miles; arrived November 1, and remained there until November 8, then moved to Cartersville, Ga., a distance of twelve miles; remained at Cartersville until November 13, then moved for Atlanta, a distance of fifty-eight miles. On the way we destroyed one mile and a half of railroad track; arrived at Atlanta, Ga., November 15.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. McDONALD,
Major, Comdg. Sixtieth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

ACTG. ASST. ADJT. GEN., FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION.

No. 15.

Report of Capt. Charles H. Richman, Tenth Michigan Infantry.

HDQRS. TENTH MICHIGAN VETERAN VOL. INFANTRY,
Near Savannah, Ga., January 3, 1865.

In compliance with circular from headquarters First Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, dated December 29, 1864, I respectfully submit the following report of the operations of the Tenth Michigan Veteran Volunteer Infantry, from September 8 [28] to December 22, 1864:

September 28, received orders at 4 p. m. to be ready to move, four days' rations to be taken, convalescents to be left in charge of an officer. At 8.30 p. m. started, went to Atlanta, loaded on the cars, and remained until morning. September 29, moved out on the Chattanooga railroad at 7 a. m.; went to Chickamauga Creek, where remained all night. September 30, started at 10 a. m., passed through Chattanooga, Bridgeport, and reached Stevenson, Ala., about 4 p. m., and re-

* For continuation of report, relating to the Savannah campaign, see Vol. XLIV, Part I.

mained until the 1st of October. October 1, took the Memphis and Charleston Railroad for Huntsville at 10 a. m., moved very slow, and reached Huntsville at 8 p. m. Rained all the p. m. October 2, unloaded from the cars, went into camp and remained until 4 p. m., when took the cars and started for Athens; moved very slow and had to lay the track before us; were all night on the road. October 3, got off the cars three miles from Athens; at 7 a. m. marched to town and camped. October 4, marched at 6 a. m. for Florence, forded Elk River, and went into camp at 8 p. m. October 5, moved at 6 a. m. in the rain, camped at 7 p. m. October 6, moved out at 9 a. m. in light marching order. Regiment on skirmish line. Skirmished seven miles, driving the enemy, and arrived at Florence at 12 m., rested till 2 p. m., when moved back to camp. October 7, marched at 1 p. m. to Florence, where arrived at 4 p. m., went into camp, where remained until the 10th. October 10, started at 6 a. m. on return to Athens, camped at dark, left wing on grand guard. October 11, moved at 6, forded Elk River, and camped at 6 p. m. October 12, marched at 7, camped at 12 m. at Athens. October 13, took the cars for Chattanooga, arrived there 12 midnight, went into camp, where remained until the 18th, when Colonel Lum returned to regiment, he having been relieved by the return of his superior officer, Colonel Smith. October 18, marched at 7 a. m., camped at Gordon's Mills at 4 p. m. October 19, moved at 7 o'clock, went to La Fayette. October 20, marched at 6 a. m., camped at 5 p. m. October 21, marched at 6 a. m., made camp at 8 p. m. October 22, marched at 6 a. m., joined corps, went into camp at 12 m., where remained until the 28th. October 28, moved at 3 p. m., camped at 7 p. m. October 29, marched at 5.30 a. m., moved very rapidly, and made camp one mile from Rome, Ga., at 3 p. m.; here remained until November 1. November 1, marched at 5.30 a. m. for Kingston, where arrived at 3 p. m., and remained until the 8th; were paid to the 31st of August. November 8, marched at 6 a. m. for Cartersville, where arrived at 1 p. m. and had election; here remained until the 13th. November 13, moved at 6.30 a. m., went toward Atlanta, crossed the Etowah River, and commenced destruction of railroad. Destroyed about — miles of road, and made camp near Acworth at 8 p. m.*

Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. H. RICHMAN,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. JOHN P. HOLLERS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade, &c.

No. 16.

Report of Lieut. Col. Joel O. Martin, Seventeenth New York Veteran Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH REGT. NEW YORK VET. VOLS.,
Camp near Savannah, Ga., December 30, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In reply to your communication of yesterday, I have the honor to report as follows:

After the fall of Atlanta my regiment marched from Jonesborough to Atlanta September 6, and encamped with the division at White Hall,

* For continuation of report, relating to the Savannah campaign, see Vol. XLIV, Part I.

where they remained till September 28, 1864, when, under command of Captain Wilde, they moved by railroad to Athens, Ala., and marched from there to Florence in pursuit of the rebel forces under Forrest. Had a little skirmish with Forrest October 6, and marched back to Athens, and from there by railroad to Chattanooga, Tenn., which place they reached October 14. This place being threatened by the rebel army under Hood my regiment was put to work on the fortifications about the city, and were thus employed till the morning of October 18, 1864, when we marched with the rest of the division toward Gaylesville, Ala., which place we reached October 22. Here we lay in camp till October 28, when we marched toward Rome, Ga., reaching that place October 29. Lay in camp at Rome till November 1, and marched to Kingston, Ga., where we were encamped from November 1 to November 8. On the 8th of November we bid farewell to civilization and started for Atlanta. November 13 and 14, worked at destroying railroad; reached the ruins of Atlanta November 15.*

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. O. MARTIN,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Seventeenth New York Veteran Vols.

Capt. JOHN P. HOLLERS,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 17.

Report of Lieut. Col. John S. Pearce, Ninety-eighth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,

In Camp, near Savannah, Ga., December 31, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this brigade from the fall of Atlanta to the evacuation by the enemy and the occupation of Savannah, Ga., by the U. S. forces on the morning of the 21st instant:

After the fight at Jonesborough, Ga., on the 1st of September last, the brigade, with the balance of the army, fell back to the neighborhood of Atlanta; went into camp at White Hall, two miles south of the city, and there remained until the evening of the 29th, same month, when, in pursuance of previous orders, we embarked aboard the cars near camp for Chattanooga, where we arrived the following day at night-fall, remaining on the cars that night. We left Chattanooga the following morning at 3 o'clock for Huntsville, Ala., where we arrived at 8.30 p. m. that day, but after the enemy who had invested that place had retired. Here we disembarked and bivouacked for the night near the depot, and on the following morning went into camp near by. At 12 m. that day we re-embarked on board the cars for Athens, Ala., and after a few delays, occasioned by obstructions and damage done to the road by the enemy, we arrived at that place by night-fall the following day, here bivouacking for the night. We set out early next morning for Florence, Ala., expecting at that place to encounter the rebel General Forrest and his command and to prevent his retreat across the Tennessee River, but on arriving at Florence we

* For continuation of report, relating to the Savannah campaign, see Vol. XLIV, Part I.

found that he was gone. After two days' hard marching through drenching rains and deep mud, wading Elk River and other minor streams, we halted and rested for the night on the banks of Shoal Creek. Taking into consideration that many of the men were barefooted, many almost naked, the bad weather and the deep roads, and entire want of transportation, which, with all baggage (except what the officers and men could carry upon their horses and persons) was left behind in Atlanta, this march, in my opinion, is excelled by but few upon record. From the time we left Atlanta it had rained almost constantly day and night. On the following day, October 6, the Thirty-fourth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry and Seventy-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, of this brigade, were ordered to make a reconnaissance on the Lawrenceburg pike, which was to the left and rear of our position, and the Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry to follow with a section of the battery, the other two brigades of the division on the Florence road, upon which they had attacked the enemy's cavalry early in the morning, and were then rapidly driving them in the direction of that town. The Thirty-fourth and Seventy-eighth Illinois Regiments, having completed their reconnaissance, as ordered, returned to camp late that evening, having seen nothing of the enemy and discovering nothing of importance. The Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, after marching to Florence, where it came up to the other two brigades, who had then driven the enemy through and beyond that place, returned to camp same evening, and the following day the brigade, with the balance of the division, marched to Florence, distance, seven miles from Shoal Creek, and went into camp, where it remained until the morning of the 10th, when, with the rest of the command, it commenced to fall back to Athens, reaching this place on the morning of the 12th. On the following day at 12 m. we took the cars for Chattanooga, and arriving there on the morning of the 14th went into camp, where we remained until the 18th, when we marched to Lee and Gordon's Mills; distance, twelve miles. Next day resumed march toward La Fayette, which place we reached late in the evening, having marched a distance of thirteen miles. On the next days, October 20–22, we rejoined the other two divisions of the corps, then at Gaylesville, Ala., having marched these days thirty-four miles. At this place we remained in camp until October 28, when we marched toward Rome, Ga., arriving there on the following day; distance, twenty-five miles. Encamping here until the morning of November 1 we marched to Kingston, Ga., distant from Rome seventeen miles, and went into camp late that afternoon. November 8, marched to Cartersville and encamped until the morning of the 13th, when we set out for Atlanta, Ga., effectually destroying three miles of the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad between the Etowah River and the town of Allatoona, and, marching fourteen miles, bivouacked for the night at Acworth.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[J. S. PEARCE,]
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

[Capt. T. WISEMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

* For continuation of report, relating to the Savannah campaign, see Vol. XLIV, Part I.

No. 18.

Report of Lieut. Col. Maris R. Vernon, Seventy-eighth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-EIGHTH REGT. ILLINOIS VOL. INFTY.,
Savannah, Ga., December 30, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Seventy-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry from the fall of Atlanta up to and including the fall of Savannah, December 21, 1864:

Upon the termination of the campaign of Atlanta the regiment, with the brigade, went into camp two miles south of the city, where it remained until the 29th of September; then, with the division, took cars and moved by rail to Athens, Ala., which point was reached on the 3d of October. October 4, took up line of march toward Florence, forded Elk River, and camped for the night near Rogersville. October 5, reached Shoal Creek, thirty-five miles west of Athens and six east of Florence; rained all day, and road bad. 6th, the regiment, with Thirty-fourth Illinois, made a reconnaissance three miles out Lawrenceburg road, returning to the brigade at night. 7th, with the division, advanced to within one mile of Florence. 8th and 9th, remained in camp. 10th, the whole command started back and returned to Athens. On the 12th and 13th took cars and arrived in Chattanooga on the 14th. Here was obtained clothing, for which the men were suffering. 15th, 16th, and 17th, in camp at Chattanooga. 18th, marched to Lee and Gordon's Mills, on West Chickamauga; 19th, to La Fayette; continuing the march, passed through Alpine, and reached Gaylesville, Ala., on the 22d, where we joined the corps. Remained here until the afternoon of the 28th, when, with the division, we crossed the Chattooga River, and on the 29th reached Rome. November 1, with the division, moved from Rome to Kingston. Remained here until the 8th, when we moved to Cartersville. 13th, took up line of march for Atlanta, destroying the railroad as we moved.*

I am, captain, with much respect, your obedient servant,
M. R. VERNON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. S. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 19.

Report of Capt. James R. McLaughlin, Ninety-eighth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. NINETY-EIGHTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Near Savannah, Ga., December 29, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry from the fall of Atlanta (September 1, 1864) until the fall of Savannah, Ga. (December 21, 1864):

The Ninety-eighth Regiment, with the remainder of the Second Division, went into camp, after the battle of Jonesborough, near Atlanta, where we remained until September 29, when we received orders to em-

* For continuation of report, relating to the Savannah campaign, see Vol. XLIV, Part I.

bark on the cars for Chattanooga. After arriving in Chattanooga the division was ordered into Alabama in pursuit of the rebel General Forrest. We went from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Huntsville, Ala., by rail, at which place we arrived October 1. We were ordered from Huntsville to Athens, Ala., where we arrived October 3. Here we received orders to march to Florence, a distance of forty-five miles, where we arrived October 7 and went into camp, remaining until October 10, when we were ordered back to Athens, where we arrived October 12. On this march we met with no opposition from the enemy. It was, nevertheless, a severe and fatiguing march upon the soldiers, as it rained almost constantly and they were compelled to ford numerous streams, among the number Elk River. On the evening of the 13th we started by rail for Chattanooga, where we arrived on the 14th. During the entire trip through Alabama we received all rations and forage through the commissary of subsistence department. On the morning of the 18th of October the regiment, with the remainder of the division, moved from Chattanooga on the La Fayette road in pursuit of Hood's retreating army, arriving at Gaylesville on the evening of the 22d. At this place we joined the remaining two divisions of our corps. During the time we remained at Gaylesville we subsisted almost entirely off the country, receiving about one-third rations from the commissary of subsistence department. We marched from Gaylesville to Cartersville without anything transpiring worthy of note, arriving at the latter place November 8. On the morning of the 13th of November the entire corps took up the line of march for Atlanta, the Ninety-eighth being left in town as rear guard. The regiment commenced moving about 1 p. m., crossing the Etowah River, burning the bridge, and joined our brigade at Allatoona Pass, where we destroyed about a quarter of a mile of railroad. We arrived at Atlanta on the evening of the 15th.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. McLAUGHLIN,
Captain, Commanding.

Capt. J. S. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 20.

Report of Lieut. Col. James W. Langley, One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Savannah, Ga., January 3, 1865.

CAPTAIN: Pursuant to orders of date December 28, 1864, I have the honor to report substantially the operations of my command from the fall of Atlanta up to and including the fall of Savannah.

On the 4th day of September last my command, comprising the Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth, and One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois, the Fifty-second Ohio, the Twenty-second Indiana, and three companies of the One hundred and tenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, moved from Jonesborough, in charge of the Fourteenth Army Corps hospital trains and about 1,600 prisoners of war, to Atlanta, reaching the latter place

* For continuation of report, relating to the Savannah campaign, see Vol. XLIV, Part I.

about sundown. After reporting to Major-General Slocum, then commanding at Atlanta, and turning over my rebel prisoners, by his order, I went into camp to the left of the White Hall road, just beyond the suburbs of the city, where I remained until the 29th day of September, when I received orders to move to Chattanooga by cars as rapidly as possible. At about 9 p. m. I got the brigade on board a train of cars going north, and arrived at Chattanooga October 1 at 3 p. m. General Morgan having previously gone to Huntsville, Ala., with the First and Second Brigades of the division, I reported in person to Major-General Thomas, who directed me to proceed to Huntsville as rapidly as I could do so with safety. I accordingly started on a train from Chattanooga at sundown and arrived safely at Huntsville at 12 m. October 2, and went into camp on the south side of town, where we remained about two hours, when I received orders to move to the depot immediately. On going to my command I found it all asleep, a luxury the men had not enjoyed since leaving Atlanta three days before. Shortly after arriving at the depot we commenced reloading the same cars from which we had disembarked but two or three hours previously. At dark the entire division moved toward Athens six miles, where we met with obstructions on the road that delayed us until next morning, when we again started, reaching within six miles of Athens by noon. Here were other obstructions in the road, and we disembarked for the last time. By the order of General Morgan I directed Captain Cook, commanding the One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois, to guard the empty trains back to Huntsville and return to the brigade by the next train. At 2 p. m. the brigade marched with the division to Athens, and went into camp in two lines, facing southeast. It will be seen that my command was three days and four nights traveling from Atlanta to Athens, and with the exception of about six hours of that time they were on the cars so closely crowded that none could lie down. Even had that been possible they could not have slept, owing to the very heavy rain that fell almost without intermission during the trip. It was the ill-fortune of my brigade to ride on trains managed by drunken, incompetent, and irresponsible conductors and engineers, who for the most part seemed perfectly indifferent to the suffering and inconvenience they imposed upon the soldiers, so long as they enjoyed official confidence, a profitable salary, and plenty to eat.

On the morning of the 4th of October the brigade, except the One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois, not yet returned from Huntsville, and the One hundred and tenth Illinois, in charge of supplies, marched from Athens toward Florence, fording Elk River at Brown's Ferry about sundown, after which it marched four miles to Rogersville and encamped for the night. October 5, marched at 6 a. m., crossed Shoal Creek at dark and went into camp beyond and within seven miles of Florence. October 6, the First Brigade moved toward Florence at 7 a. m., but met the enemy's cavalry skirmishers just beyond our picket-line. I was immediately ordered to follow with three regiments, leaving one as camp guard. It was with little difficulty that a reconnaissance was pushed through to Florence, as it was afterward ascertained that the enemy opposing our progress thither amounted to only about 150 men. We reached the town at 1 p. m. and then learned certainly, what we already began to suspect, that Forrest had escaped across the Tennessee River. At 3 p. m. we returned to Shoal Creek, reaching there about sundown. On the following morning the entire command, with the division, returned to Florence and went into camp on the southeast side of town, where we remained three days. Up to this

time, from the date of our departure from Atlanta, it rained heavily every day, rendering the roads from Athens to Florence very muddy, besides swelling the numerous streams to their banks. These streams we were compelled to ford, with the exception of Shoal Creek, which had a good bridge. The men were drenching wet, adding greatly to the weight of their loads, and their sleep, though sound, was the sleep of exhaustion and afforded them but little rest; besides, many were barefoot and footsore. Those who fell sick by the wayside were left in houses to the care of the citizens, as we had no means of transportation. The citizens, as far as I was able to learn, uniformly treated our sick soldiers with a great deal of kindness. Officers had no comforts or convenience above those of enlisted men, and indulged only in such luxuries as they could transport by virtue of their own physical strength. In short, I do not hesitate to say that our trip from Atlanta to Florence came nearer tasking to the utmost the physical endurance of the American soldier than any campaign I ever witnessed, and I cannot withhold the meed of praise so eminently due the brave officers and men who made it. They performed all that was required of them with that characteristic cheerfulness which has recently become so strongly engrafted in the heart of our army. October 10, we left Florence on our way back toward Athens; marched nineteen miles and encamped for the night. October 11, resumed march toward Athens, and encamped for the night within eight miles of the town. October 12, reached Athens at 10 a. m., where the One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois rejoined the brigade. We moved two miles east of town, and went into temporary camp. At 2 p. m. I received orders from General Morgan to detail one regiment to rebuild a railroad bridge across a branch of Limestone Creek, which next morning it had completed, and about noon cars began to arrive at Athens to transport the division to Chattanooga. My command got off at 4 a. m. October 13, and reached Chattanooga at midnight, where I encamped the brigade in two lines on the west side of town, where it remained four days. My first effort was to procure shoes and clothing for my barefooted and almost naked men; I succeeded in procuring 785 pairs of shoes and a sufficiency of clothing. At the expiration of our four days' rest at Chattanooga we marched on the morning of the 18th of October, by the Rossville and Dry Valley roads, to Lee and Gordon's Mills, on the Chickamauga River, and encamped for the night. October 19, marched to La Fayette and encamped for the night. October 20, marched south from La Fayette about twelve miles and turned to the right on a road leading to Broomtown Valley, and, after fording Chattooga River, we went into camp for the night. October 21, marched twenty-five miles on Broomtown Valley road toward Gaylesville. October 22, marched to Gaylesville and went into camp north of town, where we joined the corps and remained five days, subsisting partly on Government rations and partly from the country. October 28, left camp at 2 p. m. and marched eight miles toward Rome, and camped for the night at Missionary Station, near the State line. October 29, resumed the march at 6 a. m. and encamped at night on the north side of Oostenaula River, and within one mile of Rome, where we remained until October 31, when I received orders to march to Kingston as guard to corps train. My command left Rome at 3 p. m.; marched eight miles, and encamped at night on Cedar Creek. Resumed march at 7 o'clock next morning, and reached Kingston within three hours, where I went into camp and remained until November 8, on which day we marched to Cartersville and encamped southwest of town, about two miles, until November 12, when I was

ordered to relieve a brigade of the Second Division, Fifteenth Corps, at the fort on the north side of the Etowah River. November 13, marched to Acworth, stopping on the way to tear up and destroy three miles and a half of railroad track and ties; reached camp at 9 p. m.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES W. LANGLEY,

Lieutenant-Colonel 125th Illinois Vol. Infty., Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. T. WISEMAN,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 21.

Report of Brig. Gen. Absalom Baird, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

Savannah, Ga., January 7, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part performed by this division in the operations of the army against Hood after the capture of Atlanta, and the subsequent advance to and capture of this place:

Having gone into camp at Atlanta, after the taking of that city, the army remained there for the purpose of repairing the damages caused by the long and arduous campaign of the summer until about the 1st of October. It was then ascertained that the rebel army of Hood, recovered from the effect of the recent discomfiture, was moving to the west and north, as if to threaten our communications, and our forces were put in motion to meet it. The following diary of daily events sets forth the movements of this division in consequence: October 1 and 2, division remained in camp situated about one mile south of the city of Atlanta. On Monday, October 3, at 1 p. m., pursuant to orders from corps headquarters, tents were struck and the march commenced toward railroad bridge crossing the Chattahoochee River; bivouacked during the night half a mile from the river. October 4, crossed the river and encamped upon the ground occupied by the enemy in the front of the Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, on the 4th of July last. October 5, marched all day and encamped near Marietta, Ga. October 6, marched to Jack's house, near Pine Mountain, and went into camp. October 7, division made a reconnaissance two miles beyond Lost Mountain in the direction of Dallas. October 8, moved to a point near Acworth and remained in camp until 5 p. m. October 10, when the division marched all night, passing over Allatoona Mountain, through Cartersville at 7 a. m. October 11, and halted for the night half a mile west of Kingston. October 12, marched to Rome at 9.30 p. m. October 13, started for Resaca, passing through Calhoun at 3 p. m. next day, and reaching Resaca the same evening. Crossed the Oostenaula at daylight of the 15th, and encamped on the summit of Mill Creek Mountain. October 16, marched through Snake Creek Gap to a point within two miles of Ship's Gap. From this place, October 18, passed through Dick's and Ship's Gaps, moved along the side of Tayler's Ridge, and crossed the Chattooga on the 19th. October 20, division reached Gaylesville, Ala., where it remained encamped until the

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* For continuation of report, relating to the Savannah campaign, see Vol. XLIV, Part I.

29th. October 29, crossed the Chattooga, destroyed the bridge and also a large and valuable flouring mill, passed through McCullough's Gap and encamped five miles from Rome, at which place the division remained until the morning of November 2, 1864. November 2, division moved from camp near Rome, Ga., and arrived at 3 p. m. same day at Kingston, where it remained until November 12, when the march toward Atlanta was begun, encamping first night three miles from Etowah River. November 13, passed through Allatoona Gap, destroyed the railroad from Allatoona Creek to a point one mile beyond Acworth, and went into camp at Big Shanty. November 14, division crossed the Chattahoochee River.*

A. BAIRD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. A. C. McCLURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourteenth Corps.

No. 22.

Report of Lieut. Col. Thomas Morgan, Seventy-fourth Indiana Infantry, Third Brigade.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-FOURTH REGT. INDIANA VOL. INFANTRY,
Kingston, Ga., November 11, 1864.

In accordance with the directions of Major-General Sherman, I have the honor to submit the following report of an expedition sent out under my command in pursuance of orders from your headquarters:

My regiment left camp at about 5 p. m. on the 9th instant. On arriving at headquarters Fourteenth Army Corps, Department of the Cumberland, in accordance with my orders, I reported to Captain McClurg, assistant adjutant-general, who furnished me with a list of men who were said to be more or less implicated with the guerrillas; Captain McClurg also introduced me to William Lowry, who was to accompany us as a guide. We marched through Cassville, and then took the road leading to Possum Trot. I found that the instructions which I had received were contradictory and incompatible, as I could not "encamp on the ground where the occurrence took place" and capture the men whose names appeared on the list, and who lived upon another road. As I understood there were no men who lived near the place where the skirmish occurred, and as I was informed that the rebels were not in that vicinity, I determined to capture the implicated parties. I therefore continued on the Possum Trot road until I had passed Bransom's house, when I took the Spring Place or, as it is sometimes called, the old Newtown road, turning off to the left from the Possum Trot road and marked by a guide board. The first men found on that road were the Kellys, who were arrested. One was a middle-aged man, the other a young man, whom I understood to be his nephew. They lived on the Widow Clardy's place. The next place where any man was found belonged to William Crow. As his name appeared on our list, I arrested him. At his house we found Berry Houk, who said that he had been to Kingston to take in a wounded Federal soldier, and had returned thus far, and had stopped for the night in consequence of the rain. He was also arrested. We then proceeded to the residence of Wash. Henderson, who was found lying against his door, on the floor, "ready to move at a moment's notice." As his name appeared on our

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* For continuation of report, relating to the Savannah campaign, see Vol. XLIV, Part I.

list, he was arrested. As we passed Swaney's place it was found that there was hay in the stable and a man was sent to forage some for the use of our animals. When the hay loft was entered a man who had been staying or sleeping in it started up and escaped. We proceeded to the house of Lindsay Hendricks (father of Captain Hendricks), which we surrounded. On being interrogated he denied that his son was in the house, and said he did not know where he was. As there was no evidence of the truth of his assertions he was placed under guard and the search of the house was continued. Captain Hendricks was found in bed and, of course, was placed under a strong guard. During the arrest of Captain Hendricks his father attempted to escape, but did not succeed. We then proceeded to the residence of Madison Denman, sometimes called "Captain" Denman. I understand that he was a captain in the rebel army, but that now he belongs to no regular organization. The negroes said that victuals were cooked there and taken a short distance from the house, where they were received by the rebels. Yesterday morning men were seen lurking about the place indicated by the negroes. Captain Denman was not at home. My men were very much fatigued and I rested until daylight. I sent a guard to the house of Berry Houk, whom we had arrested at Crow's. At this house a corporal of General Sherman's escort was lying, I think, mortally wounded. It is said he was shot by First Lieut. Abraham Tate, of Captain Hendricks' company. He was aided all that was possible by our surgeon, and will probably be well attended to by Mr. Houk's family, who, I believe, are thoroughly loyal. In accordance with my instructions, I asked Captain Hendricks if the prisoners whom he had captured could be returned; what disposition had been made of them, &c. Hendricks said that he was captain of Company I, First Georgia Cavalry, having been very lately promoted; that he was acting under orders, and was recruiting a company; that he commanded the force which had attacked the foragers from our regiment; that his men told him that they had killed 2 of our men; he admitted that his men sometimes wore Federal Government clothing; that a negro was killed during the skirmish. He said that the prisoners had been sent from Possum Trot to Athens; that he would return 31 Federal prisoners to secure his release, and that if he could go to get them he could return his late captures within three or four days. When interrogated as to his treatment of prisoners he said he had treated them always as prisoners of war, and he produced a receipt for Federal prisoners given to Private J. M. or J. H. Hendricks. This was the only document he produced to show that he was in the service of the Southern Confederacy. His statements that he had been lately promoted and that the prisoners had been sent off were confirmed by other evidence, but some of the negroes said the prisoners were killed. As it seemed impossible to secure the return of the prisoners I acted upon the alternative given me in my orders. I fully believe that Berry Houk and his family are thoroughly loyal. I had arrested him. I wished to avoid injuring him or his as much as possible. To screen him from rebel suspicion I treated him fully as severely as I did the other citizens, and gave them all to understand that all that saved Mr. Houk's house from destruction was the fact that the wounded man could not be removed. On this pretext his property was spared. I respectfully recommend that he be treated in such a manner as to screen him from rebel suspicion, and yet as leniently as possible. Captain Denman's house was burned. Just as the goods were removed a "charge" was blown, and some scattering horsemen were seen. Lindsay Hendricks' buildings were burned, and so was Wash. Henderson's house. The goods were removed in each instance. On my return, at the Widow Collins',

I turned to the right, and passed by the place where my men were attacked, near Major (so called because he was a militia major) Linn's place, about seven miles from Kingston. I was suddenly attacked in the flank by about thirty horsemen. I had 2 men slightly injured, and I captured the equipments of 1 man who was dismounted. They did not push the attack, but "retired" very hastily after their dash, and probably formed an ambush on the Cassville road, which I left to take a nearer one to Kingston. Consequently they were deceived, and hardly ready for a second skirmish. After this I saw them moving about, but they did not seem to be disposed to make another attack, and I came into camp without further interruption. Captain Hendricks was last night delivered to Lieutenant-Colonel McClurg, in accordance with orders received from you. The citizens who were arrested were delivered to First Lieut. Josiah F. McNear, provost-marshal Third Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, in accordance with orders. I do not wish Captain Hendricks to be released during the war. I respectfully recommend that he be at least imprisoned during the war.

We marched at least forty miles during the trip, and during the greater portion of the time through mud and rain. We were gone about twenty-two hours, almost without a rest. Houk's house, which was the farthest from Kingston, was sixteen miles.

THOS. MORGAN,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Seventy-fourth Regt. Indiana Vol. Infty.

Capt. L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp, Hdqrs. Military Division of the Mississippi.

No. 23.

Report of Brig. Gen. Alpheus S. Williams, U. S. Army, commanding Twentieth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS,
Savannah, Ga., January 9, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations and movements of the Twentieth Corps from date of the occupation of Atlanta (September 2) to the entrance into this city on the 21st December ultimo:

The several divisions of the corps were encamped in Atlanta, mainly within the circuit of the enemy's original line of defenses. One brigade of the Third Division was on duty at Montgomery's Ferry, on the Chattahoochee River. The command of the post was committed to Col. William Cogswell, Second Massachusetts Infantry, who discharged the perplexing duties well and faithfully. His report, forwarded herewith, will furnish interesting details of the multifarious labors and services of himself and his subordinate officers. The supplies for man and beast were sufficient until the railroad was cut about the 1st of October by Hood's army moving northward. The several army corps following in pursuit left behind large detachments of convalescents and unarmed men and a good part of their trains. Of these detachments and trains, great and small, there were reported to the post commanders 12,700 officers and men, and to the chief quartermaster 405 horses and 3,564 mules—a force of men and animals almost equal in numbers to the Twentieth Corps left in guard of Atlanta and its vicinity. From the 5th of October for quite a month large details were made from the corps for work on the inner line of fortifications constructed under the di-

rection of Capt. O. M. Poe, chief engineer. The works were never fully completed. The detachments in the city furnished but small details. Measures were early taken to graze the animals, as the forage supply was very limited, and soon, under the direction of Major-General Slocum, commanding, large foraging parties were organized and sent out under strong guards to the neighborhood of Yellow and South Rivers. They were eminently successful. The four expeditions brought back on an average each of over 650 wagon-loads of corn and fodder, besides considerable subsistence supplies of cattle, sheep, poultry, sweet potatoes, honey, sirup and the like. The chief quartermaster of the corps reports as turned over to him from these expeditions, corn, 1,932,468 pounds; fodder, 138,200 pounds. Some little show of opposition was made to these parties by the enemy's cavalry, but not a wagon of the long train was lost. Credit is due to the commanders of the several escorts, Brigadier-General Geary, Colonels Robinson, Dustin, and Carman, and to Colonel Garrard, commanding cavalry brigade, who went out with each expedition.

On the morning of the 9th of November the enemy's cavalry (reported to be two brigades of Wheeler's command) approached the city and opened with artillery from positions a little south of Decatur road, and from elevations down the McDonough road. Along the latter road they undertook, with dismounted men, an assault on the lines of Geary's division, probably under the idea that we were evacuating Atlanta. The affair was feeble. The enemy left a few dead and wounded in front of our lines, without inflicting a single casualty on us. Carman's brigade, of the First Division, was sent out in the hope of intercepting his movements, but the enemy, learning his mistake, had fled in great haste toward Jonesborough. On the 11th of November, Major-General Slocum having been assigned to the command of the Left Wing, Army of Georgia, I was placed, by Special Orders, No. 1, headquarters Left Wing, in command of the corps. November 13, a brigade from each division was sent to destroy the railroad between Atlanta and the Chattahoochee River, which was reported the next morning as effectually done.*

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. H. C. RODGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 24.

Report of Col. William Cogswell, Second Massachusetts Infantry, commanding post of Atlanta, Ga.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY,
Savannah, Ga., December 26, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command while stationed at the post of Atlanta, Ga.:

Upon the occupation of that city by the Twentieth Corps, September 2, 1864, I was directed by Major-General Slocum, commanding the corps, to encamp my regiment in the city and assume command of the post, and by Special Orders, No. 74, extract 4, headquarters Twentieth Corps, September 5, 1864, I was detailed to the same command, and the Second Massachusetts Infantry, the One hundred and eleventh Penn-

* For continuation of report, relating to the Savannah campaign, see Vol. XLIV, Part I.

sylvania Infantry, and the Thirty-third Massachusetts Infantry were ordered to report to me for duty. These regiments were stationed as follows: The Second Massachusetts Infantry, Capt. R. B. Brown commanding, at the City Hall Park; the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Infantry, Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Walker commanding, at the City Park; and the Thirty-third Massachusetts Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Rider (afterward Lieutenant-Colonel Doane) commanding, on McDonough street, near the City Hall. The duties of this command were to protect and guard all public and private property in the city, and to patrol the streets for the purpose of maintaining order and arresting all offenders and unauthorized persons in the city. Lieut. Col. C. F. Morse, Second Massachusetts Infantry, was detailed as provost-marshal of the post; Capt. James M. Wells, One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Infantry, as commandant of convalescent and receiving camp; Lieut. John A. Fox, Second Massachusetts Infantry, as post adjutant, and Lieut. Peter Sears, Thirty-third Massachusetts Infantry, as street commissioner. The duties of the post provost-marshal were to regulate the city patrol, to take charge of all prisoners, the general charge of all citizens, and to seize all cotton and tobacco, as well as many other minor duties; while those of Captain Wells were to receive all enlisted men that might come or be sent to him; to provide them with rations, recording their names, companies, regiments and corps, and to promptly forward them to their proper commands, as well as to receive and properly care for all escaped prisoners of war. The duties of the post adjutant, in addition to the regular duties of his department, were those of keeping records of all the different detachments of the army in the city, examining all leaves of absence and furloughs, and giving orders for transportation or passes upon the same, and giving orders for meals on the Soldiers' Home, and many other new and varied duties. The street commissioner was charged with the cleanliness of the city proper, as well as the burying of dead animals that negligent quartermasters and other parties had left to decay all about the town. In addition to these departments was that of the Soldiers' Home, conducted by Captain Stuart, commissary of subsistence, U. S. Volunteers, which place furnished lodgings and meals to sick, traveling, and worthy officers and enlisted men who had not been and could not be otherwise subsisted. Captain Stuart was furnished his subsistence stores direct from the chief commissary of subsistence, Military Division of the Mississippi, but all orders for meals and lodging came from post headquarters. About 600 bales of cotton and about 500 pounds of tobacco were seized. The cotton was turned over to Captain Hade, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, by order of the chief quartermaster, Military Division of the Mississippi. As a great quantity of this cotton was in bulk no regular invoices were given or receipts taken by the provost-marshal, but whenever it was found it was guarded, and Captain Hade took it as it was. The tobacco was turned over to Captain Blair, commissary of subsistence, U. S. Volunteers, and receipted for. A great deal of tobacco, by the permission of General Sherman, was allowed to be retained by the parties having it, while some considerable tobacco confiscated from persons vending it on the street without authority was issued to the troops composing the post command. Some 4,000 arrests for graver or minor offenses were made, and a sutler's stock of goods smuggled into the city of the retail value of about $8,000 was confiscated and sold at public sale at prices fixed by a board of survey, and the proceeds of the sale, $1,740, were turned over to Capt. John Stewart, depot quartermaster at Atlanta, and receipts taken

for the same by the post provost-marshal. Captain Wells received about 6,000 enlisted men, consisting of convalescent soldiers, recruits, returned soldiers from furlough and detached duty, and shirks. All of these men were forwarded to their proper commands with a dispatch and system unparalleled in my experience, and receipts obtained for them. Lieutenant Sears was engaged seven hours each day (Sunday excepted) with all the prisoners of the provost guard in sweeping the streets, carrying off the filth, and burying all dead and decaying matter within the limits of the fortifications. The Soldiers' Home furnished meals from over 10,000 rations. After the army moved northward in pursuit of Hood, about the 1st of October, detachments of the different army corps left behind with baggage, &c., were reported to the post commander, pursuant to orders from Major-General Slocum, to the number of 12,700 men, the different detachments commanded by persons of the different grades from that of colonel to that of corporal. All business on Sunday was stopped in the city; all stores and public buildings closed.

When the city of Atlanta was about to be evacuated and the Army of Georgia about to commence the "campaign of Savannah," and all railroad tracks and buildings, all warehouses and public buildings that would hereafter be of any military use to the enemy were to be destroyed, under the direction of Capt. O. M. Poe, chief engineer Military Division of the Mississippi, the duties of the post command were to protect from accidental or wanton fire and destruction all buildings not designated to be destroyed. This called for the entire and united efforts of the whole command during the days and nights of the 13th, 14th, 15th, and part of the 16th of November, 1864; and considering so great a number of buildings were destroyed, and very many by fire, in the compact part of the city, at a time when many stragglers were passing through the town, and when the excitement of so great a conflagration was almost overpowering, it is not too much to say that all the officers and men of that command deserve great praise for the prompt and energetic and successful performance of this new, difficult, and fatiguing duty. On the morning of the 14th of November I received an order from Major-General Slocum, commanding Left Wing, Army of Georgia, to remain in the city with my command until all the troops had passed, and then join the rear of the Fourteenth Corps, Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. C. Davis commanding, which I did at 5 p. m. November 16, 1864, remaining with that corps and marching in its rear until the afternoon of the 21st of November at 5 o'clock, when at Eatonton Mills, Ga., I left it and joined the Twentieth Corps at Milledgeville, Ga., at 11 a. m. November 23, and then, pursuant to orders from Brig. Gen. A. S. Williams, commanding Twentieth Corps, I directed the different regiments of my command to report to their respective brigades, and assuming command of my own regiment (Second Massachusetts Infantry) reported to my own brigade, Col. E. A. Carman commanding.

In closing this report, I desire to express my thanks to the officers and men of the different regiments of the command, as well as of the different departments of the post, for their earnest and efficient co-operation in the performance of the new, various, and arduous duties of the post of Atlanta.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. COGSWELL,
Colonel Second Massachusetts Infantry.

Lieut. Col. H. W. PERKINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Twentieth Army Corps.

No. 25.

Report of Col. James L. Selfridge, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding First Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,
Savannah, Ga., December 26, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of this brigade from the occupation of Atlanta until the capture of Savannah, Ga.:

Immediately after the troops of this brigade entered Atlanta, they were encamped in the eastern part of the city, close by the earth-works formerly occupied by the enemy. Nothing of importance occurred in the command up to September 11, at which time the troops were moved to the northwestern portion of the town, where they were encamped upon a ridge which commanded the country in our immediate front, giving us an admirable position in case of attack. Here most excellent quarters were erected by the men, and the camps of the several regiments were paragons of neatness and regularity, reflecting much credit upon both officers and men. On September 22 General Joseph F. Knipe, then commanding the brigade, started for Memphis, Tenn., having been ordered to report there by an order from General Sherman, to assume the duties of chief of cavalry of the Army of the Tennessee; Col. Warren W. Packer, Fifth Connecticut Veteran Volunteers, being senior in rank, assumed command of the brigade on the morning of September 22. On September 28 the One hundred and forty-first Regiment New York Volunteers was detailed to report to Colonel Crane, One hundred and seventh New York Volunteers, for duty in the city, in accordance with orders from division headquarters, where they remained doing guard duty until the 15th of November, when they again joined the brigade. On October 20 Col. Warren W. Packer, commanding this brigade, was mustered out of the U. S. service, his term having expired, and was succeeded in command by the undersigned on the afternoon of the same day. On the morning of October 21, pursuant to orders from division headquarters, this brigade, in company with one from each of the divisions of the corps, started at 6 a. m. on a foraging expedition, which was under command of Colonel Dustin, of the One hundred and fifth Illinois Volunteers, commanding Third Division of this corps. We moved to Decatur, and from there to Latimar's, where we encamped for the night. On the 22d and 23d we were busily engaged loading our wagons with fodder, corn, and provisions of all kinds. The troops subsisted almost entirely upon the country, and succeeded in loading all the wagons with supplies as mentioned above. We started from Latimar's on our return at 1 p. m. on the 23d, and encamped for the night about two miles from Decatur. At 11 a. m. on the 24th this brigade moved from its encampment, having the rear of the train to protect, and reached Atlanta at 3 p. m. We were very much favored in regard to weather, and the expedition was a complete success. Pursuant to orders from division headquarters, this brigade started for Decatur on the morning of October 29, at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of rendering assistance to a foraging expedition sent out a few days previous under charge of General John W. Geary, in case he was attacked by the enemy's cavalry, who were reported hovering about his vicinity. I arrived at Decatur with my brigade at 9 a. m., and met the head of General Geary's train about 10 a. m. on their return to Atlanta. I remained in Decatur until the last of General Geary's train

had passed, when I brought up the rear with my brigade, and reached Atlanta by 7 p. m. On the afternoon of November 5, pursuant to orders from division headquarters, I moved my brigade from the city of Atlanta onto the McDonough road, in company with the other brigades of this division, and encamped about two miles from the city. On the afternoon of the following day I was ordered to return to Atlanta, which I did, occupying my old camping-ground. Early on the morning of November 9 the pickets of the corps were attacked by the enemy's cavalry, and my brigade was ordered to the breast-works on the Marietta road, as a support to the Second Brigade of this division, which had gone out on a reconnaissance. While here one of my staff officers, who had permission to go beyond our works, captured 2 of the enemy's cavalrymen in a house about half a mile from the city. They were turned over to the provost-marshal of this division. My brigade remained at the breast-works until after dark, when I was ordered to return to camp. From the 9th to the 15th of November nothing of importance occurred.

The foraging expeditions while at Atlanta yielded to my brigade 30,000 pounds of corn and 55,230 pounds of fodder, besides large quantities of provisions which were captured by the men and no record kept of the amount. Sixty-six negroes came into our lines at Atlanta on the picket-line of my brigade, some of whom were sent to the quartermaster, while others were retained as officers' servants.*

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. L. SELFRIDGE,
Colonel Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Vet. Vols., Comdg. First Brig.

Lieut. GEORGE ROBINSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 26.

Report of Maj. Patrick Griffith, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. FORTY-SIXTH REGT. VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
Savannah, Ga., December 26, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my regiment since the occupation of Atlanta:

September 2, marched from the south bank of the Chattahoochee River through the city of Atlanta, and camped on the north side of the Decatur road at the rebel works. September 12, moved camp to the north side of the city. September 17, division reviewed by General Williams. September 19, division reviewed by General Slocum. October 20, Col. James L. Selfridge took command of the First Brigade. October 21, moved out the Decatur road on a foraging expedition under command of Colonel [Dustin]. October 23, Colonel Carman came out with Second Brigade to support us and took command. Arrived in camp October 26 at 4 p. m. Brought in some 800 wagons loaded with corn. October 28, 1864, moved out to Decatur to support a forage party; returned the same night. November 5, moved out the McDonough road three miles; camped for the night. Some little picket-

* For continuation of report, relating to the Savannah campaign, see Vol. XLIV, Part I.

firing took place during the night. Returned to our old camp on the 6th. November 11, an election was held in the regiment; 243 votes were polled for A. Lincoln and 131 for General McClellan.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. GRIFFITH,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. D. W. PALMER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 27.

Report of Col. Ezra A. Carman, Thirteenth New Jersey Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., TWENTIETH CORPS,
Near Savannah, Ga., December 27, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Second Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Corps, Left Wing, Army of Georgia, in the campaign from Atlanta, Ga., to Savannah:

On the 2d day of September, 1864, by orders from Brigadier-General Williams, commanding First Division, Twentieth Corps, a reconnaissance was sent out from our camp near Turner's Ferry, on the Chattahoochee, to Atlanta, under command of Col. N. M. Crane, One hundred and seventh New York Volunteer Infantry. They entered the city without opposition, the enemy having evacuated during the previous night. The brigade, consisting of the Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, Third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, One hundred and seventh New York Volunteer Infantry, and One hundred and fiftieth New York Volunteer Infantry, soon followed and took position in the abandoned rebel breast-works on the northeast side of the city, the right upon the Decatur road. By order of Major-General Slocum, the Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry was detached as provost guard of the city, and Col. William Cogswell, commanding, made post commander. September 5, by orders from headquarters Twentieth Corps, the One hundred and seventh New York Volunteer Infantry, Col. N. M. Crane, was ordered to report to Col. A. Beckwith, chief commissary of subsistence, Military Division of the Mississippi, for duty in the city. The two regiments above named remained on such duty during the occupation of Atlanta. October 4, the brigade moved over to the north side of the city, and took position in the rebel earth-works from the Marietta road to the Sandtown road. October 11, accompanied a forage expedition, under command of Brigadier-General Geary, in conjunction with a brigade from Second Division. Marched to Flat Shoals, eighteen miles from Atlanta, loaded 500 wagons, principally with corn and oats, and returned to the city October 14. October 22, ordered by Major-General Slocum, commanding Twentieth Corps, to proceed with the brigade and re-enforce Colonel Dustin, of the Third Division, commanding a forage train of 800 wagons, guarded by three brigades and two batteries, the expedition being threatened by the enemy's cavalry. Moved down upon the right

* For continuation of report, relating to the Savannah campaign, see Vol. XLIV, Part I.

flank of the train to Flat Rock, and encamped for the night. October 23, marched through Lithonia to Latimar's, finding a few rebel scouts and dispersing them. Found the train near Latimar's loaded with corn. I assumed command of the expedition, and moved to Decatur, camping there for the night. October 24, moved into the city without accident and took our old position. November 5, the brigade, with the Twentieth Corps, moved out upon McDonough road about two miles and a half and encamped for the night. November 6, it returned to old camp in Atlanta. November 9, a brigade of rebel cavalry, with a light battery, attacked the Second Division, on my left, but were soon repulsed. The brigade was then ordered by Brigadier-General Williams, commanding First Division, to move out and endeavor to overtake them. Moved down to Turner's Ferry, on the Chattahoochee River, and back via Sandtown road, not finding the enemy. November 13, the brigade moved out on the Chattanooga railroad, midway between Atlanta and the Chattahoochee River, and destroyed three miles and a half of track by burning ties and bending the rails.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. CARMAN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. GEORGE ROBINSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 28.

Report of Maj. Frederick H. Harris, Thirteenth New Jersey Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,
Near Savannah, Ga., December 24, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with circular from brigade headquarters of December 23, and accompanying instructions from division headquarters, I have the honor of making the following report of operations of the Thirteenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, from the occupation of Atlanta to the present date:

September 2, entered Atlanta at 8 p. m. and went into the enemy's works on the east of the city, to the left of and near the Georgia railroad. October 5, regiment moved about two miles to the left of the Atlantic and Western Railroad and encamped near the large fort on the Marietta road. October 9, moved about two miles farther to the left and encamped near the Sandtown road. October 11, marched off on Decatur road in a southeasterly direction, afterward struck off to right on road to Flat Rock; halted at 8 p. m. near South River, a distance of fifteen miles. October 12, crossed South River at Clark's Mill, Flat Rock, De Kalb County, marching southeasterly five miles to border of Henry County, where the regiment assisted quartermasters in gathering corn, loading the wagons, and guarded the train during day, and returned with them to encampment of night previous, recrossing South River. October 13, crossed South River again after forage, loaded and guarded train, and after sunset marched ten miles on road to Atlanta, and encamped at 3 a. m. of next morning. October 14, marched five miles to camp in Atlanta, Ga. October 22, marched fifteen miles to near South River to re-enforce forage expedition

* For continuation of report, relating to the Savannah campaign, see Vol. XLIV, Part I.

against a threatened attack. October 23, marched twenty-seven miles along South River in a northerly and westerly direction, encamping for night one mile and a half southeast of Decatur. October 24, marched eight miles and a half to Atlanta, passing through Decatur. November 5, marched three miles on the McDonough road in a southeasterly direction and encamped for the night. November 6, returned to Atlanta. November 9, awakened at daylight by discharges of artillery on our left in front of Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, which continued and increased, with some musketry, until 9 a. m.; regiment formed line, throwing out four companies to our left to cover a road between us and right of the Second Division. Third Wisconsin Volunteers came up to cover our right. About 9 a. m. firing ceased, said to have been caused by an attack of some 1,000 dismounted cavalry; at 10 a. m. received orders to report at once on Marietta road in light marching order. On assembling, with balance of brigade, marched off in a westerly direction, accompanied with a battery of artillery and regiment of cavalry, with a view of discovering and capturing the attacking party of the morning. Proceeded six miles to near Turner's Ferry, Chattahoochee River, when faced about and returned on Sandtown road to city. November 13, regiment engaged in tearing up and burning railroad between city of Atlanta and Chattahoochee River; tore up and destroyed half a mile.*

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

FRED. H. HARRIS,

Major, Commanding Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers.

Capt. J. R. LINDSAY,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 29.

Report of Maj. Alfred B. Smith, One hundred and fiftieth New York Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 150TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Near Savannah, Ga., December 24, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with circulars from brigade and division headquarters, dated December 23, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following report:

September 2, on this day Atlanta was occupied by our forces. The One hundred and fiftieth Regiment was placed in the rebel defenses of the city, near the Decatur road. September 3, quarters erected by the men. September 4 to 10, remained in same position. September 11, moved camp 300 yards to the rear and erected comfortable, neat, and uniform quarters. September 12 to 17, inclusive, remained in same camp, having drills, roll-calls, guard-mount, and dress-parade daily. September 18, this regiment paraded for review with the division, but the review was prevented by rain. September 19, raised a flag-pole and run up our garrison flag. September 20, the regiment took part in the review of the division by Major-General Slocum. September 21 to October 3, the regiment remained in the same camp.

October 4, moved at 6 p. m. into the rebel defenses of the city of Atlanta on the Marietta road, the One hundred and fiftieth Regiment

* For continuation of report, relating to the Savannah campaign, see Vol. XLIV, Part I.

on the right of the brigade. Very large details of from 80 to 100 men from the regiment worked daily on the interior line of defenses of the city. October 9 to 10, inclusive, remained in same position. October 11, marched at 5 a. m. on a foraging expedition to Flat Rock, a distance of sixteen miles. October 12, crossed the Flat Rock Shoals, turned to the right four miles, and helped load 200 wagons with corn. October 13 and 14, filled balance of wagons, 125 in number, and returned with the train of 500 loaded wagons to within six miles of Atlanta, where we halted at 4 a. m. of the 14th; continued the march at 11.30 a. m., and arrived in Atlanta at 2 p. m. October 15 to 21, inclusive, remained in the same camp. October 22, marched with the balance of the brigade at 4 p. m. on road to Flat Rock Shoals to cover the return of a foraging train of 800 wagons threatened by rebel cavalry; went in light marching order and arrived at Flat Rock Shoals at 11 p. m., having marched eighteen miles. October 23, marched at 6 a. m. on road to Lithonia, thence to Decatur, covering the left flank of the train, having marched twenty-four miles. October 24, returned to our old camp in Atlanta on Marietta road, a distance of eight miles. October 25 to November 4, inclusive, remained in same camp.

November 5, marched at 3 p. m. on McDonough road three miles and halted for the night. November 6, at 12 m. marched back to original position. November 7 and 8, remained in same camp. November 9, marched at 10 a. m. on a reconnaissance to Turner's Ferry on the Chattahoochee River, thence across to Sandtown road, and back to the city at 7 p. m., having marched about twenty miles. November 10, 11, and 12, remained in same camp. November 13, marched at 2 p. m. about three miles toward the river, on the railroad, tore up one mile of railroad, burning the ties and bending the rails, and returned to old camp at 9 p. m. November 14, remained in same camp.*

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. SMITH,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. R. LINDSAY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 30.

Report of Col. William Hawley, Third Wisconsin Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRD WISCONSIN VETERAN VOLUNTEER INFTY.,
Near Savannah, Ga., December 25, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following as the report of the operations of this regiment from the occupation of Atlanta, Ga., September 2, 1864, to the present date:

On the day of the occupation of Atlanta my regiment went into camp with the brigade on the east side of the city near the Augusta railroad. It occupied this position until October 17, when it marched on an expedition for forage with a body of troops under command of Brigadier-General Geary. The regiment was absent four days on this expedition and marched in all fifty miles. I have no means of knowing the amount of supplies obtained. On returning to the city the regiment went into camp on the northwest side of the city near the Chattanooga railroad. While there the time was mainly occupied in picket duty,

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* For continuation of report, relating to the Savannah campaign, see Vol. XLIV, Part I.

drill, &c. On the 22d of October it went on another foraging expedition, under command of Col. E. A. Carman, which lasted three days. The distance marched was forty-four miles. The amount of supplies obtained was unknown to me. On returning the regiment went into its old camp. November 2, the regiment marched with the Thirteenth New Jersey, One hundred and fiftieth New York, and Twenty-seventh Indiana, of the same brigade, with one section of artillery and a small body of cavalry, all the force being under the command of Col. E. A. Carman, on a reconnaissance in the direction of the Chattahoochee River. We returned the same day without meeting with either enemy or casualty. The whole distance marched was fifteen miles. November 13, the regiment moved in the direction of Chattahoochee bridge, five miles, and assisted in the destruction of railroad from that point to Atlanta. Distance marched, ten miles. Amount of road destroyed not known.*

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM HAWLEY,
Colonel Third Regiment Wisconsin Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. J. R. LINDSAY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 31.

Report of Col. James S. Robinson, Eighty-second Ohio Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., TWENTIETH CORPS,
Near Savannah, Ga., December 28, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the services and operations of this brigade from the occupation of the city of Atlanta down to the capture and occupation of Savannah:

On the 5th of September the entire brigade was encamped near Atlanta, Ga., having marched to that place from Montgomery's Ferry, on the Chattahoochee River, on the day previous. At this time and up to the 27th, at which date I rejoined the brigade from sick leave, it was commanded by Col. Horace Boughton, of the One hundred and forty-third New York Volunteers. From this officer I have received no report, and shall, therefore, limit myself to the time of actual command. On the 28th, by order of Brig. Gen. A. S. Williams, commanding division, I formally resumed command of the brigade. I found the troops at this time in good health, with tidy, well-policed camps, and well supplied with clothing, arms, and food. Daily drills in company and battalion tactics had been established, under which exercise the troops seemed to be rapidly improving in discipline and efficiency.

On the 4th of October the Twentieth Corps having been charged with the sole occupation and defense of Atlanta, a new chain of defenses around the city was commenced. A detail of 7 officers and 350 men to work upon these fortifications was now required from and daily furnished by my brigade. This work was continued, with but little interruption, on the part of my command down to the 15th. On that date the brigade was designated to accompany a foraging expedition consisting of three brigades of infantry, a division of cavalry, a battery of

* For continuation of report, relating to the Savannah campaign, see Vol. XLIV, Part I.

artillery, and 733 wagons sent out on the following day and to the command of which I had the honor to be appointed. The infantry, the Third Brigade, First Division, the Second Brigade, Second Division, and the Second Brigade, Third Division; the artillery, Captain Sloan's battery, and the train under charge of Capt. E. P. Graves, assistant quartermaster, rendezvoused on the Decatur road at 6 a. m. The expedition marched at 6.30 a. m. and was joined at 1 p. m. by Colonel Garrard's division of cavalry at Avery's Cross-Roads. The head of the column encamped at Flat Shoals at 7 p. m., and by 10 p. m. was joined by all the troops and trains. On the 17th, leaving the Third Brigade of the First Division and two sections of artillery in charge of about 400 wagons at Flat Shoals, I took the remainder of the troops and wagons and marched down the left bank of the South River in quest of forage. Though the country was poor and unproductive, I succeeded in loading most of the train by night-fall. On the following day, the 18th, leaving the Second Brigade, Third Division, and two sections of artillery at Flat Shoals in charge of the loaded wagons, with the remainder of the troops and wagons I crossed South River. Here I found a country more fertile than that foraged the day previous, and succeeded without difficulty in obtaining enough corn to load the entire train. A slight resistance offered by the enemy's cavalry was easily overcome without loss. The expedition at night-fall rejoined in safety the detachment left at Flat Shoals, and on the next day, the 19th, returned to Atlanta. The quantity of corn brought in amounted to about 11,000 bushels. The troops obtained besides this a considerable quantity of fresh beef, fresh pork, poultry, sweet potatoes, and other species of provisions. The immediate command of my brigade during this expedition was intrusted to Lieut. Col. E. S. Salomon, of the Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers, who was the senior officer present. I take pleasure in acknowledging the efficiency and zeal with which Lieutenant-Colonel Salomon discharged the duty thus devolving upon him. On the 21st the work on the fortifications was resumed by my brigade, which furnished a detail of 200 men for that purpose. On the 24th this detail was reduced to 100 men. On the 25th I received an order to join with my brigade a foraging expedition to be sent out on the following day under the command of Brigadier-General Geary. According to directions, my command reported to General Geary on the Decatur road at 6 a. m. on the 26th, and was assigned, in connection with a battery of artillery, to the duty of covering the rear of the column. Passing through Decatur at 11 a. m. my command reached Stone Mountain at 9.30 p. m. Early on the 27th, by General Geary's direction, I sent out two regiments, the One hundred and first Illinois and Eighty-second Ohio Veteran Volunteers, to assist in loading wagons with corn. They returned to camp at 6.30 p. m., having succeeded, in spite of the very inclement weather and prowling detachments of hostile cavalry, in loading 196 wagons. On the 28th, by direction of General Geary, I proceeded with my brigade, a section of artillery, a battalion of cavalry, and about 300 wagons, across Yellow River in the direction of Lawrenceville. I found here a productive country and had no difficulty in loading the entire train. My command returned toward Berkshire at 3 p. m., crossing Yellow River upon a bridge which, though partly burned by the enemy the day previous, was nevertheless easily rendered passable for the train. The column reached Berkshire at sundown and pushed forward, following the remainder of the expedition, which had already preceded us on its return march. Reached Stone Mountain at 10.30 p. m., and encamped three miles beyond Stone Moun-

tain Station at about midnight. On the following day my brigade formed the vanguard of the expedition and returned without accident to its encampment at Atlanta. During this expedition my brigade secured about 6,000 bushels of corn, besides the usual amount of provisions and other promiscuous articles. On the 30th orders were issued to send all surplus baggage to the rear, and such preparations began to be made as clearly indicated the approach of a great movement. No further work was done on the fortifications, and all attention was given to putting the command in the best possible condition to march.

On the 5th of November, at 1 p. m., I received an unexpected order to move my brigade immediately. In a very short space of time the column was moving out the McDonough road, every one supposing this to be the initial step of the campaign, but the sequel proved otherwise. Proceeding about three miles the troops bivouacked for the night, and on the following day marched back to their camps near the city. The payment of my command, which had been but partially completed, was now continued. On the 8th the Presidential election was held in those regiments entitled by law to vote. On the 9th, at daybreak, a violent cannonade suddenly broke out on the southeastern side of the city. The cause of this was hardly comprehended, but it soon became apparent that a hostile force, either great or small, had appeared in front of our works. The firing soon shifted to our right, in front of General Geary's division, and began to be mingled with musketry; my brigade was soon afterward ordered to move to the support of General Geary, whose lines were reported as being dangerously threatened. In a few minutes my column was in motion down White Hall street, the troops keeping step to the martial bands, and the colors floating in the breeze. I had hardly reached the suburbs of the town, however, when I was informed by Major-General Slocum, that the enemy, about —— in number, under the rebel General Iverson, had been driven off, and that my brigade would not be needed, and might return to its camp. I thereupon countermarched my column and moved it back to its old position. Excepting the changes incident to the reorganization of the army, no further event of importance transpired until the 14th, when the final marching orders were received.*

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. ROBINSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. GEORGE ROBINSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division.

No. 32.

Report of Lieut. Col. Hezekiah Watkins, One hundred and forty-third New York Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 143D REGIMENT N. Y. VOL. INFANTRY,
Near Savannah, Ga., December 26, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward the following report of operations of this regiment from the occupation of Atlanta to the present time:

After the possession of Atlanta by our forces the regiment went into camp on the east side of the city. While in this camp company and

* For continuation of report, relating to the Savannah campaign, see Vol. XLIV, Part I.

battalion drills were held. Estimates forwarded for clothing, equipage, and stores, to furnish the command for the "fine winter campaign," as ordered. The regiment formed a portion of a foraging expedition sent out under command of Colonel Robinson, September [October] 20 [16]. The regiment loaded twenty-eight wagons with corn, when the expedition returned to camp. Again, October 26, it formed a part of a foraging expedition sent out under charge of Brigadier-General Geary, the regiment loading sixty-five wagons with corn.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. WATKINS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. A. E. LEE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 33.

Report of Lieut. Col. David Thomson, Eighty-second Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-SECOND REGT. OHIO VET. VOL. INFTY.,
Near Savannah, Ga., December 27, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular from headquarters First Division, Twentieth Corps, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the various foraging expeditions sent out from Atlanta, and also in the recent campaign:

The Eighty-second Regiment formed a part of the advance force which occupied Atlanta on the 2d day of September, and at that time was temporarily attached to the command of Brigadier-General Knipe. The First Division, of which the Eighty-Second Regiment formed a part, remained encamped in Atlanta from the time of its occupation by our forces until the 15th of November. The enemy having interrupted our line of communication with the rear, various foraging expeditions were sent out south of Atlanta for the purpose of procuring forage and provisions. The brigade to which the regiment is attached was sent out on two of these expeditions, the first expedition under command of Colonel Robinson, commanding Third Brigade, First Division, and the second under command of Brigadier-General Geary. On these expeditions the regiment loaded 540 wagons of corn and provender; in addition the following supplies: 50 bushels potatoes, 25 head of hogs, 15 head of sheep, 6 head of cattle, and 20 gallons of molasses.

Early on the morning of the 9th of November the enemy, in small force, made an attack on our picket-line south of Atlanta. The Third Brigade was sent to the attacked point, but before getting into position the enemy were repulsed, and the brigade returned to its encampment.*

I am, captain, very respectfully,

D. THOMSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. A. E. LEE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* For continuation of report, relating to the Savannah campaign, see Vol. XLIV, Part I.

No. 34.

Reports of Brig. Gen. John W. Geary, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., October 15, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report concerning the foraging expedition made in pursuance of orders from Major-General Slocum, dated October 10, 1864:

At the hour designated for starting, on the morning of the 11th, the following troops and wagons reported to me on Decatur street: Second Brigade, First Division, consisting of 1,086 men, commanded by Col. E. A. Carman; detachments from Second and Third Brigades, Second Division, consisting of 1,050 men, commanded by Col. H. A. Barnum; a battery of four 4-inch rifled guns, commanded by Lieutenant Sawdy, and 700 cavalry under command of Col. Israel Garrard; the aggregate force of all arms being 2,900 men. Wagons as follows, under charge of Capt. G. L. Parker, assistant quartermaster Second Division: Headquarters Department of the Cumberland, 18; headquarters Twentieth Corps, 18; First Division, Twentieth Corps, 83; Second Division, Twentieth Corps, 110; Third Division, Twentieth Corps, 150; cavalry division, 30; signal corps and small detachments, 11; making the total number of wagons 420, which, with the addition of 20 ambulances accompanying the troops, made the entire train consist of 440 teams. At 7 o'clock I moved out on the Atlanta and Flat Rock road, with the infantry, artillery, and train, preceded by a detachment of cavalry, the main force of the cavalry moving on parallel roads upon my right and left. The point of destination, Flat Rock, was reached by my advance at 6 p. m., the march being unmarked by any circumstances of especial note. With the exception of several small scouting parties, which fell back before my advance, no enemy was seen. The troops were encamped and the wagons parked near Barton's house on the north bank of the South River, about half a mile from the house, in a position which had previously been strengthened by rail defenses. From this position, as a depot for my wagons, my subsequent operations were made. Early on the morning of the 12th I crossed the river at Flat Rock (termed by the inhabitants Flat Shoals) and moved upon the Fayetteville road a distance of about three miles. During the day I succeeded in loading about 300 wagons, which I sent under strong guard to the depot across the river. At sunset, with the remaining wagons, I returned to the same place. About noon a party of the enemy attacked one of the cavalry outposts guarding the approaches to the field in which the wagons were loading. This attack was speedily repulsed, the loss to us being 1 man seriously and 1 man slightly wounded, both of Colonel Garrard's command. Shortly before dusk the enemy again attacked another outpost, but were charged by a detachment of the Seventh Ohio Cavalry and driven back in confusion, with a loss to them of 2 men killed, about one mile and a half to their main force, which appeared 150 strong. This attack was late in the evening, and it was not practicable to get together enough of the cavalry from their widely separated posts to prosecute any pursuit. In the course of the scouting done the following day it was ascertained that the force upon which the rebel scouts were driven back consisted of about 700 mounted men and two pieces of artillery. This, in all probability, is the same force reported as encamped in the vicinity of Jonesborough, McDonough,

and Stockbridge at various times within the past two weeks. At daybreak on the morning of the 14th, with the empty teams and the main body of the troops, I again crossed the river, and leaving the laden trains with 500 men, under charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Van Voorhis, in depot, I again moved down the Fayetteville road from the fields, on which and on small country roads in the vicinity I succeeded in procuring sufficient forage to load the remaining wagons. During the day a scouting party from the Seventh Ohio Cavalry encountered and drove a scouting party of the enemy, capturing a man professing to be a citizen, but who, there is reason to believe, has been employed as a spy by the enemy, and who, I have been informed, has been seen within our lines during the investment of Atlanta. He had upon his person a pass, "until further orders," from General Hardee. Shortly before dusk I recrossed the river with all my teams laden. The country foraged embraces an area of about three miles square, and is very undulating, many of the fields foraged being separated and others being completely isolated from all wagon roads by swampy ravines, to cross which with the teams caused great difficulty and required much labor. Most of the ground is very poor and its products scant, and to procure the quantity required, many fields had to be entered. Knowing the starving condition of the stock in the city, and the absolute necessity of speedily returning with forage, and having learned the enemy were gathering upon the east and west of my line of march with the intention of attacking my train on the following day, I resolved to move toward Atlanta at once. With a train six miles and a half in length, successful resistance of attack without loss of wagons would have been extremely difficult, if not improbable. Having previously sent the pioneers and one regiment in advance to repair the bridge across Snapfinger Creek and to hold the roads diverging at that point, I divided the train into five equal parts, interposing between each a guard of 250 infantry; the front and rear guard each consisting of 500 men, with a section of artillery, and at 8 o'clock moved with the train and a strong rear guard of cavalry upon the road on which I came, the remainder of the cavalry moving upon the roads upon my right and left. At 1 o'clock on the morning of the 14th my advance reached Mrs. Reagan's house, within six miles of Atlanta. Here I halted until 6.30 o'clock, when I moved to the city, which I reached at fifteen minutes before 11 o'clock. My quartermaster reports the amount of corn procured to be upwards of 6,000 bushels, in addition to which were brought in 5 mules and 21 bales of cotton. Besides this amount of forage brought in, upwards of 3,500 horses and mules were amply fed for three days, and returned to Atlanta in much better condition than when they left. I made diligent inquiry concerning the enemy's forces to the east and south, but I could learn of no force superior to that mentioned. I have been informed that the country beyond Flat Rock and toward Macon abounds in corn and sweet potatoes. I cannot close without especially commending Colonel Garrard and the officers and men under his command for the efficient aid rendered. My thanks are due him for much valuable information.

Hoping the results of the expedition have proven satisfactory to the major-general commanding the corps, I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Lieut. Col. H. W. PERKINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., October 31, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the foraging expedition made in compliance with orders from Major-General Slocum:

At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 26th instant the following troops and wagons reported to me on the Decatur road: Third Brigade, First Division, numbering 1,200 men, under command of Colonel Robinson; Third Brigade, Second Division, numbering 945 men, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Van Voorhis; Second Brigade, Third Division, numbering 642 men, under command of Major Brant; two batteries of artillery, under command of Captain Bainbridge, and 450 cavalry of the Army of the Ohio, under Colonel Garrard. Wagons as follows: Headquarters Twentieth Corps, 42; First Division, Twentieth Corps, 83; Second Division, Twentieth Corps, 100; Third Division, Twentieth Corps, 87; Fourteenth Army Corps, 130; Captain Hade, post quartermaster, 21; ordnance train, Department of the Cumberland, 54; medical supply train, 20; batteries and outside detachments, 115; making the total number of wagons 652, which, with the addition of 20 smaller wagons, made the entire train consist of 672 wagons. At 7 o'clock I moved toward Decatur, which I reached without incidents of note about 10 o'clock. At this place I learned from inhabitants that there was a force of the enemy variously stated as numbering from 2,000 to 4,000, between Stone Mountain and Lawrenceville. I also learned that detachments from this force had been in Decatur on the previous day. These reports of the whereabouts of the enemy, varying only in the estimate of force, confirmed by intelligence received from the scouts of Colonel Garrard's cavalry, induced me to ask General Slocum for reenforcements of artillery and infantry. To guard against any attack on my train from the right and toward Stone Mountain, I detached the main force of cavalry, 700 infantry under Lieutenant-Colonel Van Voorhis, and a section of artillery, the whole under command of Colonel Garrard, to move to Stone Mountain direct and hold the roads and passes at that place. With the remainder of my command and with the train I moved from Decatur on the Lawrenceville road. I moved on this road about six miles, where I passed to the right over a wood road, and struck the main road to Stone Mountain about two miles from that place. At the mountain I was joined by Colonel Garrard. Leaving a strong cavalry guard to hold the village, I moved on the Stone Mountain and Lawrenceville road to Trickum's Cross-Roads, near which I parked the train and camped the troops on the farm of Mr. Bracewell. About 9 o'clock in the evening an aide reported that the Second Brigade of my division, under Colonel Mindil, and one section of artillery, were four miles beyond Stone Mountain. I ordered Colonel Mindil to push as near the mountain as possible during the night, and to join me on the following morning. Reports of the inhabitants in the vicinity of my camp confirmed those already received at Decatur. During the morning several attacks were made upon the pickets and outposts, by rebel cavalry, in one of which one of my men was killed and another severely wounded. I remained in camp during the day, sending out detachments of the train under strong guards, and succeeded in loading about 300 wagons. In the afternoon Lieutenant-Colonel Way, commanding a regiment of cavalry, reported he had met the enemy near Yellow River, about 400 strong, and that the inhabitants stated that a force of 4,000

was in Lawrenceville. Soon after he reported the former party had retreated across the river and destroyed the bridge. I immediately ordered him to follow, and push toward Lawrenceville to ascertain, if possible, the whereabouts of the enemy. He moved to Lawrenceville, and, charging furiously upon the town, drove the enemy through it in great disorder, scattering them in all directions. From reports from my cavalry I learned it would be impossible to load the remainder of my train west of the river, and learning that abundance of forage could be procured east of it, I resolved to cross and forage there. Accordingly, on the morning of the 28th, I sent 250 wagons with a guard of 1,500 infantry, a regiment of cavalry, and a section of artillery, the whole under command of Colonel Robinson, with orders to cross the river and load in the fields just beyond. The remaining empty wagons I sent with a guard of 400 infantry and a section of artillery to report to Colonel Garrard, who was encamped on the Rock Bridge road, about three miles distant from the main camp, and eastward from the mountain. At 3 o'clock I learned that the wagons under charge of Colonels Robinson and Garrard had been loaded, and were ready for the returning march. Desiring to move as rapidly as possible toward Atlanta, I sent orders to Colonel Garrard to move with his trains on the road leading south of the mountain, and to the village at its base, and knowing Colonel Robinson's command would readily reach the camp before all the wagons then there had moved out, I started at 4 o'clock with the Second Brigades, of the Second and Third Divisions, as advance guard, leaving a picket at every road and important point along the line of march, with orders to remain until the rear of the entire train had passed. I marched two miles beyond Stone Mountain and commenced parking my trains for the night, at 7 o'clock, on the farm of Mr. Johnson, on the Decatur road. The wagons, laden by Colonel Garrard, commenced coming in about 11.30 o'clock, and I was joined by that officer about 1 on the morning of the 29th. All my troops and wagons having reached my camp by 1 o'clock, I commenced moving toward Atlanta at 7. Dividing the train into sections, and interposing between each a strong guard of infantry, I moved with the advance, posting as on the previous night a picket at every road and commanding position, to remain until the entire train passed. My advance reached Decatur at 11.30 a. m., where I found the First Brigade of the First Division, which had been sent out to meet, and, if necessary, assist me. After halting for some time at Decatur to close up my train, I again resumed the march, leaving the brigade just mentioned to bring up the rear. I reached Atlanta without incident at 3 p. m., where the troops and train were ordered to rejoin their respective commands. My quartermaster reports the amount of corn procured to be 9,300 bushels, besides which were brought in 5 loads of wheat and 4 bales of cotton, and about 100 head of cattle, which were distributed among the several commands. I take great pleasure in commending the officers and men under my command for the hearty co-operation yielded me during the labors of the expedition. My thanks are eminently due to Colonel Garrard, his officers and men, for the activity and zeal manifested, and for information obtained. I regret to except from my commendation of the officers and men the lieutenant in command of the exterior picket captured on the 27th instant. Armed with Spencer rifles, captured in broad daylight, without firing a shot, by a force scarce more than its equal, this picket was undoubtedly guilty of gross neglect. No words of reproach

can be too strong for an officer, who, allowing care for personal ease to exceed his zeal for duty, permits himself and command to be ignominiously captured.

Subjoined is a list* of prisoners captured from the enemy.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

[Lieut. Col. H. W. PERKINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

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HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., November 9, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report respecting the affair of this morning:

At 7 a. m. the enemy attacked my pickets on the East Point road, and after a sharp resistance drove them in. They used artillery very freely during the attack. A considerable force of theirs followed up our pickets for about 100 yards, when, meeting the fire from my main lines, they hastily retreated, followed by our pickets, and leaving in our hands 2 prisoners, 1 of them mortally wounded, and 2 dead. The prisoners taken report their force engaged to have been about 1,000 cavalry and one battery of artillery, being the effective force of General Iverson's brigade, under command of Colonel Young, General Iverson's headquarters being at Jonesborough. They state that they marched ten miles this morning, and that they were told by their officers that we had evacuated Atlanta, and they could march in without opposition. From 7 o'clock until 8 they served their artillery very rapidly, but made very poor practice, doing no damage to us. There was at the time of the attack no artillery in my line. At 8 o'clock Stackhouse's battery, from the Fourteenth Corps, came up, took position in the forts covering the East Point road, and opened fire from one section, the enemy retreating rapidly. The prisoners stated that they dismounted for the attack, leaving their horses over a mile in their rear. Not a man from my command was either killed, wounded, or missing.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Comdg. Division.

Lieut. Col. H. W. PERKINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Twentieth Corps.

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HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, TWENTIETH CORPS,
January 6, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this division, from the date of the occupation of Atlanta, September 2, until that of the occupation of Savannah, December 21, 1864:

From the 2d of September until the 15th of November this command remained encamped in Atlanta, performing guard and fatigue duty, and making occasional reconnaissances. The work performed and movements made during that time are here detailed in diary form. Two

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 12 enlisted men taken prisoners.

regiments, the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers and the Sixty-sixth Ohio Veteran Volunteers, were assigned to special duty in Atlanta, the former as provost guard, and the latter reporting to Colonel Beckwith, chief commissary. During the month of September nothing occurred to disturb the routine of camp life. About the 1st of October a general movement of all the corps, excepting the Twentieth, was made to the rear, to meet certain movements of the enemy. Our corps, being left to hold Atlanta, we commenced the construction of an inner line of forts and rifle-pits, our camp still remaining near the old outer line, which we had strengthened and improved by slashing and abatis. From the 3d until the 20th of October, with the exception of a few days, 1,000 men from this division worked daily upon the inner line, which was formidably strong. The interruption of our communications by Hood's army had by the 10th of October caused a great scarcity of forage in Atlanta, and to prevent the total sacrifice of our horses and mules, it became necessary to draw entirely upon the surrounding country. The first foraging expedition for this purpose was sent out under my command on the 11th of October. October 11, at 7 a. m., I left Atlanta in command of a foraging expedition composed as follows: Detachments from my division under Col. H. A. Barnum, 1,050 men; Second Brigade, First Division, under Colonel Carman, 1,080 men; cavalry under Col. I. Garrard, 700 men; one battery under Lieutenant Sawdy, four 3-inch rifled guns; 420 wagons from the different commands at this post. Reached Flat Rock at 6 p. m., small detachments of the enemy's cavalry retiring before my advance. Here I encamped and parked my trains in a position strengthened by rail defenses, and from this place as a depot my foraging operations were conducted. October 12, crossed South River at Flat Rock and during the day loaded about 300 wagons within a distance of three miles along the Fayetteville road. These were sent to the temporary depot. About noon one of my cavalry outposts was attacked by a party of the enemy, who were driven off, 2 men of Colonel Garrard's command being wounded in the affair. Shortly before dark the enemy attacked another outpost, and were charged by a detachment of my cavalry, who drove them one mile and a half, with a loss of 2 rebels killed. I subsequently ascertained that the enemy's main body near me was 700 strong, with two pieces of artillery. October 13, at daybreak, leaving the laden trains under guard at the depot, I recrossed the river, loaded the balance of my wagons, and at 8 p. m. commenced my return to Atlanta. October 14, by 1 a. m. I reached a point within six miles of Atlanta, where I halted and rested my command until 6.30 a. m., then resumed the march and entered the city. The distance marched during the expedition was forty-six miles. Amount of corn brought to Atlanta upward of 10,000 bushels, besides which about 3,500 animals, used with my trains, and all my men, were amply subsisted on the country; twenty-one bales of cotton were also brought in. October 16, another foraging expedition was sent out under command of Colonel Robinson, of the First Division. Seven hundred men from my Second Brigade were detailed and formed part of this force. After four days' absence they returned with their trains well loaded with corn. October 20 to 24, detachments from my command were engaged taking up the iron and destroying the track on the West Point railroad, during which considerable skirmishing took place with the rebel cavalry near East Point. October 26, at 7 a. m., I left Atlanta in command of a foraging expedition composed as follows: The Third Brigade of my division under Lieu-

tenant-Colonel Van Voorhis, 945 men; Third Brigade, First Division, under Colonel Robinson, 1,200; Second Brigade, Third Division, under Major Brant, 642 men; cavalry under Colonel Garrard, 400 men; two batteries under Captain Bainbridge; 672 wagons from the different commands and detachments in and around Atlanta. Reached Decatur at 1 p. m. Learning here that the enemy had concentrated a force from 2,000 to 4,000 strong between Stone Mountain and Lawrenceville, I sent a request to Major-General Slocum for a force to be sent to Stone Mountain with the object of preventing annoyance on my right flank. This request was responded to by sending my Second Brigade, under Colonel Mindil. Without delaying at Decatur I detached the main body of my cavalry, 700 infantry, and a section of artillery, the whole under Colonel Garrard, with orders to proceed to Stone Mountain and hold the roads and passes there. With the rest of my command and train I moved on the Lawrenceville road six miles, then passed to the right over a wood road and struck the main road to Stone Mountain, about two miles from that place. Here I was joined by Colonel Garrard. Leaving a strong cavalry guard to hold the village, I moved on the Stone Mountain and Lawrenceville road to Trickum's Cross-Roads, near which we camped for the night. Receiving information about 9 p. m. that Colonel Mindil with his command had arrived within four miles of Stone Mountain, I sent him orders to push on as near the mountain as possible, and to join me on the following morning. Information obtained this evening confirmed that I had received at Decatur, respecting the enemy's force in this vicinity. October 27, early in the morning my pickets were attacked several times by rebel cavalry. One of my men was killed and another wounded. During the day I sent out portions of my train with strong escorts, and loaded about 300 wagons. In the afternoon a regiment of my cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Way, met the enemy near Yellow River and learned of a considerable force being in Lawrenceville. The party first met retreated across the river and burned the bridge. By my orders Colonel Way followed them, crossed the river, and charged through Lawrenceville, driving the enemy in confusion. Learning that abundance of forage could be procured east of the river, I sent 250 wagons, with a strong escort, under Colonel Robinson, to cross and load in the fields beyond. The remaining empty wagons I sent to Colonel Garrard to be loaded near the Rock Bridge road, east of Stone Mountain. By 3 p. m. all the wagons were loaded and ready to return. I then concentrated all my troops and trains, and encamped them on the Decatur road two miles west of Stone Mountain. October 29, by 1 a. m. all my wagons had reached the camp. At 7 a. m. I commenced my return to Atlanta, which place my advance reached about 3 p. m. As the result of the expedition, besides subsisting my men and animals on the country, we brought to Atlanta 19,300 bushels of ears of corn, 5 wagon loads of wheat, 4 bales of cotton, and about 100 head of cattle, which were distributed among the different commands. I captured from the enemy 12 prisoners.

November 1, received orders to be prepared for active campaign at an hour's notice any day after the 4th instant; also to ship surplus stores and baggage to the rear. November 4, shipped the surplus stores and baggage of the division to Nashville. November 5, at 1 p. m. received orders to move at 2 o'clock, and to encamp outside the city, on the McDonough turnpike. The entire division with all its trains moved as ordered, encamping two miles from the city. November 6, at 12 o'clock received orders to return to our camp in Atlanta, and there

to await further orders, keeping our trains loaded for campaign. The order was complied with, and by night everything belonging to the command was back again. November 9, before daylight this morning we were roused by the sounds of artillery in our front, and found a force of the enemy attacking my line on the East Point road. A portion of my pickets at that point were driven in by a charge of dismounted cavalry from Iverson's brigade of Georgia troops. This line of the enemy advanced within about 150 yards of our outer works, when they received a destructive fire and retreated hastily. In the meantime they had planted a battery within 400 yards of our works, and served it quite rapidly for an hour, but without injuring a single person in our lines or camps. There was no artillery in position in my line when the attack commenced, but a battery was soon sent down at my request and gave the retreating enemy a few shots, causing them to hasten their departure. The whole affair lasted from 7 a. m. to 8.15. The enemy left in our hands 2 dead and 2 prisoners, 1 of whom was mortally wounded. Subsequent statements in the rebel newspaper accounts of the affair give their entire loss as about 40. There were no casualties on our side. November 11, received to-day the orders announcing the organization of the Army of Georgia, and the order of Brigadier-General Williams upon taking command of the Twentieth Corps, Major-General Slocum being assigned to command the Left Wing, Army of Georgia.*

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. H. W. PERKINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Twentieth Army Corps.

No. 35.

Report of Col. Ario Pardee, jr., One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., TWENTIETH CORPS,
Savannah, Ga., December 25, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with Circular Orders, No. 144, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade from the capture of Atlanta, September 2, 1864, to the occupation of Savannah, Ga., December 21, 1864:

During the occupation of Atlanta the brigade was camped near the intersection of the Sandtown with the White Hall road, and occupied the fortified position of the enemy constructed to command these roads. The usual camp and picket duties were performed, and in addition to this details from the command were on duty in the construction of the chain of fortifications which encircled the city. On the 25th [21st] day of October Col. John Flynn, being temporarily in command, the brigade formed part of a foraging expedition under the command of Colonel Dustin, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, and proceeded to Latimer's farm, returning to its camp October 24, 1864. This was the only change of duty of any material importance which occurred until November 9, 1864, when Colonel Young, with his command of about 1,000 cav-

* For continuation of report, relating to the Savannah campaign, see Vol. XLIV, Part I.

alry and a section of artillery, drove in the pickets of the brigade and sought to enter the works. The attack was easily repulsed and without a casualty in the brigade. The enemy left 2 men killed and 2 men wounded on the field. From a prisoner captured it was learned that from 15 to 20 men had been carried away wounded. November 13, acting under the orders of the general commanding division, the brigade was engaged part of this day in destroying the railroad from the water-tank to a point two miles and a quarter therefrom in the direction of the Chattahoochee River by burning the ties and bending and twisting the rails, and of which a special report was made the day following. For some days previous to November 15, 1864, active preparations were made for the campaign which commenced that day.*

Respectfully submitted.

ARIO PARDEE, JR.,
Colonel 147th Pennsylvania Vols., Commanding Brigade.

Capt. W. T. FORBES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 36.

Report of Maj. Myron T. Wright, Twenty-ninth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-NINTH REGT. OHIO VET. VOL. INFTY.,
Savannah, Ga., December 28, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with circular from headquarters First Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Corps, dated Savannah, Ga., December 23, 1864, I have the honor to make the following report of my command:

I assumed command of the Twenty-ninth Ohio on the 8th day of September, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga. From this date to the 24th nothing of note took place more than the regular routine of camp duty. September 25 had review. September 28 received detail to go to Nashville, Tenn., with my regiment. September 29, at 9 a. m., I marched the regiment to Captain ———'s quarters for transportation; failed, and returned to camp. October 2, received orders to move at once with one day's rations; marched to the depot at 3 p. m.; moved to the Chattahoochee River; disembarked and marched across the river; camped for the night. 4th, put my command on the train for Nashville, when I received a telegram to return to Atlanta. Recrossed the river and took the cars for Atlanta. After arriving in the city went into camp two miles northwest from depot, facing south. 11th, moved the regiment to the right half a mile, and came into line where the One hundred and second New York was. 18th, moved camp again three-quarters of a mile farther to the right, near a fort. 20th, received orders to move at 7 a. m. [21st]; marched the regiment to brigade headquarters; remained there till 7.30, when the brigade moved, Twenty-ninth in center of second section of train; passed through Decatur; Twenty-ninth on picket in night. 22d and 23d, foraged pretty extensively; Twenty-ninth lost 1 man killed, William D. Haynes, private Company D. 24th, returned to camp with teams well loaded with forage. Nothing special occurred

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* For continuation of report, relating to the Savannah campaign, see Vol. XLIV, Part I.

from this date to end of month. November 5, received orders at 2 p. m. to march. Moved out on the McDonough road about one mile and went into camp for the night, Twenty-ninth on extreme right of division. 6th, returned to Atlanta and went into our old camp, 8th, election day; some excitement in Twenty-ninth; polled 384 votes; Lincoln received 344; McClellan, 40. 9th, at sunrise our line was attacked; immediately moved the Twenty-ninth into position; sent out skirmishers; attack did not reach us; remained in trenches until 12 m., then moved back to quarters and stacked arms.*

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

MYRON T. WRIGHT,
Major Twenty-ninth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

Lieut. A. H. W. CREIGH,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., Second Div., 20th Corps.

No. 37.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles C. Cresson, Seventy-third Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA VET. VOLS.,
Savannah, Ga., December 26, 1864.

I have the honor to submit the following report of events transpiring in connection with my regiment from the occupation of Atlanta, Ga., September 2, 1864, to the occupation of Savannah, Ga., December 21, 1864:

The regiment entered Atlanta on the evening of September 2, and was posted September 3 on the left of the McDonough road, removing to the right of the road on the 5th, when the regiment went into camp, doing picket, guard, and fatigue duty on the fortifications, and all duty required of troops at garrisoned posts, remaining until October 16, when it was ordered out on a foraging expedition, under command of Colonel Robinson, commanding First Brigade, First Division, to the vicinity of Flat Shoals, Ga., returning and occupying our former camp on the 19th, where it remained doing duty until the 26th of the same month, when it was again ordered out on a similar expedition under General John W. Geary, commanding Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, to the vicinity of Yellow River, Ga., returning to our previous camp on the 29th, resuming our regular routine of picket, fatigue duty, &c., where it remained until November 5, when it was ordered to strike tents and prepare for marching. Marching about three miles out the McDonough road, we halted and remained until the day following (November 6), when we were ordered back, and occupied our previous camp, in which we remained until November 15.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. C. CRESSON,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Seventy-third Pennsylvania Vet. Vols.

Capt. N. K. BRAY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* For continuation of report, relating to the Savannah campaign, see Vol. XLIV, Part I.

No. 38.

Report of Col. Henry A. Barnum, One hundred and forty-ninth New York Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,
Savannah, Ga., December 26, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command, consisting of the Sixtieth and One hundred and second New York Veteran Volunteers, and the One hundred and thirty-seventh and One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteer Regiments, and the Twenty-ninth and One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Regiments, from the occupation of Atlanta, September 2, 1864, to the occupation of Savannah, December 21, 1864:

On September 3 the command encamped along the line of the enemy's works southwest of the city of Atlanta and between the Sandtown and McDonough roads, the right resting on the Sandtown road and the left at the large fort about half a mile from the McDonough road, and covered this front during the entire occupation of the city by our forces. September 5, the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers was detached from the brigade by order of Major-General Slocum and reported to Colonel Cogswell, Second Massachusetts Volunteers, commanding the post, for provost duty, and remained on such duty during the occupation of the city. September 10, Col. David Ireland, who had commanded the brigade during the greater part of the Atlanta campaign, died of disease, and the undersigned took command by order of Brigadier-General Geary, commanding division. September 12, the brigade was placed in a new camp, regularly laid out near the left of our front and about 200 yards in rear of the works, where comfortable huts were erected, and drill and parade grounds prepared. Regular hours of service were established, and when not otherwise engaged as herein reported, squad, company, regimental, and brigade drills, dress parades, and reviews were regularly held by the entire command. September 14, the Sixtieth New York Veteran Volunteers were detailed, by order of the general commanding division, to proceed to Chattanooga to escort paymasters to Atlanta, which duty was performed without particular incident, and the regiment reported back on September 22.

October 11, the brigade, except the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, constituted a part of a foraging force of about 2,000 infantry, with artillery and cavalry, under command of Brigadier-General Geary, which proceeded to the vicinity of Flat Rock Shoals, about twenty miles from Atlanta, and returned on the 14th of October without loss, though considerably annoyed by the enemy, bringing in a number of animals and about 450 wagon loads of excellent corn, besides cattle and other supplies then greatly needed by the garrison. October 16, the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers reported to Colonel Dustin, commanding a second foraging expedition, which proceeded to the same vicinity as the first and returned with like success on the 19th. October 19, 21, and 22, the brigade was detailed as guard to trains of cars and workmen sent to take up the rails on the Macon and on the West Point railroads, and the first day went to a point about one mile west of East Point on the West Point road, where the track was being destroyed by the enemy, who were driven from their work after a slight skirmish and their tools captured and the rails taken from their fires. The track on the Macon road was taken up to a point about

two miles south of East Point. Slight skirmishing occurred each day, but without loss to us. October 23, the brigade marched toward East Point to support the Second Brigade of this division, which relieved this command in guarding the trains, but did not engage the enemy. October 26, the brigade, with the One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Second Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, reported to General Geary, commanding another foraging expedition, which proceeded about five miles beyond Stone Mountain eastward, and returned on the 29th of October with wagons loaded with corn and a large quantity of other supplies. The brigade was commanded on this occasion by Lieut. Col. K. S. Van Voorhis, One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Volunteers.

November 5, the brigade, in accordance with orders received, broke camp and marched with the division out on the McDonough road about two miles and bivouacked. November 6, returned to our former camp. November 9, the brigade was placed in the works in our front, the enemy having opened with cannon on the southeast of the town. Before the command was fully in position the enemy drove in a part of our picket-line and opened from a battery on our right. Our pickets were pushed out as skirmishers and pressed the enemy so closely that he withdrew his battery, and soon quiet was restored.*

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. A. BARNUM,
Colonel 119th New York Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. W. T. FORBES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 39.

Report of Maj. Thomas Elliott, Sixtieth New York Infantry.

From the 2d to the 14th of September the regiment was occupied, in pursuance to orders, with the remainder of the brigade, in constructing quarters and occupying works for defense south of the city of Atlanta. On the 14th, under orders received from the division commander, the regiment proceeded to Chattanooga as an escort to paymasters awaiting an opportunity to pay the army.

Returning on the 23d it took its former position, which was retained without material change till the 11th of October, when, with the brigade, it proceeded as a portion of an expedition sent out in the direction of Yellow River for forage. A large amount of forage was obtained, very fortunately supplying the command when much needed.

The enemy having destroyed a portion of the railroad in rear of Atlanta, on the 21st of October the regiment, forming a portion of the command, assisted in replacing it by iron obtained from the road in the vicinity of East Point, which duty was continued till all railroad iron was removed from East Point to Atlanta.

On the 24th of October, as a portion of one of the various foraging expeditions, the regiment a second time assisted in procuring a large amount of forage, being absent three days in the direction of Stone Mountain.

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* For continuation of report, relating to the Savannah campaign, see Vol. XLIV, Part I.

From the time of returning nothing of moment transpired in the command to the 15th of November other than ordinary camp duty, with the necessary preparation for an active campaign.*

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS ELLIOTT,

Major, Comdg. Sixtieth Regt. New York Veteran Vols.

No. 40.

Report of Lieut. Col. Harvey S. Chatfield, One hundred and second New York Infantry.

HDQRS. 102D REGIMENT NEW YORK VETERAN VOLS.,
Savannah, Ga., December 26, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor respectfully to submit the following report of operations of this regiment from the time of the occupation of Atlanta by the Twentieth Army Corps to the occupation of Savannah, Ga., December 21, 1864, dividing the same into two parts, the first relating to events occurring during our stay in Atlanta, Ga., and the second to those occurring during the recent campaign through Georgia, and as it will make the same much more simple and brief by giving it in the form of a diary, I shall adopt that method. The details of the entry of the regiment into Atlanta have been given in my report of the summer campaign:

After our entry into Atlanta, in accordance with orders received from my brigade commander, I moved the regiment to the rear of a line of works which had been thrown up by the enemy on the south side of the city, my left resting upon the Macon railroad, and there laid out a camp. The regiment remained in this camp until the 12th day of September, 1864, when the position of the brigade was changed to a better locality, nearer the city and about half a mile to the rear of the works, on which place another camp was laid out, this regiment being placed on the left of the brigade. While here the time was spent in drilling and preparing the men for an active campaign whenever called upon, and during a considerable portion of the time the regiment was employed in the construction of the new line of works then being built about the city.

On the 11th day of October, 1864, the regiment accompanied a foraging expedition which went from the city under command of Brig. Gen. John W. Geary. Left at 6 a. m., marched about thirteen miles in a southeasterly direction, and bivouacked for the night near South River at about 8 p. m.

The next day crossed South River in charge of a portion of the train, marched about four miles south of the river, filled the wagons with corn and corn fodder, and returned to the ground occupied the night previous about 7 p. m. and bivouacked. Left at 7 a. m. and again crossed South River. Two companies of the regiment were placed across a road leading in an easterly direction from the one traveled by the trains to guard against any approach by the enemy in that direction, under command of Capt. R. B. Hathaway. Marched about five miles south of the river with the remainder of the regiment, when, after remaining a short time, I was ordered to move back to our camp-ground and guard fifty wagons filled with forage to that place, which I did, arriving there about 2 p. m. The same day at 8 p. m. the

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* For continuation of report, relating to the Savannah campaign, see Vol. XLIV, Part I.

command started on their return. Marched in rear of the first 100 wagons of the train [until] about 3 a. m. of the 14th and bivouacked. Left about 8 a. m. Marched in rear of the first 100 wagons and reached the camp of the regiment at Atlanta about noon. No casualties occurred during the expedition.

On the 26th day of October, 1864, the regiment accompanied another expedition under command of Brig. Gen. J. W. Geary. Marched out upon the Decatur road at 6 a. m. Reaching Decatur the regiment was separated from the brigade and formed the advance guard of the wagon train. Marched about fifteen miles and bivouacked about 8 p. m. near Yellow River, the regiment doing picket duty for the division.

On the 27th the picket was attacked by a small scouting party of the enemy's cavalry on both roads leading in an easterly direction, but their advance was checked by the force which I had thrown across these roads; remaining here until the evening of the 27th, when the column started about 8 p. m. and marched about seven miles toward Atlanta.

On the 28th started about noon and reached the regimental camp at Atlanta about 6 p. m.

On the 5th of November, 1864, pursuant to orders received from brigade commander, the regiment broke camp at Atlanta and moved out on the McDonough road about two miles south of the city and bivouacked.

About noon on the 6th of November orders were received to move back to our original camp, which was done.

On the 9th of November, 1864, the enemy attacked the picket-line on the Macon road and advanced with a section of artillery and a few dismounted cavalry toward our works. The regiment was quickly moved into its position in the works and there remained awaiting any attack which the enemy might make. After shelling our line a short time the enemy retired. During the attack one man was slightly wounded by a shell. From this time until the commencement of the Georgia campaign the men were busy preparing for the active service which was soon to commence.

In the foregoing summary of events occurring during our occupation of Atlanta I have been necessarily brief and somewhat disconnected, having lost my diary relating to that period, and therefore trusting almost entirely to my memory.*

Respectfully submitted.

H. S. CHATFIELD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. O. T. MAY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 41.

Report of Lieut. Col. Koert S. Van Voorhis, One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 137TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Savannah, Ga., December 24, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following regimental report of the One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, commencing with the occupation of Atlanta, Ga., on the 2d day of September, 1864; paragraph I embracing a summary of events while

* For continuation of report, relating to the Savannah campaign, see Vol. XLIV, Part I.

remaining in that city, and paragraph II a compend in diary form of the campaign commencing on the 15th day of November and ending on the 21st day of December, 1864:

I.

On the morning of the 3d of September the regiment was encamped in the rear of a fort on the right of the Macon turnpike, on the south side of the city, as a support for a battery planted there.

On the 10th of same month David Ireland, colonel of this regiment and commanding Third Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Corps, died of dysentery.

On the 12th we moved and were encamped with the other regiments of the brigade on a line, this regiment being third in line. While in this camp brigade dress parades were held whenever practicable, also brigade, battalion, company, and squad drills, officers' schools, &c., meanwhile furnishing details for picket and fatigue, ranging in number from forty to seventy-five men daily.

On the 25th were reviewed by Major-General Slocum, General Sherman being present.

On the 29th of September, also on the 1st of October, we took part in division drills, conducted by Brigadier-General Geary.

October 10 started on a foraging expedition, which proved highly successful, returning on the 13th, having marched about forty miles.

On the 19th, in company with the brigade, we embarked on a train for East Point, after reaching which place we marched about two miles on the West Point railroad, where we stood guard while the track was torn up by a negro gang, the iron being loaded on the train to be sent to repair the track on the Chattanooga railroad near Resaca. On the two following days were employed similarly taking up the iron also on the Macon road, four miles below East Point.

On Sunday, October 24, the regiment was hurriedly ordered out with the brigade to march toward East Point to support the Second Brigade, Second Division, who, being in that vicinity after railroad iron, were reported to have been attacked by a rebel force. After marching in that direction about a mile we halted and stacked arms. After remaining about three hours we returned to camp, affairs with the Second Brigade having terminated all right.

On the 26th we again started on an expedition for forage, via Decatur. Returned on the 29th, after having marched about fifty miles, obtaining an abundent supply of forage.

November 5, pursuant to orders, we struck tents, and at 3 p. m. formed line and started with the brigade, and marched a little over a mile out of the city on the McDonough road and encamped for the night; and on the morning of the 6th marched back to the city and reoccupied our former camps.

On the morning of the 9th, a rebel force having attacked our picket-line near the Macon railroad, we were ordered at once to fall in, and took the double-quick to the outer line of breast-works, when the rebels, after throwing a few shells at us, rapidly fell back, and we quietly returned to camp. Nothing further of importance occurred until the morning of Tuesday, November 15.*

K. S. VAN VOORHIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

[Capt. O. T. MAY, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*]

* For continuation of report, relating to the Savannah campaign, see Vol. XLIV, Part I.

No. 42.

Report of Maj. Nicholas Grumbach, One hundred and forty-ninth New York Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 149TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Savannah, Ga., December 26, 1864.

CAPTAIN: The last report by the commander of this regiment was to the date of September 2, 1864, the regiment on that night bivouacking in the streets of Atlanta, Ga.

September 3, the regiment and brigade marched to the fortifications on the southern boundaries of the city and went into camp.

September 10, Col. H. A. Barnum, in consequence of the death of Colonel Ireland, was ordered to the command of the Third Brigade, and the command of this regiment devolved upon Maj. N. Grumbach.

September 12, the regiment and brigade moved about half a mile back from the works toward the city and built winter quarters. The time from this date to October 11 was occupied in working on the inner line of fortifications, reviews, parades, drills, and the usual routine of duties appertaining to camp life.

October 11, the regiment and brigade went on a foraging expedition to Flat Rock and returned on the 14th with train loaded with forage.

October 19 to 22, the regiment guarded railroad train and men engaged in tearing up rails on East Point railroad to and from East Point.

October 26, the regiment, with other troops, went on a foraging expedition to Yellow River, Ga., and returned the 29th, having met with good success and filling 500 wagons with forage. The intermediate time, between October 29 and November 5, was passed in performing the usual duties of camp.

November 5, regiment broke camp at 3 p. m., and, with brigade and division, moved out on the McDonough road and bivouacked till November 6; the order to march having been countermanded, the regiment returned to camp at Atlanta at 12 m.

November 9, at 6 a. m. a body of rebel cavalry, estimated at 1,200, attacked the works in front of us with shell and were repulsed, leaving 3 men killed and 2 wounded. Casualties on our side, none. The time from November 9 to the 15th was principally spent in preparing for the grand campaign which was to follow.*

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

NICHOLAS GRUMBACH,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. O. T. MAY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 43.

Report of Brig. Gen. William T. Ward, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Cheves House, S. C., January 4, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of this division from the occupation of Atlanta, September 2, 1864, to the occupation of Savannah, December 21, 1864:

September 2, a report has already been forwarded of the capture of Atlanta, and of the position of troops in the city; so that it is now

* For continuation of report, relating to the Savannah campaign, see Vol. XLIV, Part I.

unnecessary to repeat. The troops remained in the same position until September 23, when the First Brigade and one regiment, Twenty-sixth Wisconsin, of the Third Brigade, were moved to the railroad bridge over the Chattahoochee River, where they remained until the commencement of the campaign just ended. Of the foraging parties sent out from Atlanta and the railroad bridge I know nothing myself, having been home on leave of absence. Inclosed I forward the report of Col. Daniel Dustin, One hundred and fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, who commanded the division during my absence, also the reports of assistant quartermaster and commissary of subsistence as to amounts of forage and subsistence taken from the country at that time. On the 5th day of December [November], pursuant to an order received from Major-General Slocum, the division moved out of town on the McDonough road, but was ordered to its old camp the next morning. One man from the Thirty-third Indiana was killed while on the skirmish line. On the 6th [9th] the enemy made a slight demonstration on our lines, fired a few shells, but retired without doing any damage. On the 13th day of November, pursuant to an order from corps headquarters, I ordered Colonel Smith, commanding First Brigade, to move his command toward the city, destroying the track of the railroad, until he met a party of the First Division working on the road from the town. This was done.*

Very respectfully, &c.,

W. T. WARD,
Brigadier-General, Comdg. Third Div., 20th Army Corps.

Lieut. Col. H. W. PERKINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 44.

Reports of Col. Daniel Dustin, One hundred and fifth Illinois Infantry, commanding Third Division.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,
Savannah, Ga., December 26, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report the operations of the division during the time that I had the honor to command it, as follows:

I assumed command on the 23d day of September, Brigadier-General Ward being absent on leave. I found the First Brigade in command of Colonel Smith, of the One hundred and second Illinois, the Second under Lieutenant-Colonel Bloodgood, of the Twenty-second Wisconsin, and the Third under Lieutenant-Colonel Buckingham, of the Twentieth Connecticut. The position of the command was not changed until the ———, when by order from corps headquarters the First Brigade was sent to the Chattahoochee River for the purpose of guarding the railroad bridge on the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, and on the [8th of October] the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin, of the Third Brigade, was also sent to the same place, reporting to Colonel Smith. The picket duty of the Second and Third Brigades consisted in guarding their front, extending from the McDonough road on the right, and connecting with the pickets of the Second Division to the Atlanta and Augusta Railroad on the left, and connecting with the pickets of the First

* For continuation of report, relating to the Savannah campaign, see Vol. XLIV, Part I.

Division. During the month of October heavy details were made from the Second and Third Brigades for work upon the fortifications, then being erected in and around the city of Atlanta. Lieutenant-Colonel Powers, of the Fifty-fifth Ohio, had charge of this working party, and the men performed a large amount of hard labor upon these works. During the month of October four large foraging expeditions were sent out from Atlanta by authority of the corps commander. For each of these expeditions the division furnished one brigade. The Third Brigade accompanied the first expedition, which went out on the [11th of October], under the command of Brigadier-General Geary, and returned on the fourth day. The Second Brigade went with the second expedition, which started on the 16th, and was commanded by Colonel Robinson, of the First Division, and also returned on the fourth day. The third expedition started on the 21st and was under my command. The Third Brigade formed a part of this expedition, together with the First Brigade, First Division, Colonel Selfridge, and the Second [First] Brigade, Second Division, Colonel Flynn. This expedition returned on the morning of the fourth day with 928 wagon loads of forage, making a quicker trip and bringing in a larger amount of forage than any other expedition. Attention is called to my special report of this expedition, a copy of which is herewith inclosed. The Second Brigade, which, on account of the illness of Lieutenant-Colonel Bloodgood, was commanded by Major Brant, of the Eighty-fifth Indiana, was detailed to accompany the fourth and last expedition, under Brigadier-General Geary, which left Atlanta on the 26th and returned on the fourth day. All these expeditions were a complete success, and proved of great importance in the way of subsistence, considering the interruptions in our lines of communication. On the ——— of September the division was reviewed by Major-General Slocum, and, considering the long and tedious campaign just closed, and the difficulty of securing new clothing, the command presented a very creditable appearance, and was well spoken of by the reviewing officer. The transportation was well arranged and in good condition. On the ——— I was relieved by the return of Brigadier-General Ward.

In conclusion I desire to express my high appreciation of the officers and men of the command for their efficiency and prompt attention to duty. My thanks are specially due to the members of the division staff for the great kindness and courtesy extended to me while exercising the brief authority of division commander, and for the substantial assistance they gave me on all occasions.

Respectfully submitted.

DANL. DUSTIN,
Colonel 105th Illinois Volunteers, Comdg. Second Brigade.

Capt. JOHN SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., October 24, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the late foraging expedition under my charge moved from the city as per order at 6 a. m. on the 21st instant. The troops consisted of the following: First Brigade, First Division, under Colonel Selfridge, 1,000 men; Second [First] Brigade, Second Division, under Colonel Flynn, 1,000 men; Third Brigade, Third Division, under Lieutenant-Colonel Buckingham, 888 men; cav-

alry under Colonel Garrard, 400 men; total, 3,288 men; also two batteries of artillery, Captain Winegar. The command moved direct to Decatur, where the train was parked for more complete organization. From Decatur we took the direct road to Latimar's, with cavalry in advance. Detachments of cavalry were also sent on the road to the right to Flat Shoals, and to the left toward Stone Mountain, all converging at Latimar's, where we encamped for the first night. On the 22d some 450 wagons were loaded in season to move back two miles and a half toward Decatur to Snapfinger Creek, where we encamped for the second night. By noon of the 23d all the wagons were loaded, and at 1 p. m. the head of the column moved out on the return march with the intention of parking at Decatur for the third night. Just at this time Colonel Carman, with his brigade, reported with communication from corps headquarters. Coming up in our rear, he moved his brigade to the head of the column, which occasioned some delay in the march. The last of the train was parked at Decatur at 1.30 o'clock at night. The command moved from Decatur for Atlanta at 7 a. m. of the 24th. No enemy was seen, except a few straggling cavalrymen, 1 of whom was taken prisoner. But one or two acts of unwarrantable pillaging were reported.

Four hundred wagons can be loaded with corn in the vicinity of Latimar's. A considerable quantity is reported two or three miles north of Lithonia. The rapid manner in which the wagons were loaded and the quick return of the expedition is to be ascribed, in a great measure, to the efficiency of the brigade commanders, and to the prompt and energetic personal attention which they gave to the work assigned to their commands. The wagon train was a most unwieldy thing, and under so many untoward circumstances the quartermaster of the expedition, Captain Summers, deserves great credit for his untiring industry in the execution of his arduous duties, and for the success that attended his exertions. Lieutenant-Colonel Hurst, Seventy-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, deserves much commendation for the efficient and diligent performance of his difficult duties as general field officer during the entire expedition.

I respectfully suggest that hereafter these expeditions should not be encumbered with more than 400 wagons, and that measures be taken to prevent an increase of this number by a thorough organization of the train on the day before starting.

Respectfully submitted.

DANL. DUSTIN,
Colonel, Commanding Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps.

Lieut. Col. H. W. PERKINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., October 25, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel PERKINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Twentieth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit to you with my report that of Captain Summers, assistant quartermaster, who was in charge of the forage train. I respectfully call attention to the difference between the number of wagons as given verbally by me, and that stated in the accompanying report. It is owing to the fact that the officer, by whom

I was informed, counted the wagons when parked at night, while Captain Summers caused them to be carefully counted in the daytime when on the march. I have no doubt that the number he gives is correct.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. DUSTIN,
Colonel, Commanding Division.

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QMRS. DEPT., THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 20TH A. C.,
Atlanta, Ga., October 24, 1864.

Capt. H. M. WHITTELSEY,
Acting Chief Quartermaster, Twentieth Army Corps:

SIR: As quartermaster in charge of the recent foraging expedition I have the honor respectfully to make the following report:

The train started from Atlanta on the morning of the 21st in considerable confusion, owing to the illness and absence of Captain Lacey, who had been selected to take charge of the train, and as I was unexpectedly called upon to fill his place I could do no better than to take such general instructions and lists of wagons as were furnished to him and push forward the train, expecting to halt a few miles out of town, and, if possible, perfect an organization. About one mile beyond Decatur, Colonel Dustin, in command of the expedition, halted, and an attempt was made to organize the train, but it was discovered that the number of wagons was so great and the confusion was so complete that the attempt to organize was abandoned until the halt for the night, and on the appearance of the cavalry command the expedition moved forward to its destination. On the same evening the train was parked and the organization again attempted. On the examination of lists, permits, and reports it was found that the following list of the wagons and officers present is as perfect as could be made:

	Wagons.
First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, ordnance and supply train (Lieut. E. K. Carley)	104
Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, ordnance and supply train (Lieut. William Saeger)	126
Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, ordnance and supply train (Lieutenant Tabor)	107
Corps headquarters and artillery brigade (no officer)	44
Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, hospital	2
Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, hospital	6
Cavalry brigade (Captain Ketterman)	75
Department of the Cumberland (Lieutenant Pond)	50
Artillery brigade, Fourteenth Army Corps (Lieutenant Fluskey)	33
Reserve artillery (Lieutenant Oslum)	10
Post teams, Captain Hade's (no officer)	20
Second Division, Fourth Army Corps (Lieutenant Hatfield)	20
General Thomas' headquarters (no officer)	33
Hospital department, Twenty-third Army Corps (no officer)	2
Lieutenant Lyon, Twenty-third Army Corps (no officer)	9
First Missouri Engineers (Lieut. John Murphy)	10
Lieutenant Erdmann, Department of the Cumberland headquarters (no officer)	25
First Michigan Engineers (Captain McCrath)	18
Ordnance wagons, Third Division (no officer)	12
Capt. A. Edwards, chief quartermaster (no officer)	4
Capt. Samuel Bonsall, Twenty-third Army Corps (no officer)	2
Miscellaneous army wagons, without permits	113
Ambulances of Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps (Lieutenant Stevens)	25
Ambulances of headquarters and other commands (no officer)	26
Total number of wagons and ambulances	876

On the morning of the 22d those detachments of the train which had a permanent organization and officers in charge (numbering over 500 wagons) were sent out in various directions with full details of men for guarding and loading, furnished by Colonel Dustin, and the trains returned during the same afternoon and evening generally well filled with corn. On the same afternoon, by order of Colonel Dustin, the train started on its return home and marched about three miles, when it was halted and parked and the organization perfected as far as possible by assigning officers to take charge of the consolidated miscellaneous wagons. On the morning of the 23d all the empty wagons (amounting to over 300) were sent out under the charge of officers designated, and during the afternoon they returned, nearly all the wagons being well filled with corn. This completed our work, and the expedition again started on the return to Atlanta, marching as far as Decatur, where it arrived and encamped quite late in the evening. On the morning of the 24th the expedition marched to Atlanta, and the various trains returned to their respective camps. I have the pleasure of reporting that all the quartermasters and officers in charge of the trains and assigned to such duty by me (as far as my observation extended) conducted the business assigned to them in an energetic and efficient manner, and appeared to fully and kindly appreciate the somewhat embarrassing circumstances under which I was placed in being unexpectedly called to take charge of the unwieldy and extremely miscellaneous train. I desire particularly to express my obligations to Lieutenant Pond, of the Department of the Cumberland, and Lieutenant Tabor, of the Third Division, for valuable assistance. I regret to be called upon to notice one case of inefficiency on the part of the wagon-master in charge of Captain Hade's wagons. A portion of the teams in his charge were so late in reaching the corn-fields to which they were directed that the wagons could not be filled in time to reach camp before the train was ordered to move on its return home.

An actual and careful count of the wagons, ambulances, and other vehicles, made by my order between Decatur and Atlanta, on the return of the trains, shows the following result:

Army wagons	825
Ambulances	51
Other vehicles (one-horse wagons, carriages, &c.)	48
Ox teams	4
Total	928

Nearly all the army wagons and ambulances were well filled with corn, averaging to the wagons about 15 bushels (shelled) to the load and about 5 bushels to each ambulance—607,380 pounds of corn.

Of course it will be apparent to the comprehension of every person that such an immense train, with a large portion of it extremely disorganized, formed a most unwieldy machine to manage, and no one can be more conscious than myself that many glaring imperfections could be pointed out. I respectfully recommend that hereafter no trains of such size be permitted to start on foraging expeditions.

I desire to express my grateful feelings for the kindness and attention of Colonel Dustin, commanding the expedition. His assistance enabled me partially at least to organize the chaotic mass of animals, wagons, and men attached to the train. His prompt and energetic action in the furnishing of details to guard and load the wagons enabled the officers to fill their trains with dispatch, and his conduct was that of a careful,

prudent, and energetic commander, as well as a courteous and agreeable officer and gentleman.

Hoping this report will convey all the information you require, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MOSES SUMMERS,
Captain, Asst. Quartermaster, 3d Brig., 2d Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 45.

Report of Maj. Hiland H. Clay, One hundred and second Illinois Infantry, First Brigade.

HDQRS. ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND ILLINOIS VOLS.,
December 24, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of the One hundred and second Regiment Illinois Volunteers from the 2d day of September to the 20th day of December, 1864:

When the city of Atlanta was first occupied by our forces, September 2, the regiment was stationed north of the Chattahoochee River. It marched on the 16th of September to Atlanta, and remained encamped in the suburbs of the city until the 30th of the same month when it returned to the Chattahoochee and was assigned a position on the south side of the river, protecting the railroad bridge. On the 18th day of October Captain Sedwick with fifty men was sent out to recapture a number of horses and mules which the enemy had driven off, and succeeded in recovering three horses and two mules. Capt. George W. Woolly, Company F, with a detachment from the regiment, participated in a foraging expedition which started out on the 18th of October and returned on 20th of that month. The teams that were sent out returned loaded with forage.

About the last of October Capt. D. W. Sedwick commanded a detachment from the regiment which foraged in the same locality (Roswell Factory). The expedition, which comprised details from the several regiments of the brigade, returned with thirty-seven loads of forage and three wagon loads of potatoes. Two other foraging parties were sent out under officers of my command during the time the regiment was stationed at the Chattahoochee River, but the officers who were in charge being absent at this time no report of their operations can be furnished.

The regiment participated in the work of destroying the railroad between the Chattahoochee and Atlanta on the 12th of October; probably tore up three-fourths of a mile of the railroad track. November 14, marched to Atlanta and joined the division.*

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. H. CLAY,
Major, Commanding.

Lieut. A. H. TREGO,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

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* For continuation of report, relating to the Savannah campaign, see Vol. XLIV, Part I.

No. 46.

Report of Maj. Henry D. Brown, One hundred and fifth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. 105TH ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
Savannah, Ga., December 24, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as a report of the part taken by my regiment in the late operations, commencing the 2d day of August [September], 1864, and ending with the present date:

When the city of Atlanta was taken possession of by the troops of the Twentieth Corps, my regiment, then in command of Colonel Dustin, was left at the Chattahoochee River to guard the bridges and stores remaining there. After the 16th of September all the regiments of the First Brigade, except the One hundred and fifth, having moved down to Atlanta, this command, in connection with the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry, did the duty at the river. Strong works were prepared and the utmost vigilance exercised to guard against guerrillas and marauders who infested the country thereabouts. Colonel Dustin assumed command of the brigade, in the absence of Colonel Harrison, on the 18th of September, when Lieutenant-Colonel Dutton commanded the regiment until the 9th of October, when, having received leave of absence, he left for Illinois. Since his absence I have had command. While lying at the river frequent details were made for foraging purposes. The First Brigade having moved back from Atlanta on 1st of October, all the regiments furnished men for foraging parties. On the 24th of October I was sent out in charge of a party of 550 men and a train of wagons, to be gone three days. On the second day out the party was attacked by a force of guerrillas several times. I parked the train, deployed the men into line, and drove them off without any loss. Arrived in camp with train well loaded with provisions. On the 7th of November an order was received at these headquarters transferring the One hundred and fifth into the Second Brigade, Colonel Dustin being placed in command of brigade. During the campaign just closed my regiment has borne an honorable part. We left camp at Chattahoochee River on the morning of 14th of November, and, until we camped before Savannah, was on the march through Georgia, tearing up railroad tracks and doing other duty. The march was rapid.*

H. D. BROWN,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. A. H. TREGO,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 3d Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 47.

Reports of Maj. Zachariah S. Ragan, Seventieth Indiana Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTIETH INDIANA,
Turner's Ferry, Chattahoochee River, Ga., October 23, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with a request of General Slocum, I have the honor to transmit the following detailed account of the skirmishing of part of my command with the rebels on the 19th instant:

About 11.30 a. m. information reached me that rebel cavalry were seen down the river. I ordered out immediately Captain Carson, with thirty men, instructed to proceed cautiously down the river at about two

* For continuation of report, relating to the Savannah campaign, see Vol. XLIV, Part I.

miles distant, and parallel with the river. Lieutenant Hardenbrook, with thirty men, was ordered down between Captain Carson's force and the river, with instructions to support each other in the case of necessity. Captain Tansey and Lieutenant McCracken, with thirty men, were crossed over the river on the south side, and sent down on that side. After moving out two miles and a half Captain Carson engaged the advance guard of the enemy. After considerable skirmishing drove them back one mile and a half near the main force, where they dismounted and occupied some old works and houses, and kept up a fight for several hours. During this time Lieutenant Hardenbrook had come in contact with another party, on or near the river at Howell's Ferry. Toward night the enemy retreated and fell back on to their main force, which by this time became apparent from the noise, confusion, and hallooing, as though they were driving stock. During the time that Captain Carson was so briskly engaged I sent out Lieutenant Stafford, with fifteen men, to support him, and to prevent the enemy from flanking or coming around in his rear. Shortly after this I received orders from brigade headquarters to order my men in, and did so. Owing to the fact that my men were deployed and instructed to keep themselves confined to the woods, so as not to allow the enemy to ascertain their strength, together with the bold dash and rapid firing, led the enemy to suppose that they were the skirmish line of a heavy force. Under this false impression they pulled up stakes and marched till 9 o'clock that evening, crossing Sweet Water. Before, however, they gained shelter under the old breast-works, my men unhorsed a number of them, and a lady who lives near where the skirmishing took place states that they pressed her wagon to haul off 3 wounded men, 2 of them badly shot through the body, and the other through the shoulder. They also had an ambulance along, but these were all the wounded that the lady saw. There were no casualties on our side. From a reconnaissance made on the 21st by Lieutenant Hardenbrook, and forty-five men, he ascertained that at the time the skirmishing took place that the enemy lay just below the Howell's Ferry road, and extended from the river to Mitchell's Cross-Roads, a distance of four miles. They had some cattle and 40-odd prisoners. Had no artillery that we can learn; were strictly cavalry, without any baggage train; represented to be three or four brigades, by some as being 3,000 strong.

Among the names of officers in command were General Armstrong, said to be commanding division, Generals Jackson and Ferguson, and one other (the name not given) as commanders of brigades. Their movement was westward, said to be in the direction of Blue Mountain, and not to have crossed the Chattahoochee River. Boasted that they had got ahead of General Kilpatrick this time, &c.

Z. S. RAGAN,
Major, Commanding Seventieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Lieut. J. H. SNYDER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTIETH INDIANA,
Turner's Ferry, October 21, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report relating to information elicited to day from a reconnaissance made by a portion of my force:

The enemy that my men encountered on the 19th appear, from the discoveries since made, to have been four brigades of cavalry, General

Armstrong commanding division, Generals Jackson, Ferguson, and one other general (name not known), commanding brigades. They were mounted on mules and horses, many of them without saddles. They came in on the Gunpowder road, via Powder Springs, and seemed to have intended crossing at this and Howell's Ferry, but my detachment, meeting their advance guard at two different points, deployed, drove them back one mile and a half, and doubtless they were deceived and thought my force to be the advance of a strong force. They fell back (the citizens say) in great excitement across or in the direction of Sweet Water. They crossed their cattle over the Chattahoochee that night about midnight, yet the force were still encamped seven or eight miles below here last night. Have no intimations of their movements or intentions since. The signs of the enemy seen by my men to-day corroborate the statements of the citizens and negroes in that vicinity. There was no artillery seen. They had 41 Union soldiers, prisoners reported to have been captured at Smyrna.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. S. RAGAN,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Col. F. C. SMITH,
Comdg. First Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps.

No. 48.

Report of Col. Daniel Dustin, One hundred and fifth Illinois Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,
Savannah, Ga., December 27, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit my report of the operations of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, from the time I assumed command on the 9th day of November to the 21st day of December. I also transmit herewith the reports of my regimental commanders, embracing the time from the occupation of Atlanta, on the 2d day of September, to the capture of Savannah, on the 21st instant:

By special order from corps headquarters I assumed command of this brigade on the 9th day of November, my own regiment (the One hundred and fifth Illinois) still remaining in the First Brigade. I thus relieved Lieutenant-Colonel Crane, of the Eighty-fifth Indiana, the ranking officer of this brigade. Colonel Crane was in command but for a few days, and to relieve him from the necessity of making a separate report as brigade commander, it may be here stated that nothing of particular interest occurred while he was in command, excepting that on the 5th day of November the brigade moved out on the McDonough road for the distance of two miles, and then encamped. On the 6th it was ordered back to its original position near Atlanta. Before returning, and just at daylight on the morning of the 6th, a dash upon our picket-line was made by a squad of rebel cavalry, and 1 man from the Thirty-third Indiana Veteran Volunteers was killed. Early on the morning of the 9th of November our lines were disturbed by artillery firing from the enemy, who had placed two guns in position at a point a short distance to the right of the Decatur road. From this point some fifteen or twenty shells were thrown into our lines, some of them bursting within and close upon the encampment of the Eighty-fifth Indiana. The brigade was promptly under arms, but the firing soon ceased, and no further demonstration was made in our front.

On assuming command of the brigade, I found it organized as follows: Thirty-third Indiana Veteran Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Burton, 636 men; Twenty-second Wisconsin Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Bloodgood, 711 men; Nineteenth Michigan Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Baker, 703 men; Eighty-fifth Indiana Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Crane, 640 men; grand aggregate, 2,690 men. Of this number the total present was 1,531 men; number of muskets present, 1,222. I found the Nineteenth Michigan detached and on duty in the city of Atlanta, reporting to Colonel Crane, One hundred and seventh New York Volunteers, commanding a provisional brigade.

On the 14th I announced the brigade staff as follows: Maj. Wilson Hobbs, Eighty-fifth Indiana, surgeon in chief; Capt. A. G. Kellam, Twenty-second Wisconsin, acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. William Bones, Twenty-second Wisconsin, acting assistant inspector-general; Capt. D. J. Easton, Nineteenth Michigan, acting aide-de-camp; Lieut. H. C. Johnson, Thirty-third Indiana, topographical engineer and acting aide-de-camp; Lieut. L. M. Wing, Nineteenth Michigan, acting assistant quartermaster; Lieut. W. S. Harbert, Eighty-fifth Indiana, acting commissary of subsistence; Lieut. C. A. Booth, Twenty-second Wisconsin, provost-marshal; Lieut. H. C. Brown, Eighty-fifth Indiana, brigade ambulance officer; Lieut. John Hart, Thirty-third Indiana, pioneer officer.*

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. DUSTIN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. JOHN SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 49.

Report of Lieut. Col. James E. Burton, Thirty-third Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTY-THIRD INDIANA VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
Savannah, Ga., December 26, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I took command of the Thirty-third Indiana Veteran Volunteers at Atlanta, Ga., on the 23d day of September, 1864, vice Maj. Levin T. Miller, resigned. The regiment was with the brigade in the defenses of the city, doing picket and fatigue duty, which was daily occupation, until October 16, 1864, when, with the brigade, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Bloodgood (the expedition commanded by Colonel Robinson), the regiment went on a foraging expedition, making a march of sixteen miles, camping at Flat Shoals, South River. October 17, 1864, moved east five miles, loaded wagons with corn, potatoes, beef, and pork; returned and camped on same ground. October 18, 1864, moved out south seven miles; loaded forty wagons with the above-named articles; sent 100 men out under command of Captain Maze, who flanked and routed a squad of the enemy's cavalry; returned to same camp. October 19, 1864, returned to Atlanta, resumed picket and fatigue until the 26th of October, 1864. Went on foraging expedition with the brigade, commanded by Major Brant, Eighty-fifth Indiana (the expedition commanded by General Geary), marching twenty-four miles. October 27, 1864, detailed from brigade with other regiments to guard and load 100 wagons,

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* For continuation of report, relating to the Savannah campaign, see Vol. XLIV, Part I.

which was done with the best of corn, fodder, &c.; returned to same camp. October 28, 1864, marched seven miles past Stone Mountain. October 29, 1864, returned to Atlanta, a distance of fifteen miles. Resumed picket duty until November 5, 1864. Moved out four miles on the McDonough road, went into camp, and put out pickets. November 6, 1864, pickets were attacked by rebel cavalry. The enemy was repulsed by a loss on our part of 1 man (Hiram Like, private, Company B, Thirty-third Indiana) killed. Returned to camp at Atlanta and resumed our former duties until November 15, 1864.*

JAS. E. BURTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Thirty-third Indiana Volunteers, Comdg. Regt.

Capt. A. G. KELLAM,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 50.

Report of Maj. Jefferson E. Brant, Eighty-fifth Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-FIFTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Savannah, Ga., December 26, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment during the occupation of Atlanta from September 3 to November 11, 1864:

From the 3d of September to the 4th of October the regiment was in position on the right of the Augusta railroad and near the line of rebel works that cover Atlanta on the southeast. During this time the regiment changed position on this line no less than five times, but finally went into camp on that part of the line above described, near the city cemetery, where it remained during the occupation of Atlanta. From the 4th to the 16th of October the regiment furnished from 70 to 110 men daily for work on the fortifications then being constructed. During this time it also furnished daily fifty enlisted men for picket on the long line which the regiment had to cover, there being no other troops on this line from the right of the First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, to the left of the Thirty-third Indiana, a distance of at least one mile. While on this line up to the 16th of October the regiment was re-equipped and fully prepared for another campaign. On the 16th of October the regiment with brigade was reported to Colonel Robinson, commanding a brigade of First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, and under his command was engaged in a foraging expedition of four days into the country southeast of Atlanta. On the 16th the regiment marched in front of the brigade and in the center of the train of 700 wagons, and covering that part of the train adjacent. The regiment with brigade went into camp near Flat Rock at 8 p. m., having marched eighteen miles. On the 17th the regiment with brigade moved out some four miles in the direction of Covington, and was engaged during the day in guarding the train and filling wagons with forage. In the evening returned and camped for the night in the position occupied the night previous. On the 18th the regiment with brigade moved out southward across Flat Rock Creek in the direction of Jonesborough some five miles. Here the regiment was divided, detachments being sent in different directions to guard and load wagons. In the evening

* For continuation of report, relating to the Savannah campaign, see Vol. XLIV, Part I.

returned to the camp occupied the night previous. On the 19th the regiment, in the rear of brigade and in the center of the wagon train, marched back to Atlanta, where it arrived at 8 p. m., having accomplished its share of the work without loss. While on this expedition the regiment marched fifty-four miles, loaded some 60 wagons with forage, principally corn, and obtained a temporary supply of fresh meats, sweet potatoes, &c. From the 19th to the 26th of October the regiment remained in camp furnishing the usual details for picket and other purposes. On the morning of the 26th of October the regiment with the brigade reported to General Geary, and under his command was engaged in a second foraging expedition in the direction of Stone Mountain, east of Atlanta. Lieutenant-Colonel Bloodgood, Twenty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, then in command of the brigade, being sick, the command of the brigade devolved upon me during the expedition, and that of the regiment upon Captain Sherman, of Company A. On the 26th the regiment marched in front of the brigade and guarded the center of the train of 800 wagons. Two companies, B and G, marched in rear of 150 wagons of the second division of the train. The regiment camped for the night four miles east of Stone Mountain, having marched twenty miles. On the 27th most of the regiment remained in camp guarding a part of the train in park. During the day detachments were sent out to load wagons, all returning to camp in the evening, excepting a detachment of 110 men under command of Captain McAnderson, who had been sent some five miles southeast of Stone Mountain. On the 28th the regiment remained in camp until 4 p. m., when with brigade it moved back toward the little town of Gibraltar, most of the regiment being deployed as pickets to the right of the road. After passing the town of Gibraltar about two miles went into camp on the Atlanta road. Here the detachments, under command of Captain McAnderson, rejoined the regiment at midnight, having marched around to the south of Stone Mountain and been successful in loading some fifty wagons with forage. On the 29th the regiment, in rear of brigade and in the center of second division of the train, marched back to Atlanta, where it arrived at 5 p. m., having during the expedition loaded about seventy wagons with forage and obtained a temporary supply of fresh meats and sweet potatoes. In these four days the regiment marched over fifty miles, and did its share of the work without the loss of a man. From the 29th of October to the 10th [9th] of November nothing of interest occurred worthy of noting. On the morning of November 10 [9] at daylight the enemy moved up two pieces of artillery within plain view and easy shelling distance of the camp and opened on the regiment, throwing shot and shell for some fifteen minutes, some of which struck in camp, but fortunately injuring no one. In anticipation of an attack, I immediately deployed the regiment along the works from the Augusta railroad to the fort on the right. Fortunately no attack was made. On the 11th of November Lieutenant-Colonel Crane returned to and assumed command of the regiment.

During the period embraced in this report the sanitary condition of the regiment was excellent, but one man having died of disease during the occupation of Atlanta. I cannot but contemplate with pleasure upon the cheerfulness in which all duties were performed by officers and men of the regiment. Where all are equally prompt and careful in the discharge of duty I deem it unjust to make invidious distinctions.

Respectfully submitted.

J. E. BRANT,
Major Eighty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. A. G. KELLAM, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 51.

Report of Lieut. Col. Edward Bloodgood, Twenty-second Wisconsin Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SECOND WISCONSIN INFANTRY VOLS.,
Savannah, Ga., December 25, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following military history of my command from the occupation of the city of Atlanta, Ga., to the present date:

September 2, the regiment took an active part in the occupation of Atlanta, by the Second Brigade, under command of Col. John Coburn, Thirty-third Indiana, and taking position in the earth-works of the enemy, went into camp. Nothing of note took place until October 16, when the regiment, with brigade (commanded by myself), accompanied a large foraging expedition, being absent four days, penetrating some thirty miles into the enemy's country, and loading some 800 wagons with corn and forage. A similar expedition started October 26, not going so far, however, but meeting with the same success, and without finding any considerable force of the rebels. During this time the regiment was commanded by Capt. A. G. Kellam, and I was in command of the brigade. About November 1 large preparations commenced for the campaign just ended. A full supply of clothing and equipments was issued to the men, and baggage of all kinds was reduced to its minimum. I resumed command of the regiment, having been relieved in command of brigade by Lieutenant-Colonel Crane, Eighty-fifth Indiana Volunteers. November 5, the entire corps broke camp, and moving three miles out of city on McDonough road, camped for night. On the morning of November 6 the pickets of the Second Brigade were attacked by a small force of the enemy's cavalry, who soon retired. At 3 p. m. orders came to return to the city, which was done, the troops occupying the quarters left by them the day before. During these two days the regiment received eight months' pay to August 31, 1864. November 8, election was held; the regiment polled 382 votes, 372 of which were for Lincoln.

Remained in camp, doing light picket duty until the orders came for the beginning of the campaign, whose objective point was a mystery.*

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. BLOODGOOD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. A. G. KELLAM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 52.

Report of Col. Samuel Ross, Twentieth Connecticut Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,
Savannah, Ga., December 27, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade since the last report, which embraced the occupation of Atlanta, September 2, 1864:

The brigade was then encamped southeast of the city of Atlanta, Ga., and furnished daily large details for working parties on the fortifi-

* For continuation of report, relating to the Savannah campaign, see Vol. XLIV, Part I.

cations. The Thirty-third Massachusetts Volunteers formed part of the provost guard of the city, and rejoined the brigade at Milledgeville on the 23d of November. On the 8th of October the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers was detached from the brigade to Col. F. C. Smith, One hundred and second Illinois Volunteers, commanding First Brigade, at the railroad bridge across the Chattahoochee River, and rejoined the brigade at Atlanta on the 14th of November. On the 21st of October the brigade formed part of a foraging expedition under command of Col. Daniel Dustin, One hundred and fifth Illinois Volunteers, commanding Third Division, which penetrated the country southeast fifteen miles to near Lithonia. Nine hundred wagon loads of corn were captured by the troops, and a quantity of provisions sufficient to subsist the men during the four days they were absent from Atlanta.

On the 5th of November, 1864, this brigade moved with the balance of the corps two miles on the McDonough road, where it remained until noon of the next day, and returned to its former encampment. On the morning of the 9th of November the enemy advanced toward our lines with cavalry and artillery, evidently supposing that the army had left Atlanta. A field battery opened fire; some small-arms were used. The affair was simply a demonstration on the part of the enemy, and no casualties were reported in this command. In the afternoon of the same day Colonel Ross, Twentieth Connecticut Volunteers, rejoined the brigade and assumed command, relieving Lieutenant-Colonel Buckingham, Twentieth Connecticut Volunteers, who had been in command since the departure of Colonel Wood, One hundred and thirty-sixth New York Volunteers, on leave of absence September 23, 1864.*

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. ROSS,
Colonel Twentieth Connecticut Infantry, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. JOHN SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 53.

Report of Lieut. Col. Philo B. Buckingham, Twentieth Connecticut Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTIETH REGT. CONNECTICUT VOL. INFANTRY,
Savannah, Ga., December 24, 1864.

In obedience to requirements of circular from brigade headquarters, of date the 23d instant, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment since the date of my last report, made soon after the occupation of Atlanta, on the 6th of September:

From this date to the 5th of November the regiment remained in camp south of Atlanta, near the line of rebel works, and from the 3d of October to the last-named date furnished nearly one-half of the effective force of the regiment for fatigue and picket duty, the fatigue party having been engaged in building a new line of works about the city. On the 14th of September 250 men with a proper proportion of officers and non-commissioned officers, all under the charge of Capt.

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*For continuation of report, relating to the Savannah campaign, see Vol. XLIV, Part I.

Ezra Sprague, were sent to accompany Colonel Le Duc, chief quartermaster of the corps, on a foraging expedition, and succeeded in loading 125 wagons, having been absent two days. From the 24th of September to the 10th of November I was absent from the regiment, in command of the Third Brigade of this division, during which time the regiment accompanied a foraging expedition which went out under command of Colonel Dustin, then in command of this division. A detailed report of that expedition will be made by Major Pardee, who was in command of the regiment at that time and during the time of my absence. On the 5th of November the regiment moved with the division out of camp about two miles on the McDonough road and encamped for the night, and on the following day was ordered back with the division and occupied its old camp. On the 10th of November I returned and assumed command of the regiment, which remained in camp until the 15th.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PHILO B. BUCKINGHAM,
Lieut. Col. Twentieth Connecticut Vol. Infty., Comdg. Regt.

Capt. C. H. YOUNG,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 54.

Report of Lieut. Col. Edwin H. Powers, Fifty-fifth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OHIO VOL. INFTY.,
Savannah, Ga., December 24, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that this regiment entered the city of Atlanta, Ga., on the 2d day of September, 1864, and having been stationed behind the defenses of that city on the southeast, remained there until the 15th day of November following. While stationed at Atlanta the regiment (at least such portion of it as was then bearing arms) went with the brigade to which it belongs on a foraging expedition to the east of Decatur, and returned on the fourth day thereafter. During its absence from the city on the aforesaid expedition the regiment subsisted upon the country, obtaining about 1,400 pounds of meat of various kinds and about 20 bushels of sweet potatoes, together with vegetables of other kinds, in amount which I am unable to estimate. Of forage obtained by this regiment alone it is impossible to say what was the amount. On the second day of the expedition this regiment, together with the Seventy-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry (in charge of which I was placed), went to the vicinity of Lithonia, where they filled about 60 wagons with corn, making about 900 bushels (averaging the loads at fifteen bushels each).*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. POWERS,
Lieut. Col. Fifty-fifth Ohio Vol. Infantry, Commanding.

Capt. C. H. YOUNG,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

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*For continuation of report, relating to the Savannah campaign, see Vol. XLIV, Part I.

No. 55.

Report of Brig. Gen. Robert S. Granger, U. S. Army, commanding District of Northern Alabama.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTHERN ALABAMA,
Decatur, Ala., November 6, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the forces under my command during the late operations of Hood's and other forces in Northern Alabama, from the 12th to the 29th of October, 1864:

Having learned that General Hood had left General Sherman's front and was moving northward for the purpose of destroying his communications, and not knowing but that some point in my district might be selected by him to effect a crossing into Tennessee, I took such measures as I was able, by direction of the general commanding, to obtain information of the whereabouts and intentions of the Confederate forces. I accordingly, on the 12th day of October, sent out spies to Gadsden and Blountsville, with directions to report immediately the approach of the enemy in any force from those directions. The gun-boat General Thomas, Captain Morton commanding, having been assigned by Captain Forrest to that portion of the river between Whitesburg and Decatur, I requested Captain Morton, and ordered Captain Naylor of my own gun-boat, Stone River, to thoroughly patrol the river to Whitesburg and beyond, landing at such points as they could approach with safety to glean all the information possible. On the 14th of October I received a dispatch from Captain Morton, informing me that General Hood's army, together with Forrest, Wheeler, and Roddey were in Deer Head Cove, Dug Gap, fifteen miles from Caperton's Ferry, and were moving upon the landing at that place for the purpose of effecting a crossing. I immediately telegraphed this information to the general commanding department and ordered the Eleventh and Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry at Stevenson (en route for Nashville) to be stopped in order to assist the forces at that point in obstructing the advance of the enemy, should he make any serious demonstration on that place. My scout in the mean time, however, had returned from Blountsville and reported the enemy moving toward Chattanooga, and Captain Morton repeated his telegram of the movements of the enemy upon Caperton's Ferry with positive assurance that his information was correct. I immediately directed the gun-boats at Decatur to move up the river with all possible dispatch to the threatened point, ordered an additional scout across the river from Larkinsville in direction of Lebanon and Rawlingsville, and also from Athens and Pulaski in the direction of the river. On the 19th, at 11 a. m., I left on a reconnaissance up the river on gun-boat, arriving at Bridgeport at 6 p. m. on the 20th. I saw no appearance of the enemy, but received reliable information from the south side that General Beauregard was with Hood's army. On the 23d I received a telegram from the general commanding department that it was reported Forrest, Lee, and others were moving on Tuscumbia, intending to operate against General Sherman's communications, and directing me to send out efficient scouts in that direction to ascertain the correctness of the report. I telegraphed to the general commanding that I did not believe the forces of Forrest and Roddey had yet joined Hood, and sent him the report of my scout, just in, who was captured by the enemy and taken to Courtland, which placed Roddey about Moulton and Somerville, Forrest near Flor-

ence, and the main portion of the enemy near Tuscumbia. Citizens also reported Dick Taylor with 10,000 men at Bear Creek. All the information it was possible to obtain through the most efficient and reliable scouts indicated a large increase of force on the south side of the river, and an evident intention on the part of the Confederate leaders to attack this place. Feeling the great importance of Decatur to the Confederates, as an objective point, and being satisfied that General Hood would attack it in force, I telegraphed the general commanding asking for re-enforcements of 2,000 infantry and, if possible, 1,000 cavalry. My garrison at this time consisted of the One hundred and second Ohio Infantry, Eighteenth Michigan Infantry, Tenth Indiana and Second Tennessee Cavalry, Battery A, First Tennessee Light Artillery, Battery F, First Ohio Light Artillery, and Battery D, Second Illinois Light Artillery, in all 1,500 effective men. I had also upon the line of railroad from Athens to Stevenson the Seventy-third Indiana Infantry, Thirteenth Wisconsin Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and parts of the Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry. I had also upon the river two companies of the Thirteenth Wisconsin Veteran Volunteer Infantry at Whitesburg, another at Claysville, and one company of the Seventy-third Indiana Infantry at Triana. As the holding of the road was of vital importance, I could withdraw only a small portion of the above-named forces for concentration upon any threatened point. I was able from these scattered forces to gather only 300 men to re-enforce Decatur, giving me here not to exceed 1,800 men. With this small force I was obliged to man a line of works with a continuous front of 1,600 yards, exclusive of the river. In this estimation of my forces it will be remembered that I do not take into consideration the troops between Pulaski and Nashville, fully 2,000 effective men entirely cut off from me, and whom (during the several demonstrations of the enemy upon my district) I have not been able to control. I had prior to this time (by order of the general commanding) established a strong picket-post at Brown's Ferry, and was thoroughly patrolling the river from that point to Decatur, and above this point it was being patrolled as thoroughly as possible by the gun-boats General Thomas and Stone River. On the 24th the commanding officer at Whitesburg reported 15,000 of General Hood's army at Long Hollow, twenty miles from the river, and that they were intending to cross at different points between Paint Rock and Decatur. I telegraphed this to the general commanding, and the same evening sent 250 infantry on gun-boat Stone River to Whitesburg, with instructions to land opposite that point and scout the country thoroughly for six or eight miles out. Fully believing, however, that it was not the intention of the enemy to make any serious attempt to cross the river above Decatur, and that he was moving upon this place as rapidly as the state of the roads would permit, I again sent to the general commanding an earnest request that strong re-enforcements be immediately sent me, and received a telegram from General Thomas notifying me that the Twenty-ninth Michigan Infantry had been ordered to report to me for duty. On the 25th I requested the general commanding to send me 1,000 men from Colonel Sipes' command at Columbia, but the general was unable to send them, and forwarded positive information that Hood's army was marching toward Somerville. I again, at 7 p. m. the same day, requested that 2,000 men, in addition to the Twenty-ninth Michigan, be sent to this post. On the afternoon of the 25th I took a train for Huntsville to look after the defenses of the road from that point and make such disposition as I could with my limited com-

mand. While making these dispositions, on the afternoon of the 26th, I received a telegram from Colonel Doolittle, commanding at Decatur, that a scout sent out by him on the Somerville road had been driven in by the enemy, and that they appeared about 500 strong in his immediate front. I telegraphed this fact to the general commanding department, stating that I did not think the attack upon Decatur as yet serious, as it could hardly be more than the advance of Hood's army, the entire of it not having had time to arrive before Decatur. My suppositions proved to be correct, as the attack was made by a detachment of Walthall's division, Stewart's corps. I immediately made arrangements to leave with every available man at Huntsville for Decatur, and arrived there about 5 p. m., just as the fight was closing, there being only a few shots from their artillery and some scattering musketry after my arrival. Colonel Doolittle, in command during my absence, disposed his very limited forces most excellently.

During the night of the 26th the gun-boat Stone River arrived with 200 men from One hundred and second Ohio and Eighteenth Michigan Infantry. Detachments of the Seventy-third Indiana Infantry from Athens, Ala., arrived by train. The enemy received heavy accessions, and the morning showed us his line stretching from the river on the left across the Somerville and Moulton roads, and covering nearly two-thirds of our entire front. No demonstration was made by him during the day, and it was evident he was waiting for the arrival of the balance of his forces. Nothing occurred during the day beyond some desultory firing and occasionally brisk skirmishing between our pickets. Reenforcements arrived during the day, consisting of parts of the Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, the Sixty-eighth Indiana Infantry, Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry, and Seventy-third Indiana Infantry, swelling our garrison by night-fall to 3,000 men. During the day the remainder of General Hood's army arrived and went into position across the Courtland road, covering the remainder of our front. The country about our fortifications for a distance of 800 yards is almost a level plain, entirely unobstructed. At that distance it is intersected by a ravine and water course, commencing on our left and running across the Somerville, Moulton, and Courtland roads. Beyond the ravine the ground rises in a sparsely wooded slope for 700 yards, and is bounded by a dense wood stretching across our entire front, and, bending northward, finds the river at a distance of 1,000 yards upon our right.

During the morning of the 27th the right of our picket-line was forced back by the enemy's skirmishers, but in the afternoon was most gallantly recovered by detachment of Seventy-third Indiana Infantry, and at night our picket line was established very nearly on its old ground. About 3 o'clock the following morning the enemy, under cover of a dense fog, which enveloped everything, charged our picket-line, driving it in upon our main line of works. I made no attempt to resist this advance of the enemy. By this charge the enemy obtained possession of the ravine above mentioned, and threw up a line of rifle-pits extending near river on our left, across our front, and from the railroad on diagonally across our front, to a point opposite our extreme right, and about 300 yards from our principal fort. These pits were filled by three brigades of infantry and sharpshooters. About 9 a. m. the fog cleared away and the work of the enemy during the night was developed. It was evident immediately that it was absolutely necessary to dislodge the enemy from this position, as they perfectly covered every gun in our principal fort and would soon render it impossible to work them with accuracy. To accomplish this important and delicate work, I selected

the Eighteenth Michigan Infantry (much reduced), Captain Moore commanding. They were joined by a number of men from the One hundred and second Ohio and Thirteenth Wisconsin. Before this detachment started, I notified commanding officers of the forts and along the line of works what was to be done. I directed all the artillery within canister range of the rifle-pits to be shotted with canister and trained upon the rifle-pits, with instructions to open and fire with the greatest possible rapidity as soon as the little charging column should make its appearance. The guns of Fort No. 2 I ordered to be loaded with shell and to open upon the right of the enemy's pits at the same time. The breast-works were lined with men, who, as soon as the enemy (if the movement was successful) should appear above his rifle-pits, were to pour a withering fire of musketry. I organized a supporting column about 500 strong, which was joined by the picket force and about 50 cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Thornburgh, and instructed them to move out from the works as soon as the movement should be discovered. Everything being in readiness, Captain Moore moved out at our extreme right, deployed his men under cover of the river bank, moved quietly up to the open ground, and with a yell, which was answered by every man along our entire line of works, charged the flank and rear of the enemy's pits. The enemy, surprised and panic-stricken by this impudent movement, rushed from the pits only to encounter a most terrible and well-directed fire of shell, canister, and musketry. Large numbers were killed or wounded, while others threw down their arms, and waving their hats in token of surrender, ran toward our advancing column. The little band swept almost the entire length of the first line of the enemy's rifle-pits up to the very teeth of his main works, where the captain (his command being reduced one-half by guard for prisoners) halted and commenced slowly retreating, covered by the supporting column on his left. The enemy made no attempt to charge in turn, and he returned to the fort, having thoroughly cleared this line of the enemy's works, captured 120 men, including 5 commissioned officers; killed or wounded a very large number, with only a loss of 3 men, slightly wounded. This affair, though of short duration, was in its results most important to us. It drove the enemy from a strong and important position, which he was not able to reoccupy, and inspired the garrison with great confidence.

During the night, while the enemy was establishing himself, as above described, along our front, he was not idle upon our left flank. He established a battery of eight guns upon the bank of the river about 1,500 yards from our main works, protected somewhat by a belt of timber and some broken ground at that point. He also threw up a line of rifle-pits connecting this battery with the line above mentioned, thus completing the chain and thoroughly enveloping us. The battery at the point just indicated could command with ease our pontoon bridge, almost its entire length being exposed to its fire. It would also cover, at a distance of less than 600 yards, any gun-boat which might come to our assistance. I had, however, during the night (being apprised that the enemy was establishing this battery) sent a section of Battery A, First Tennessee Artillery, under Captain Beach, to the north side of the river, with directions to throw up a small earth-work opposite the enemy, enfilading his rifle-pits and partially enfilading his battery and harass him as much as possible. Lieutenant-Colonel Thornburgh, my chief of cavalry, superintended the establishment of this section and indicated the ground it should occupy. As soon as the fog lifted this section began to play upon the enemy most successfully, prevent-

ing him from getting any more guns into position or using those already in battery upon our bridge. I immediately, upon the heels of the successful sortie upon our right, ordered Colonel Doolittle to send out the Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry to charge this battery, and sent a detachment of 500 men as a support to our advance line of rifle-pits upon the left, between which and the enemy there had been heavy skirmishing all the morning. I directed Captain Beach to open rapidly upon the battery, and Captain Naylor, of the Stone River, to move up and engage it also. I ordered a section from Fort No. 2 to a small earth-work upon our left, with directions to open upon the enemy as soon as Captain Beach's battery from the north side of the river should be heard from. It was impossible for the enemy to remain in their works under this galling cross-fire. Under cover of it the Fourteenth charged in splendid style, captured the battery, made 14 prisoners, and killed and wounded a large number of men. They spiked 2 guns, but it was impossible to remove them, and the enemy rallying and coming upon them in largely superior numbers, they were forced to retire. This they did in good order, bringing off their prisoners without having a single man captured. Our loss during the sortie in killed or wounded was 52; that of the enemy was much greater. The artillery practice of Captain Beach's section was capital. One of his shells exploded a caisson in the enemy's battery, killing 14 men. The fire from our gun-boats was both accurate and severe, and the loss of the enemy must have been very heavy. The action of the colored troops, under Colonel Morgan, was everything that could be expected or desired of soldiers. They were cool, brave, and determined, and under the heaviest fire of the enemy exhibited no signs of confusion. The effect upon our troops of these two brilliantly successful sorties, coming in such quick succession, was most cheering.

During the 28th re-enforcements arrived rapidly and were assigned positions in the works. There was heavy firing all day along our entire line, but no attempt on the part of the enemy to make an assault. About 12 m. I ordered Captain Naylor, of the gun-boat Stone River, to run the enemy's battery, and taking a position above to operate upon his rear with his long range guns. This was done without injury to the vessel. About 3 p. m. U. S. steamer General Thomas made its appearance and joined the Stone River. I soon after sent orders to the boats to engage the enemy's river battery, assisted, as they would be, by Captain Beach, from the north side of the river, and the section upon the left flank of our works. On this occasion, as on the previous one, the fire of Beach's battery was very fine, throwing shells directly into the enemy's works, dismantling two of his guns, killing or wounding many, and so distracting him that his shots at the gun-boats were wild. Under cover of this severe cross-fire they dropped down the river until immediately opposite, and less than 500 yards from the enemy's works opened with their broadside guns. Their guns were most admirably served, one shell from the Stone River exploding a caisson and killing 17 men. It was impossible for men to withstand this attack. They deserted their guns, a portion of them retreating to their main line, while many of them rushed down the bank and sought the protection of the trees at the water's edge. The guns of the boats, double shotted with canister, were turned upon them at a distance of scarcely 300 yards, and poured in a terrible fire. Many bodies were afterward found in the river. The enemy's loss in this short engagement, lasting only about half an hour, was very severe. The casualties upon the wooden gun-boats, although they were hit a number of times, were

very slight, there being only 2 killed and 11 wounded. Captain Naylor, of the Stone River, and Captain Morton, of the General Thomas, handled their vessels skillfully, maneuvering them with precision, and delivering their fire with great effect, continuing to shell the crowd of fugitives as they fled back from the river. They, together with the men of their commands, are entitled to honorable mention. Capt. C. S. Cooper, Second Illinois Artillery, chief of artillery for the post, displayed great energy and ability. He was indefatigable in strengthening the works and handling his batteries. I take pleasure in making special mention of him to the general commanding. During the night of the 28th it was evident that some general movement was in progress along the enemy's line, but a dense fog having again enveloped us, it was impossible to gain any clue to it. On the morning of the 29th I became satisfied that the enemy's forces were withdrawing, and sending out a reconnoitering party under Colonel Morgan, Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, ascertained positively that only a strong rear guard remained. Colonel Morgan engaged the enemy, but found the force so strong that he was compelled to fall back slowly. I ordered out a strong regiment to cover his retreat, and he came in in good order and with but small loss. About 4 p. m. I sent out a strong detachment and drove the enemy out of his last line of rifle-pits, and at dark the original picket-line was re-established.

This ended the siege of Decatur, and though for a day or two occasional bodies of the enemy's cavalry appeared in our front, nothing like an attack was made. Our loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners was only 113; that of the enemy was very heavy. From all the information which I gather from deserters, prisoners, citizens, and negroes in the neighborhood, also from their own officers recently, the enemy's loss must have reached 1,000. A correspondent from Hood's army to a Mobile paper says: "We attempted to take Decatur, but found it a hard nut to crack, and did crack it after losing 1,500 men. General Roddey has since told me their loss was greater than the Federals suspected." I have not mentioned in the body of this report the admirable conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Prosser, commanding Second Tennessee and Tenth Indiana Cavalry on the first day, who stubbornly resisted the advance of the enemy and handled his small command very skillfully. Officers of the enemy who were captured say that they never saw cavalry stand up so bravely before infantry. They would not be stampeded. I feel it a duty also to mention favorably Colonel Given, One hundred and second Ohio, who commanded Fort No. 2. He was indefatigable in his efforts to improve the defenses of our left flank, and kept up a steady and well-directed fire from his fort. I take great pleasure in mentioning credifably Lieut. Col. R. O. Selfridge, my chief of staff; Lieut. Samuel M. Kneeland, acting assistant adjutant-general; and Lieut. John W. Hall, acting aide-de-camp, who rendered valuable services in carrying orders night and day and seeing them executed. Colonel Selfridge was on the gun-boat when it made the first attack upon the enemy's battery; the attack was made at his suggestion.

It is now positively known that the force opposed to us, composed of the veterans of the U. S. Army in the west, under their ablest leaders, not less than 35,000 strong, with ample artillery, left Palmetto, Ga., with the avowed intention of taking Decatur, as its occupation was deemed absolutely essential to them in their further offensive operations in Middle Tennessee. In view of this their withdrawal from our front, after the very serious demonstration made by them, can be attributed only to

the energy and industry of our troops, their manifest willingness to meet the enemy at any threatened point, and their gallantry whenever opportunity was offered for active operations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Tennessee.

No. 56.

Report of Col. Charles C. Doolittle, Eighteenth Michigan Infantry, commanding post of Decatur, Ala.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Decatur, Ala., November 3, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, for the consideration of the general commanding, the following report of the part taken by my command in the defense of Decatur, beginning on the 26th day and ending on the 30th day of October:

For some days previous to the 26th I had been watching the movements of Hood's army as well as those of Forrest and Roddey, and scouted the surrounding country as thoroughly as possible with the amount of cavalry at my disposal. On the morning of the 26th I sent out two parties of fifty each on the Somerville and Courtland roads. The one on the Somerville road met a pretty strong force of the enemy about three miles out, and were obliged to retire. From the fact that this regiment, Tenth Indiana Cavalry, had only been mounted and equipped as cavalry the day before, I was somewhat of the opinion that the officer in charge had overestimated the force of the enemy, which he named at 300 to 400, and not expecting the advance of Hood's army for a day or two at least, I was of the opinion that it might be a scouting party of Roddey's command. At 1.30 p. m. my vedettes reported the enemy advancing on the place. I immediately directed the different commands to be in readiness for action, and rode out to the advance post on Somerville road to learn the extent of the movement. Seeing the enemy's columns forming into line, with skirmishers out, I hastened to camp of Second Tennessee Cavalry and directed Lieut. Col. W. F. Prosser to move out and hold the enemy in check till I could re-enforce him. I returned to headquarters and hurried forward a section of Battery A, First Tennessee Light Artillery, Capt. A. F. Beach commanding, and the Tenth Indiana Cavalry, about 300 strong, under Maj. Thomas G. Williamson. They were moving at a walk, and hearing firing I rode to the head of the column and directed Major Williamson to trot and report to Lieutenant-Colonel Prosser. I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Prosser to look well to the river-bank and to extend the right so as to meet the enemy at all points. The artillery had in the mean time got into position in the small redoubt commanding the Somerville road and vicinity, as directed, and soon opened fire on enemy's line of battle. I had placed the picket reserve of the Eighteenth Michigan Infantry, which was stationed in this redoubt, as a support to this section; it was small, but all I could give it just then. I had ordered Captain Bullock, provost-marshal, to get all not on duty of bridge guard and provost guard and

bring them up as support. Finding that I could hold the enemy in check, about twenty minutes after the artillery opened fire I ordered the right wing of the Twenty-ninth Michigan Infantry, a new regiment which had just arrived and been placed in position behind breast-works on left flank, to move to the front and occupy the line of rifle-pits on left of redoubt. This they did, under a warm fire from enemy's battery and small-arms, in good style for a new regiment. Soon after, I ordered up the balance of the regiment, directing 100 men under the major to be sent to Fort No. 1. About 4 o'clock I ordered Capt. Charles S. Cooper, chief of artillery, to send a section of Battery F, First Ohio Light Artillery, to occupy a small earth-work on the left and about 300 yards in rear of the redoubt occupied by Battery A, First Tennessee. Opening upon the enemy with 12-pounder Napoleons, soon silenced the enemy's battery of five guns. The fight continued until dark, the enemy being unable to drive us back an inch, notwithstanding he made several attempts to charge my line in his usual boisterous manner. I then withdrew my forces inside main works, leaving 100 of Twenty-ninth Michigan to strengthen the picket-line and hold this line of rifle-pits. I had stationed all of the One hundred and second Ohio Infantry left in camp, with a detachment of about 150 men of Thirteenth Wisconsin Veteran Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Blake, in Fort No. 2, which fort I placed immediately in charge of Col. William Given, One hundred and second Ohio Infantry, with instruction to watch well our right flank. During the engagement my pickets on the line from the redoubt to the river on the right remained in their position, and when night came my picket-line was intact. I have since ascertained that I was attacked by Walthall's division, of Stewart's corps, Hood's army, 5,000 strong, whom I really fought with less than 500 men and a section of artillery, as the Twenty-ninth Michigan and the small detachment of Eighteenth Michigan Infantry were not engaged. I am satisfied that the bold front I showed him deterred the enemy from charging and saved to us a strong position, which if held by the enemy would have caused us much trouble and great loss of life. The enemy attempted to send in two flags of truce, but owing to the fact that he continued moving his troops into position, they were not permitted to come in. I suppose it was a demand for surrender, which would never have been acknowledged by me.

The general commanding arrived at dark and assumed the general direction of movements. During the night the gun-boat Stone River arrived with detachments of One hundred and second Ohio and Eighteenth Michigan Infantry, numbering about 1,200 men; also a detachment of Seventy-third Indiana Infantry, from Athens, numbering eighty men. The morning of the 27th dawned upon us, showing the enemy still in front of us on our left, and extending around toward river nearly to the Moulton road. Re-enforcements came in slowly, consisting of 250 Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, under Col. T. J. Morgan; 195 Sixty-eighth Indiana Infantry, under Lieut. Col. H. J. Espy, and about 70 men of Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry, equipped as infantry, under Captain Wilson. Another detachment of Seventy-third Indiana, under Lieut. Col. A. B. Wade, arrived, making about 150 of Seventy-third Indiana Infantry. Nothing worthy of especial mention occurred during the day, with the exception of the driving back of enemy's skirmishers on our front and right flank by a detachment of Seventy-third Indiana Infantry, under Lieutenant Wilson, Seventy-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry. For particulars see sub-report marked A.*

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* See Wade's report, p. 709.

On the 28th, about 3 a. m., the enemy drove in a portion of my pickets from Moulton road to river on our right, and established themselves in gopher holes within 100 yards of our works. I endeavored early in morning to re-establish my line, but found the enemy too well protected to move them. By direction of the general commanding, Capt. William C. Moore, with about fifty of Eighteenth Michigan Infantry and a few from district headquarters, clerks and orderlies, moved down the river under cover of the bank and formed as skirmishers. He moved on the double-quick, driving the rebels out of their holes and capturing 115 prisoners. In this they were ably assisted by the Sixty-eighth Indiana Infantry, a detachment of which regiment was on picket, and many of the prisoners were taken by them. The artillery in the forts rendered great assistance. I refer you to Captain Moore's report for particulars.* About noon, by direction of the general commanding, I ordered Colonel Morgan, Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, now numbering about 500 men, to charge a battery on the river-bank, planted by the enemy during the night previous. I respectfully refer you to his report, marked B, for the result.† To assist Colonel Morgan in his charge I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Wade with his command into line of rifle-pits on our left flank, and posted one piece of Battery F, First Ohio Light Artillery, in the redoubt and small earth-work on that line, with direction to employ the enemy while Colonel Morgan was moving on the battery. Our garrison at this time numbered only about 2,500 men. These bold moves had a beneficial effect upon the enemy. Re-enforcements arrived rapidly and were assigned positions in the works, special reports of which are made by commanding officers, and are submitted herewith as part of this report, giving us a total of about 5,000 men. The morning of the 29th brought with it indications of the enemy's leaving, and a reconnaissance by Colonel Morgan, details of which are given in his report, developed the fact that only a strong rear guard remained. About 4 p. m. the enemy was driven out of his last line of pits, and I reoccupied the old picket-line and my own headquarters, which I had been obliged to vacate. Detachments of Fourth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-ninth Michigan Infantry, One hundred and second, and One hundred and seventy-fourth Ohio Infantry, under Col. J. W. Hall, Fourth Michigan, in all 950, were sent out at dark on Courtland road. A very strong picket of the enemy was met about two miles out, and the command returned to camp late at night.

The morning of the 30th found us in peace and quietness, the sun shining brightly, and a sense of relief was entertained by all. I pushed out a reconnaissance on Courtland road, under Colonel Morgan, consisting of his own regiment and Sixty-eighth Indiana Infantry, with eighty of Second Tennessee Cavalry, under Major McBath. The rear guard of enemy was met within two miles of town and driven a mile or two. The expedition returned to camp at 4 p. m. When I consider that we were confronted by the whole of General Hood's army it seems miraculous almost that we could escape capture. Our works, although strong in some parts, are very weak in others, and if we had been subjected to a heavy fire of artillery it would have been almost impossible to remain, and with new, untried troops forming the principal strength of our garrison, an assault by such an army would have made me very anxious. Our garrison never exceeded 5,000 men, with nineteen pieces of artillery, two of which came during the night of the 28th from Huntsville. I must say, however, that I never saw troops in better spirits, and their determination was strong not to give up the works.

* See p. 709.

† See p. 714.

Through rain, day and night, with loss of sleep and hard work, I never heard any complaint. Information gained from escaped negro soldiers, prisoners, and deserters established the fact that it was the intention of the enemy, determined on by Generals Beauregard and Hood at Palmetto, to take Decatur, and if he failed in that to winter at Corinth. Hood's aggregate was about 40,000, with sixty pieces of artillery. He was heard to admit a loss of 1,000 in killed and wounded alone, and this is fully confirmed by soldiers and citizens. The whole of our losses during the siege in killed, wounded, and prisoners is only 113. One hundred and thirty-nine prisoners were captured, including 7 commissioned officers; 32 small-arms were taken, principally Enfield rifles. For the action of the artillery I refer you to reports of Captain Cooper, chief of artillery, and Captain Beach, Battery A, First Tennessee Light Artillery. The conduct of all the troops was admirable and deserving of praise. Captain Wilson, Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry, in charge of a detachment of his regiment, alone merits censure. He has been placed in arrest and charges preferred against him.

I cannot close this report without extending to the commanding general my thanks for the latitude given me, his junior; and to all the troops, officers and men, I extend my thanks for hearty co-operation. I would especially mention Col. William Given, One hundred and second Ohio Infantry, who was immediately in command of Fort No. 2; Lieut. Col. A. B. Wade, Seventy-third Indiana, and Maj. Edwin M. Hulburd, Eighteenth Michigan, who were at different times in command of Fort No. 1. They were untiring in the discharge of their duties. Col. Thomas Saylor, Twenty-ninth Michigan; Col. M. B. Houghton, Third Michigan; Col. J. W. Hall, Fourth Michigan; Col. J. S. Jones, One hundred and seventy-fourth Ohio; Lieut. Col. H. J. Espy, Sixty-eighth Indiana; Captain Blake, Thirteenth Wisconsin Veteran Volunteer Infantry; Captains Bullock and Reed, Eighteenth Michigan Infantry, rendered great service, but to Col. T. J. Morgan and his command, Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, I am especially indebted. His skill in handling his men and his bravery under heavy fire are worthy of notice. Lieut. Col. W. F. Prosser I cannot praise too highly, and I am much indebted to him and Capt. A. F. Beach for the success of the first day's fight. Major Williamson, Tenth Indiana Cavalry, deserves notice. He held his position against heavy odds. The conduct of Capt. William C. Moore and Lieut. R. H. Baker, Eighteenth Michigan, requires no especial mention from me, as the general commanding observed their brilliant, bold dash on enemy's pickets. Capt. John J. Stevens, post inspector; Capt. C. S. Cooper, chief of artillery; Lieut. C. T. Hewitt, acting assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. P. V. Wilkins, aide-de-camp, deserve especial mention for gallantry in carrying my orders on the field under heavy fire. I would also mention Capt. H. H. Rowe, of the general's staff, who assisted me during first day. Surg. J. M. Evans, post surgeon, gave every attention to the wounded. I have not mentioned Lieut. Col. J. M. Thornburgh, as he was acting more immediately on the staff of the general commanding. Again, I say I cannot praise too highly the conduct of all, and I would respectfully suggest that all engaged be ordered to inscribe upon their banners "Decatur." Permit me also to remark that for a long time the garrison of Decatur has been too small, and that the troops have been much overworked. In my opinion this garrison should never be less than 3,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry, with the present amount of artillery. As a point from which the enemy can be observed and information obtained it is unsurpassed, and the nature of the ground on the north side of

river renders it of the utmost importance that it be retained in our possession. In the hands of the enemy, it would occasion us a vast amount of trouble.

I submit list of casualties, marked C; report of prisoners captured, marked D; report of ordnance captured, marked E; diagram of works marked —, and sub-reports of different officers.*

CHS. C. DOOLITTLE,
Colonel Eighteenth Michigan Infantry, Commanding.

Lieut. SAMUEL M. KNEELAND,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Northern Alabama.

Recapitulation of strength of garrison: First day, 1,500; second day, 2,500; third day, 5,000.

No. 57.

Report of Capt. Charles S. Cooper, Battery D, Second Illinois Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,
Post Decatur, Ala., November 4, 1864.

COLONEL: I herein respectfully submit the following report of batteries under my command during the engagement and siege of the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th October, 1864:

About 12 m. I heard heavy skirmishing on our left. It was soon evident that the enemy was advancing on this place and with large force. You immediately ordered everything in readiness for action. I at once rode to Fort No. 1 and ordered Lieut. Norval Osburn, commanding Battery F, First Ohio Volunteer Artillery, in the fort, to have his command in readiness for action immediately. Then I proceeded to Fort No. 2, and gave the same instructions to Lieut. H. C. Barger, commanding Battery D, Second Illinois Artillery, in fort; also instructed him to have the signal gun fired, which had been kept loaded for that purpose. I then returned to your office or headquarters, and reported my command in readiness for action. You then ordered me to have Captain Beach, of Battery A, First Tennessee Light Artillery, send one section of his battery to the small fort on the Somerville road, about 800 yards from Fort No. 2, to check the advance of the enemy. I immediately gave Captain Beach the instructions, and accompanied him to the position he was to take. After assisting him in clearing away the rubbish from the position he wished to put his guns, you ordered me to return again to the fort. I then returned to Fort No. 2, sending my orderly to Fort No. 1, with instructions to Lieut. Norval Osburn, commanding Battery F, First Ohio Volunteer Artillery, to notify me of any demonstrations that might be made on our right, and have his guns and men ready to give prompt resistance. By this time the engagement was quite general. Shot and shell were flying promiscuously about our heads in Fort No. 2, and somewhat aggravating, as there was no chance of returning the fire of the rebel battery without doing damage to Beach's men in the outer fort. About 3 p. m. I ordered Lieutenant Tobin, commanding the remaining section of Battery A, First Tennessee, to place his guns on the left flank, between Fort No. 2 and the river, to prevent the enemy from advancing on our works, provided they should obtain possession of our outer lines. I then ordered Lieutenant Davis, of Battery F, First Ohio Volunteer Artillery, to move his section to the front, assigning him position

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* Inclosures not found with the original report on file in the War Department. Such sub-reports as are found follow as Nos. 57 to 71.

about 300 yards to the left of Captain Beach's guns. After getting into position and range of the enemy's battery, I ordered them to commence firing. The enemy soon returned our fire, but with the cross-fire we were able to get on them with the two sections of the two batteries, and the promptness and accuracy with which our men of both batteries sent volleys of shell into them, they were soon silenced. About 3 o'clock Captain Beach came in from the front to replenish his ammunition, and reported to me that he had some men killed and some wounded, and the balance were very much fatigued. I immediately sent for a detachment of Battery F, First Ohio Volunteer Artillery, to relieve them. They obeyed their orders promptly, and rushed forward to rescue their comrades as soon as possible. As soon as night came on I instructed Captain Beach to put part of his battery in Fort No. 1 and part in Fort No. 2, and Lieutenant Davis to return to his position in Fort No. 1 with his section, thus dividing the artillery as equally and in as good positions as possible in case of a night attack. On the 28th Lieutenant Davis was again ordered out with his section to take a position nearly the same as before for the purpose of drawing the enemy's fire, while the Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry was charging the enemy's battery. On the 28th Battery F, First Ohio Volunteer Artillery, was stationed in Fort No. 1 all day (except when the section under command of Lieutenant Davis was ordered out on the left flank), and was occupied in shelling the enemy wherever they appeared in force. Battery D, Second Illinois Artillery, not having horses to move the guns, held their position in Fort No. 2 during the entire siege, under command of Lieuts. H. C. Barger and Joseph Hockman, shelling the enemy wherever and whenever they made their appearance in a body large enough to justify in firing at them. On the night of the 28th, about 1 o'clock, Sergeant Maddock, of Battery D, First Missouri Artillery, reported to me with two brass howitzers, one 12-pounder and one 24-pounder, with a goodly number of men to man them. I ordered one, the 24-pounder, to be put in Fort No. 1, and the 12-pounder to be put in Fort No. 2. On the morning of the 29th the sergeant in charge of the 24-pounder had an opportunity to display his skill in firing at bodies of the enemy on the crest and in the ravine and woods at a distance of 800 and 1,800 yards. Guns of Battery F also participated in and at the same time, and I can only say that both did admirably well. I need not mention the conduct of officers and men under my command. Too much praise cannot be given them for their vigilance and bravery shown during the entire siege. All were only too anxious and willing for an active engagement. I would make special mention of Lieut. B. K. Davis for the coolness and bravery displayed on the 26th ultimo. Battery F, First Ohio Volunteer Artillery, was commanded by Lieut. Norval Osburn. Capt. William H. Pease, arriving at a late hour, did not take command until the siege was over. Lieutenants Barger and Hockman, with the remaining handful of men of Battery D, would have brought fresh to the memories of the veteran rebels that we were fighting the battles of Donelson and Shiloh had they attempted to charge our works. Casualties: Battery F, First Ohio Volunteer Artillery, 1 man wounded, 1 horse killed.

I respectfully submit the foregoing report, colonel, for your consideration, and remain your most obedient servant,

C. S. COOPER,

Capt. Batty. D, 2d Illinois, and Chief of Arty., Post Decatur, Ala.

Col. CHARLES C. DOOLITTLE,

Commanding Post Decatur, Ala.

No. 58.

Report of Capt. Albert F. Beach, Battery A, First Tennessee Light Artillery.

CAMP BATTERY A, FIRST TENN. LIGHT ARTILLERY,
Decatur, Ala., November 3, 1864.

In compliance with special order from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the recent demonstration of Confederate forces, under command of General Beauregard, against this post:

Wednesday, October 26, I received an order from post headquarters to prepare my command, consisting of four guns, for immediate action. As soon as harnessed, I moved two guns out to redoubt on picket-line of Somerville road and opened fire upon the enemy's line of battle, which was replied to by a rebel battery partially masked, consisting of one 12-pounder gun, one Parrott 3-inch gun, and two Whitworth rifled guns. The fire was kept up with great spirit until dark, resulting in our holding our position, with a loss of 2 privates killed and 2 privates wounded, and a loss of 8 horses killed and 3 single sets of harness cut and shot to pieces. Thursday the guns were placed inside of works and used in occasionally shelling the enemy's position. Thursday night, by command of the general commanding, I erected a battery for two of my guns on the north bank of river to co-operate with the gun-boats in keeping a rebel battery silent that commanded our river communication with north shore of river. This proved a complete success, resulting in keeping the enemy's guns silent, blowing up two limbers or caissons, and inflicting a loss of 13 killed in rebel battery. One section of my battery stationed at Athens, Lieutenant Tobin commanding, joined the command Friday, October 28, at 2 a. m., and was placed on right flank of works, doing excellent service. Friday night the two guns stationed on north bank of river were recalled and placed on left flank of works. I am credibly informed that on Wednesday my guns killed and severely wounded 17 of the enemy, also 10 horses, and 2 mules, and 1 caisson blown up. I presume that all will agree that the execution of my guns was excellent. In closing I will add that it is impossible to praise any one in particular where all vied in doing their duty, and none were cowards; yet justice compels me to especially notice the gallant and efficient conduct of Lieutenants Murphy and Kridler. They richly earned all the encomiums that may be passed upon them.

I am, lieutenant, your obedient servant,

ALBERT F. BEACH,
Captain, Commanding Battery A, First Tennessee Light Artillery.

Lieut. WILLIAM A. MCTEER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 59.

Report of Lieut. Col. William F. Prosser, Second Tennessee Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND TENNESSEE CAVALRY,
Decatur, Ala., October 31, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor, very respectfully, to submit the following report of the operations of my regiment during the past five days, or since

the enemy made his appearance in force in front of this place. On the 26th instant our mounted pickets on the Somerville road were driven in about 12 m. by a large force of the enemy, afterward ascertained to be Walthall's division, of General Hood's army, numbering about 5,000 men, who was discovered advancing with a strong line of skirmishers, supported by a line of battle, with several pieces of artillery a short distance to the rear. Hearing in my camp the firing of the pickets I immediately ordered "boots and saddles" to be sounded, and a moment afterward Colonel Doolittle rode up to my quarters and directed me to move out to meet the enemy, who was rapidly approaching. I passed the line of infantry pickets with my men, about 150 in number, the remainder of the regiment being absent at the time patrolling the north side of the river, and on other detached duty, in time to form a line across the Somerville road facing the enemy, together with about an equal number of the Tenth Indiana Cavalry, under Major Williamson, who was ordered to report to me on the ground. Hastily moving forward under a severe fire from the enemy, by which one of my orderlies was killed, Captain McReynolds and several others of my regiment mortally wounded, with as strong a line of skirmishers as the limited force at my command would permit, I was able to check his farther progress, and although he repeatedly attempted to advance with loud cheering and heavy volleys of musketry, yet deeming it of great importance to cover the outer line of works in our rear, which at the time were unoccupied, as well as to protect two guns of Battery A, First Tennessee Artillery, which were being brought up to those works, I determined to hold my position as long as possible or until re-enforcements could arrive. In order to cover the front of the enemy I was obliged to extend my lines for about a mile and a quarter in length, but the open and undulating nature of the ground allowed me to maneuver my command by concealing or exposing it, so as to give the enemy an exaggerated impression as to our strength, which, with the effective fire of the guns which had in the mean time been brought into position, enabled us to maintain our lines unbroken until the arrival of the Twenty-ninth Michigan Infantry and until night closed active operations. I regretted very much that the force at my disposal would not permit me to assume the offensive, which, under the circumstances, would not have been advisable considering the odds by which we were opposed. The coolness and excellent conduct of the officers and men of the Tenth Indiana, under Major Williamson, as well as of my own regiment, contributed greatly to our success. Since that time the regiment has been actively engaged in picketing, patrolling, and scouting on the north side of the Tennessee River from the mouth of Limestone Creek to Lamb's Ferry, with a detachment at the mouth of Elk River. Much of the duty performed by the regiment has been of such a nature as, however severe, affords but few circumstances worthy of mention. The casualties as far as known are 1 officer and 2 men killed, and 6 wounded in the action of the 26th instant, and 1 man killed on the 28th whilst riding around the skirmish line with me under orders from General Granger. I have to regret the loss of Captain McReynolds, a young officer, whose constant industry and correct deportment gave promise of more than ordinary usefulness.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. PROSSER,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Second Tennessee Cavalry.

Lieutenant HEWITT,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Post Decatur, Ala.

No. 60.

Report of Lieut. Col. Harvey J. Espy, Sixty-eighth Indiana Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-EIGHTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Decatur, Ala., October 31, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken in the action of the 28th and 29th October by the Sixty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry:

The regiment arrived by rail and crossed the river at 2 a. m. on the morning of the 28th instant and was assigned to a position to the right of post headquarters. One hundred men, under the command of Capt. G. E. White, were immediately detailed as skirmishers (see report of Captain White, marked A*). The position was retained until 3 p. m., at which time the regiment was ordered to the right of the fort and at 7 p. m. on picket (see report of Capt. H. D. Moore, marked B†). The regiment was relieved from picket at 8 p. m. of the 29th. On the morning of the 30th at 10 o'clock the regiment was ordered on a reconnaissance on the Courtland road. It marched three miles from Decatur and supported the cavalry for four hours while they were engaging the enemy quite heavily. At 3 p.m. the regiment was ordered from the field and reached our present encampment at dark. Casualties: Wounded, Private Isaac Rogers, Company D, both thighs, severe; Private Elwood Kilgore, Company H, right thigh, slight; Private John W. Shafer, Company I, right hip, severe; Private Nelson Hamel, Company E, hand, slight; Private William Bruner, Company A, stomach, slight. I captured 11 Enfield rifle muskets.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. J. ESPY,
Lieut. Col., Commanding Sixty-eighth Indiana Infantry.

Lieut. P. V. WILKINS,
Acting Aide-de-Camp, Post Decatur, Ala.

No. 61.

Report of Capt. Giles E. White, Sixty-eighth Indiana Infantry.

OCTOBER 28, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report:

I went on the picket-line in front at 5 a. m., with 100 men, my left extending 100 yards to the left of the railroad, and my right resting 100 yards to the right of the Courtland road. Skirmishing commenced immediately very briskly and continued until about 11 a. m., when about forty on the right of my line advanced on the enemy's skirmishers, in connection with a small party sent from the fort for that purpose, cutting off their retreat and bringing in a number of prisoners and small-arms. Skirmishing continued until about 12 m., when I was ordered to withdraw my skirmishers and return to camp. Casualties have been reported.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GILES E. WHITE,
Captain, Sixty-eighth Indiana Infantry.

Lieut. Col. H. J. ESPY,
Commandiny Sixty-eighth Indiana.

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*Following.

†See p. 709.

No. 62.

Report of Capt. Hanson D. Moore, Sixty-eighth Indiana Infantry.

CAMP SIXTY-EIGHTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Decatur, Ala., October 30, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that at 7 p. m., October 28, 1864, I was ordered to report with 8 officers and 160 enlisted men of the Sixty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry for picket duty. We established and intrenched the line during the night. Skirmishing commenced at daylight on the morning of the 29th, and continued until 4 p. m., when the enemy withdrew. Officers and men behaved well. Casualties before reported.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. D. MOORE,
Captain, Sixty-eighth Indiana Volunteers.

Lieut. Col. H. J. ESPY,
Commanding Sixty-eighth Indiana Volunteers.

No. 63.

Report of Lieut. Col. Alfred B. Wade, Seventy-third Indiana Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTY-THIRD INDIANA INFANTRY,
Athens, Ala., November 3, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment (Seventy-third Indiana) in checking the late demonstration against Decatur, Ala.:

A detachment of 100 men from the regiment, under command of Capt. William C. Eaton, arrived at Decatur at 10 p. m. on the 26th ultimo, and were assigned position on the extreme right of the line. At 2 p. m., 27th, the enemy having driven in the pickets in front of this position, a detail of fifty men was made from this detachment to re-establish the line. The men deployed as skirmishers, under command of Lieutenant Wilson, and moving forward upon the double-quick, gallantly drove the enemy back, although not without stubborn resistance. At 2 a. m. on the 28th I arrived from Athens with fifty men and took command of the regiment. At 3.30 a. m. the enemy charged, and again the picket-line was driven in, but it must be understood that my men had been relieved the night before and the line was now composed of new troops. The regiment was immediately formed at the parapet with two companies in reserve, but no further demonstration was made by either side until the forenoon was well advanced, when a small detachment of the Eighteenth Michigan, having gained the enemy's left flank, very gallantly charged and drove the whole rebel line from their rifle-pits and sweeping in something over 100 prisoners. I was ordered to cover this detachment while it fell back, and moved out on the double-quick, drew the enemy's fire, and then ordered the men to lie down and deployed by companies. Owing to a misunderstanding in regard to the original order this movement was not well executed, but we finally fell back under orders without loss. At 2 p. m. the regiment was placed as skirmishers in the trench near the extreme left of the line. Shortly after a charge was made from our left flank by the Fourteenth U. S. Colored Troops, and the enemy's line was driven back, but rallying they in turn drove the Fourteenth back and threatened to double up my left flank. At the same

time an attempt to charge was made by the enemy in our immediate front, and the rebel colors advanced some distance, but a few well-directed volleys checked this movement, and the line being re-established on the left by skirmishers from the Fourteenth, both parties resumed the usual picket fire. The regiment was relieved from this line about 5 p. m., and a detail of 100 men made, who were ordered, in company with detachments from other regiments, under cover of the approaching darkness, to establish a new line of rifle-pits. This movement was successfully executed during the night without meeting any opposition. The line advanced the next day (29th) and found the enemy weak and withdrawing. Two prisoners were brought in by my men during this advance. I was placed in command of Fort No. 1 on the evening of the 28th and retained command until dusk of the 29th, when I was ordered to return with the regiment to this place. Our loss in the various sk[illegible]ishes was slight, being but 1 man killed and 2 slightly wounded. [illegible]nber were struck by spent balls, but received no injury.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. WADE,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventy-third Indiana, Commanding.

Lieut. CHARLES T. HEWITT, *Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

No. 64.

Report of Col. Moses B. Houghton, Third Michigan Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRD MICHIGAN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Decatur, Ala., October 31, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following as the first report of the operations of this regiment during the last four days:

I arrived at Decatur on the 28th of October, at 10 a. m., and immediately crossed the river, and was assigned to the left flank of the works, where I remained until October 29, when 400 men, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Atkinson, were ordered to the front to support the Fourteenth U. S. Colored Regiment, Colonel Morgan commanding. Colonel Atkinson remained upon the picket-line until October 30, when he joined the regiment, which is now in camp. The following is the list of casualties which have occurred: Private Francis Lucas, Company K, mortally wounded October 28; since died.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. B. HOUGHTON,
Colonel Third Michigan Volunteer Infantry.

Lieut. CHARLES T. HEWITT, *Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

No. 65.

Report of Maj. Edwin M. Hulburd, Eighteenth Michigan Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTEENTH MICHIGAN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Decatur, Ala., November 3, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part borne by the regiment under my command in the defense of the post during the late siege:

At the time the enemy appeared in front of this place on the 26th ultimo, I was absent with a portion of my command on a reconnais-

sance up the river, and did not return until 10 p. m. of the 26th. I would respectfully refer you to the report of Capt. M. W. Reed for a report of the movements of that portion of my command remaining in camp on that day.

Late on the night of the 26th I was ordered by the colonel commanding post to furnish a detail of one officer and twenty men to prepare the buildings outside the fortifications in direction of the Somerville road for burning, in case the enemy should drive in our pickets and attempt an assault. I detailed for this duty Lieutenant Brewster, Company F.

On the morning of the 27th Lieutenant Brewster was ordered to occupy these buildings with his men, and in case the enemy advanced in force his orders were to fire the buildings and retire within the fortifications. This position he retained during the 27th and 28th. I was also called upon to furnish an officer and forty men for guard duty at district headquarters, and a detail of one officer and twelve men for duty in ordnance department. These, with the details already made upon my command for bridge and provost guard and picket duty, reduced my available force to about 150 men. With these I was assigned a position on the line of breast-works on the right of Fort No. 1, which position my command held during the siege. On the morning of the 28th I was ordered by the colonel commanding to take command of Fort No. 1, and turned over the command of the regiment to Captain Reed.

It was while I was in command of the fort that Captain Moore, with about fifty men, made a gallant charge on the rifle-pits in front of Fort No. 1, and drove out and captured a large number of the sharpshooters of the enemy there concealed; also, at the same time Captain Reed moved out with the remainder of the command to cover Captain Moore's retreat. I refer you to the reports of these officers for further details.

Some time during the day of the 28th I was relieved of command of Fort No. 1 by Lieutenant-Colonel Thornburgh, Fourth Tennessee Cavalry, and returned to my command, which remained in position on the right of the fort until about noon of the 29th, when it became known that the enemy had disappeared from our front, and I ordered my men to quarters. I desire to make especial mention of Private Sampson Ovendon, who attempted to hoist the garrison flag under a galling fire from the enemy's sharpshooters and was severely wounded in the thigh in the attempt. I take great pleasure in expressing my commendation of the conduct of the men of my command. While more than half of them were recruits recently arrived from depot, and who had no opportunity whatever for drill, they all behaved with the coolness of veterans, and obeyed every order cheerfully and with alacrity.

The casualties in my command are as follows: Wounded, Corpl. John Green, Company I; Privates Gram Clark and Sampson Ovendon, Company D; D. Eddy Haskins, Company F; Deloss Love, Company E; and William H. Hart, Company B.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. M. HULBURD,
Major, Commanding.

Lieut. CHARLES T. HEWITT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 66.

Report of Capt. Myron W. Reed, Eighteenth Michigan Infantry.

CAMP EIGHTEENTH MICHIGAN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Decatur, Ala., November 2, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the detachment of the Eighteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, under my command, during the recent demonstration of the enemy's forces upon this post:

At 1 p. m., Wednesday, October 26, firing having begun from the enemy's artillery, in position on the Somerville road, I was ordered by Colonel Doolittle, commanding post, to proceed immediately, with such detachment of the Eighteenth Michigan as remained in camp, outside the works. I promptly obeyed the order, moving outside with seventy men. No definite position being assigned me in the order, I chose one myself, and moved my force to the rifle-pit used as a picket reserve, situated to the right of the earth-work on the Somerville road, and reported my position to the colonel commanding. I remained there within supporting distance of our battery until 8 p. m., when I was ordered by the colonel commanding to move inside the works and take position to the right of the fort and extend my line to the river. Such position was taken and held by my men, divided into reliefs during the night. No change occurred until the morning of October 28, when, you being absent in command of the fort, I was ordered by Brigadier-General Granger to report with my detachment to Colonel Wade, Seventy-third Indiana Volunteers, outside the sally-port, to cover the skirmishers of the Eighteenth Michigan, then retiring from a successful charge upon the enemy's sharpshooters, concealed in front of our works. I reported to Colonel Wade and deployed my force on the left of the Seventy-third Indiana, near the junction of the Moulton and Courtland roads. Brisk skirmishing began with the enemy concealed along the railroad and continued over an hour, when, by order of Colonel Wade, I moved inside our works and took position again on the right of the fort. The detachment of the Eighteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, which I had the honor to command as aforesaid, consisted almost entirely of recruits, newly joined to the regiment, and with that disadvantage deserve great praise for prompt obedience, steadiness under fire, and general efficiency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MYRON W. REED,
Captain, Eighteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry.

Maj. EDWIN M. HULBURD,
Commanding Eighteenth Michigan.

No. 67.

Report of Col. Thomas Saylor, Twenty-ninth Michigan Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-NINTH MICHIGAN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Decatur, Ala., October 31, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report the operations of my command since its arrival at this post:

On the arrival of my regiment, about noon of the 26th instant, at this place—immediately after reporting to the commandant of the post—I was notified of an attack by the enemy, and ordered to march

my command forthwith to the south side of the river, and take position within the works at the left of Fort No. 2, the left resting on the river. The rapid and continued firing of the enemy, who had opened a battery on the east side of the town, and were making every effort to silence the two guns we had in position [*sic*], I was directed to send forward 300 men to their support, which I did, in command of Lieutenant-Colonel Eddy, who succeeded in placing them in the rifle-pits without loss, under a hot fire from the rebel battery directly in our front. At the same time the commanding officer ordered me to send 100 men, under command of Major Beebe, to take up position in Fort No. 1. Soon after I received instructions to move out the remainder of the regiment and take position in the rifle-pits on the left as an additional support to our guns, as the enemy were showing a serious disposition to advance. We remained in this position until late in the evening, when, the enemy having ceased firing, I was ordered to retire within the works, and take up the original position, leaving 100 men in the rifle-pits on guard through the night, and send an additional 100 men to Fort No. 1, being directed to keep one-half of the men on the alert and on fatigue duty, strengthening the works, &c., where we remained until the afternoon of the 28th, when I was ordered to take position in the center of the works with two companies in Fort No. 1, the remainder immediately on the left of the same. On the night of the 29th, in compliance with orders received, 200 men were detailed to report to Colonel Hall, of the Fourth Michigan Infantry, for the purpose of making a reconnaissance on the Courtland road, details of which I have not received. We still occupied the position assigned us on the 28th until we moved by order to our present location.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS SAYLOR,
Colonel, Commanding Twenty-ninth Michigan Infantry.

Lieut. CHARLES T. HEWITT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 68.

Report of Col. William Given, One hundred and second Ohio Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 102D OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Decatur, Ala., November 4, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report:

In obedience to orders from post headquarters, I moved out on the Courtland road, with my command, at 4 o'clock this morning, and at two miles and a half was informed by a negro that the rebels had been moving on the road during the night, and that he had heard there was a large force two miles from Bowling's. About one mile farther out we came upon the enemy's pickets, and our cavalry, under Lieutenant Prosser, Second Tennessee Cavalry, drove them one mile and a half, when they joined an outpost (making their force in sight about forty mounted men) and made a stand. I deployed skirmishers, opened fire, and the enemy fled. I sent Lieutenant Prosser to ascertain what facts concerning the enemy could be learned from Bowling, who stated to the lieutenant that on last evening he was in the enemy's camp at Fox Creek, on the Courtland road, two miles from where we then were; that the force consisted of the Texas Legion and the Third and Ninth Texas Cavalry. Having

gone farther than indicated in my order, and being unable to overtake the enemy with infantry, I returned. A few of the enemy followed us a short distance, and shots were exchanged with our rear guard, when the pursuit ceased. There were no casualties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. GIVEN,
Colonel 102d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Commanding Scout.

Lieut. CHARLES T. HEWITT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Post.

No. 69.

Report of Col. Thomas J. Morgan, Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry.

HDQRS. FOURTEENTH U. S. COLORED INFANTRY,
Decatur, Ala., October 31, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, in the defense of Decatur, Ala., on the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th days of October, 1864:

The regiment came to Stevenson, Ala., from Chattanooga, Tenn., in obedience to orders from Maj. Gen. James B. Steedman, and from Stevenson to Decatur by command of Brig. Gen. R. S. Granger, arriving in Decatur, Ala., on Thursday, 4 p. m., October 27. A detachment under Lieutenant-Colonel Corbin was stationed on the north side of the river to protect a section of artillery and annoy the enemy's right flank. The detachment was subsequently turned over to Maj. N. J. Vail. Inclosed are the reports of Lieutenant-Colonel Corbin, marked A, and Major Vail, marked B.* The remaining portion of the regiment did duty on the picket-line, and on the left of the interior line of defense. On Friday, the 28th, at 12 m., in obedience to instructions received from Brig. Gen. R. S. Granger, Companies A, F, D, I, C, H, E, and K, numbering in aggregate a little less than 400 men, under my command, charged an earth-work on the enemy's right near the river, capturing the work, killing and wounding a number (unknown) of the enemy, capturing a small number of prisoners and driving away the remainder of those occupying the work, and seizing the battery of four guns, two of which were spiked by men of the Fourteenth, after which the battalion returned within the outer line of defenses. The battalion was formed at a distance of 780 yards from the battery to be taken. The men were stripped of all extra load, carrying only gun, accouterments, and canteen of water. They were cautioned that a battery was to be charged and taken, if only ten men survived to take it. They manifested no undue excitement or fear, but seemed anxious for the work. Files were distributed among officers and men to be used in spiking the guns. The officers were cautioned to keep the line in good shape, to allow no straggling, to bring off the guns if possible, otherwise to spike them, and to allow no prisoners taken to be massacred, but to give quarter to those who asked it. Two companies were designated as skirmishers to push rapidly forward, firing, and instructed to assemble in rear of battalion when charge was ended, and afterward to retake their places in line. The line of battle was ordered to move at a "right

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* See p. 716.

shoulder shift," and not to fire until the taking of the work. The left was ordered to skirt the river-bank, and the battalion to guide by that flank. The regiment then moved along the river-bank under cover for 150 yards, until the head reached the Federal line of rifle-pits; here a halt was ordered, skirmishers were thrown out, the line formed, the colors unfurled, the advance ordered. The appearance of the regiment on the crest of the ridge drew the enemy's fire. I ordered "forward, double-quick," and the charge began. I had scarcely taken the work until an order reached me to return at once. Retreat was ordered, and the line reformed in the ravine whence it started twenty minutes before. The whole distance passed over was near 1,500 yards. The enemy recovered from his fright, and while I occupied his works reformed and moved for my rear, and rendered my position very hazardous. A fleet foot saved the regiment. On the rifle-pits a few of the enemy were killed. As Captain Rolph was retreating a rebel seized him by the collar, and paid the forfeit of life by a stroke from the captain's sword. One of the enemy laid hands upon a soldier of the Fourteenth, and the soldier dispatched him with the stock of his musket. A sergeant started to rear with a prisoner, a corporal with another, but finding it impossible to bring them away they sent them to seek medical aid among their friends. Capt. C. W. Baker brought off 1 prisoner and delivered him into the hands of the provost-marshal. Three wounded and 1 man killed of my command were left on the field; 2 of the wounded afterward escaped, covered by the fire of pickets thrown out from the command; the others were recovered the morning of the 29th. So far as I can ascertain, and I have sought the truth earnestly, only two men left their arms on the field. The wounded man found near the enemy's line the next morning had his gun under his head. Sergeant King brought away his own and two of the enemy's rifles. I submit a list of casualties furnished me by Doctor Charles W. Oleson, assistant surgeon, list marked C.* I append a diagram, marked D,† kindly furnished me by Lieut. H. H. Guernsey, of my command.

I can only speak in praise of the officers who assisted in the work. Lieutenant-Colonel Corbin, Adjutant Avery, and Sergt. Maj. George Griffith did excellent work. No officer failed to discharge his duty. During the night of the 28th Lieutenant-Colonel Corbin, in charge of 250 men, picketed the left of the line and annoyed the enemy who spent the greater portion of the night in digging a new line of rifle-pits nearer to our line. Toward morning of the 29th I became convinced that a movement was being made by the enemy toward our right, and so notified the general commanding. At early light I ordered a reconnaissance and found the enemy had withdrawn from the front of the left, which fact was promptly communicated to the commanding officer. By direction of Col. Charles C. Doolittle I reconnoitered the ground held by the enemy in front of the left and center of our line and moved until he was found in too strong force for my command. A line of battle was formed under a brisk fire, was retired and hidden under the crest of a ridge, the skirmishers were pressed forward, and an officer sent to post commandant for orders. By his direction the command was withdrawn and placed within the inner works. Lieut. Charles Woodworth was killed in battle line by a musket-ball, and three enlisted men were wounded on the 30th. The command of the regiment was turned over

* Shows 1 officer and 1 man killed, 7 officers and 45 men wounded, and 1 man missing; total, 55.

† Not found.

to Lieutenant-Colonel Corbin, and I assumed command of the "demi-brigade" (Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry and Sixty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry) by order of Colonel Doolittle.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

THOS. J. MORGAN,
Colonel Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry.

Lieut. CHARLES T. HEWITT,
Eighteenth Michigan Infantry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

No. 70.

Report of Lieut. Col. Henry C. Corbin, Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry.

DECATUR, ALA., *October 31, 1864.*

COLONEL: In accordance with your verbal instructions of this morning I submit the following report of my operations on the north side of the Tennessee River, on the evening of the 27th and the morning of the 28th instant:

On the evening I reported to the commanding officer of this place for instructions I received orders to cross the river with 100 men of the Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry and intrench two guns belonging to Beach's battery (First Tennessee) opposite the enemy's works on the south side of the river. I commenced the work so soon as the night was sufficiently dark to cover my working parties from the enemy. I worked hard during the entire night, and succeeded in getting the pieces in position just before sunrise. At daylight I had the infantry deployed along the bank of the river as skirmishers, and opened both guns on their batteries, killing and wounding quite a number of their men, dismounting one caisson. The infantry skirmishers did good work. All did their duty equally well, and all are worthy of special mention. I was relieved at 9 a. m., 28th instant, by Maj. N. J. Vail, of the Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, when I reported at once to my regiment for duty, then in front of the enemy on the south side of the Tennessee River.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY C. CORBIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry.

Col. T. J. MORGAN,
Commanding Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry.

No. 71.

Report of Maj. Nicholas J. Vail, Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry.

CAMP FOURTEENTH U. S. COLORED INFANTRY,
Decatur, Ala., October 31, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following detailed report of the operations of the detachment of the Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, while under my command:

In compliance with verbal instructions from Colonel Morgan, I proceeded early on the morning of the 28th instant to assume command

of the detachment (then stationed on the north bank of the river), relieving Lieut. Col. H. C. Corbin. I found two guns of Captain Beach's battery intrenched, and one company of the detachment deployed as skirmishers, on the bank of the river. Having received no definite instructions I continued the operations commenced by Lieutenant-Colonel Corbin, annoying the enemy by a heavy fire across the river and endeavoring to impede the progress of their work. The gun under the immediate command of Lieutenant Murphy did good execution, tearing up the earth-work opposite to us, exploding one limber chest, killing and wounding quite a number, while the excellent sharpshooting of the skirmishers placed several of the enemy hors de combat. About 10.30 a. m. I received orders from the colonel commanding to discontinue the fire of the skirmishers for a short period, and to cover a charge of the remainder of the regiment about to be made on the south bank of the river, which instructions were complied with by myself. The enemy kept up an almost constant fire from their sharpshooters. During the afternoon they commenced shelling the gun under command of Lieutenant Murphy with several heavy guns, rendering reply impossible and making it necessary for the men to seek the shelter of the earth-work. At this time Lieut. Frank Gillett, of Company G, was mortally wounded by a piece of shell. The firing of my skirmishers was continued until dark, when they were withdrawn. Acting under the impression that the enemy would complete their works during the night, thereby rendering my position untenable, I removed my command a short distance up the river, worked hard all night, and had nearly completed an earth-work with embrasures for three heavy guns when I received an order from the colonel commanding post to report with my command to Colonel Morgan, which order was complied with in time to take part in the reconnaissance made by the regiment on the 29th instant. The conduct of both officers and men was deserving of the highest praise. I append a report of casualties.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. J. VAIL,
Major Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry.

Adjt. W. H. H. AVERY,
Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry.

No. 72.

Reports of Col. Lewis Johnson, Forty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry, commanding post of Dalton, Ga.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 17, 1864.*

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report regarding the surrender of the colored and white troops composing the garrison at Dalton, Ga., on the 13th instant:

In anticipation of an attack of the rebel cavalry, which had been in the vicinity of Dalton for a week or more, I sent Captain McNeely, with his company of the Seventh Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, on the morning of the 13th of October, toward Villanow, by way of Dug Gap, and sent Lieutenant Fuller, with his twenty-five scouts, at the same time, one on the Resaca road to patrol as far toward Resaca as he could, for

* Shows 1 officer killed, 1 officer and 1 man wounded, and 1 man missing.

I had learned that Lee's corps, of Hood's army, had attacked that place the day previous. About 11 a. m. I was notified by Lieutenant-Colonel Webster, Forty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry, who accompanied Captain McNeely, that he observed from Dug Gap that the railroad track from one mile north of Resaca to within five miles south of Dalton was burning, and that he believed the bridge at Tilton, ten miles south of Dalton, was on fire also. Soon after he informed me in person that the cavalry was skirmishing four miles south of Dalton on the Tilton road, and that the rebels were advancing on Dalton. I immediately made all necessary preparations, notified Major-General Schofield, who was on one of the trains then at the depot, and requested him to send me all the armed men from the trains that could be spared. A company of about fifty men, belonging to the Fifty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, were sent me, and the trains left in the direction of Cleveland. Shortly after our cavalry rushed into town and stated that a large force was following them closely. What force it was and whether infantry or cavalry they could not tell, and only after my picket-line engaged the enemy I discovered that it was an infantry force. After some skirmishing, between 12 and 1 p. m., a flag of truce came to my outposts, and the officer whom I sent to receive the flag sent me the following communication:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, October 13, 1864.

OFFICER COMMANDING U. S. FORCES,
Dalton, Ga.:

I demand the immediate and unconditional surrender of the post and garrison under your command, and should this be acceded to, all white officers and soldiers will be paroled in a few days. If the place is carried by assault, no prisoners will be taken.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. HOOD,
General.

I answered, I cannot surrender the troops under my command, whatever the consequences may be. After this some slight skirmishing ensued. In about half an hour another summons (verbal) was sent in, but answered as the first. Skirmishing was resumed, and soon a very long and dense line of infantry, about two miles in length, reaching from the Tunnel Hill to the lower Spring Place roads, and several batteries could be observed from my redoubt. Cannonading was also heard above, near Buzzard Roost Gap, and I was informed that a division of cavalry occupied the Cleveland road, and that the railroad north of Dalton was burning, the guard at the first bridge north of Dalton captured, and that the rebels were then shelling the block-house at the second bridge north of Dalton. In short, we were surrounded.

Captain McNeely, of the Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, now came in and reported that he had ridden the entire line of the enemy; that I must surrender, as "they had men enough to eat us up," as he expressed himself. I saw myself that there was a large force of the enemy, and judged from the disposition of the troops that they intended a determined attack. Fully aware that in the position which I occupied, and which would not afford sufficient shelter and protection to repel the attack of any raiding party, I could hold out but a very short time against the batteries of an army and the assaults of infantry, as my redoubt is commanded from two points, I sent Lieutenant-Colonel Webster, Forty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry, Captain McNeely, Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, and Captain Holmes, Forty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry, under flag of truce to General Hood, with instructions to demand per-

mission to inspect the rebel forces, and if after an inspection they were satisfied that there were more than 10,000 infantry and one battery of artillery, I proposed to evacuate the place, provided safe conduct to next military post would be granted. The permission to see the force was refused to them, but Major Eustis, assistant adjutant-general, and Isham G. Harris, volunteer aide-de-camp on General Hood's staff, assured them that the force then in front of Dalton was far more numerous than what they proposed to inspect; that two corps, Cheatham's (Hardee's old corps) and Stewart's were in the immediate front of Dalton, and that another corps, S. D. Lee's, was in easy supporting distance, and that they were determined to take the place, cost what it might; that no quarter would be given, &c.

While this flag was out I noticed that they were getting everything in position, and saw more than twenty pieces of artillery and a line of men which must have numbered nearly 25,000. I was now notified that General Hood desired to see me, and went out, accompanied by Capt. T. B. Kirby, Forty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry. I saw General Hood, and he repeated what his staff officers had told my lieutenant-colonel and the other officers, and showed me at least 25,000 men and thirty pieces of artillery, which were then in position bearing upon my work. One of the batteries consisted of twenty guns, and was placed upon a hill within 500 yards southeast of my fort, which is at least fifty feet higher than the one I occupied, and commands it entirely. The other battery, of ten guns, was in position in the grave-yard west of town, and also commanded the redoubt. In the attempt of getting possession of the hill of which I speak above, the enemy lost 9 men killed and some 20 wounded. General Hood told me that I must decide at once; that I already had occupied too much of his time; and when I protested against the barbarous measures which he threatened in his summons he said that he could not restrain his men, and would not if he could; that I could choose between surrender and death. I knew full well that I was in his power, and that my situation was a desperate one; that I could not hold out fifteen minutes against the fire which could be brought to bear on the works, and but for a short time against the overwhelming infantry force; that I could expect no support from below for several days, and none at all from above, because having had no communication south of Dalton for several days, and none north of Dalton since the day before, I could not notify the posts below or above even that I was attacked. To fight any more than had been done was madness, in the face of such barbarous threats, which I was fully satisfied would be carried out, as the division of Cleburne, which was in the immediate rear of the rebel general and his staff, was over anxious to move upon the "niggers," and constantly violated the flag of truce by skirmishing near it, and to fight was also hopeless, as we were surrounded and could not be supported from anywhere.

Not believing myself justified in sacrificing the lives of nearly 800 men, I consulted with Lieutenant-Colonel Webster, Forty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry; Captain McNeely, Seventh Kentucky Cavalry; and Captains Holmes and Kirby, Forty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry, and was by them advised to surrender; and deeming it my duty as a soldier to do so under the circumstances, I surrendered the command as prisoners of war between 3 and 4 p. m., under conditions that the men were to be treated humanely, officers and white soldiers to be paroled, officers to retain their swords and such private property as they could carry. I have to state here that I and the officers of my regiment desired to be sent south, provided we could remain with our men, but this was refused

us, and I was told by General Hood that he would return all slaves belonging to persons in the Confederacy to their masters; and when I protested against this and told him that the United States Government would retaliate, and that I surrendered the men as soldiers, he said I might surrender them as whatever I pleased; that he would have them attended to, &c. As all the negotiations were verbal, but transacted in presence of the four officers named above, and the regimental books and papers lost, it is impossible for me to give the number of men surrendered exactly, and this cannot be done until copies of muster-rolls are procured. As near as I can come at the numbers, the force was as follows: First, Forty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry, about 600 enlisted men, 26 commissioned officers; second, Company F, Fifty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, about 50 enlisted men, 2 commissioned officers; third, Company B, Seventh Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, about 50 enlisted men, 3 commissioned officers; fourth, one section Twentieth Ohio Battery, about 20 enlisted men; total, 751 men. Total number of muskets in command, 650. The guns surrendered were one 12-pounder Napoleon and one 3-inch Rodman, in damaged condition. There were not 150 rounds of ammunition for these guns.

A number of my men escaped capture, as a foraging party was absent at the time of attack, and a portion of a bridge guard got away also. I think that, including the men on recruiting service and those who escaped, I have already between 200 and 300 men at Chattanooga. In connection with this matter, I must report the disgraceful conduct of the home guards, which are being organized by a Mr. James G. Brown at Dalton. These men fled, at the approach of the rebels, to the mountains, as they had done previously on a similar occasion (October 2, 1864), when Wheeler threatened the place and demanded surrender. I furnished these men with such arms as were at my disposal, but I could never even get men enough of these 200 to furnish a picket of only three or four men. I know, had these home guards, the cavalry, and the scouts done their duty as they should, that the command could have been saved, but the cavalry and the scouts did not develop the enemy sufficiently to know who was there and how many, and my foot soldiers were the first to show me what kind of a force was opposed to me, and then retreat was impossible. The colored soldiers displayed the greatest anxiety to fight, although all could plainly see what an immense force threatened us, and that there was no hope whatever. It grieved me to be compelled to surrender men who showed so much spirit and bravery. Those of the colored men who participated in the skirmish for the hill, spoken of above, behaved very well, contesting the ground as stubbornly as old troops. I cannot tell what my loss in killed and wounded was, but I know that the enemy lost 9 men killed (among them a major) and some 20 men wounded. I inclose a diagram showing the situation of affairs at the time of the surrender.* Although assured by General Hood in person that the terms of the agreement should be strictly observed, my men, especially the colored soldiers, were immediately robbed and abused in a terrible manner. The treatment of the officers of my regiment exceeded anything in brutality I have ever witnessed, and a General Bate distinguished himself especially by meanness and beastly conduct. This General Bate was ordered to take charge of us, and immediately commenced heaping insults upon me and my officers. He had my colored soldiers robbed of their shoes (this was done systematically and by his order), and sent them down to the railroad and made them tear up the track for a dis-

* See p. 722.

tance of nearly two miles. One of my soldiers, who refused to injure the track, was shot on the spot, as were also five others shortly after the surrender, who, having been sick, were unable to keep up with the rest on the march. After arriving in the vicinity of Villanow a number of my soldiers were returned to their former masters. This I know was done, because I saw it done in a number of instances myself. When about to be paroled, I tried to get the free servants and soldiers in the regiment belonging to the free States (Ohio and Indiana) released, but to no avail. From the treatment I received, and what I observed after my capture, I am sure that not a man would have been spared had I not surrendered when I did, and several times on the march soldiers made a rush upon the guards to massacre the colored soldiers and their officers. Mississippians did this principally (belonging to Stewart's corps), and were often encouraged in these outrages by officers of high rank. I saw a lieutenant-colonel who endeavored to infuriate a mob, and we were only saved from massacre by our guards' greatest efforts.

In conclusion, I make the request that whatever can be done will be done to secure the retaliation, which may in some measure lessen the sufferings of the colored soldiers of the Forty-fourth Regiment now in captivity.

I am, colonel, with respect, your most obedient servant,

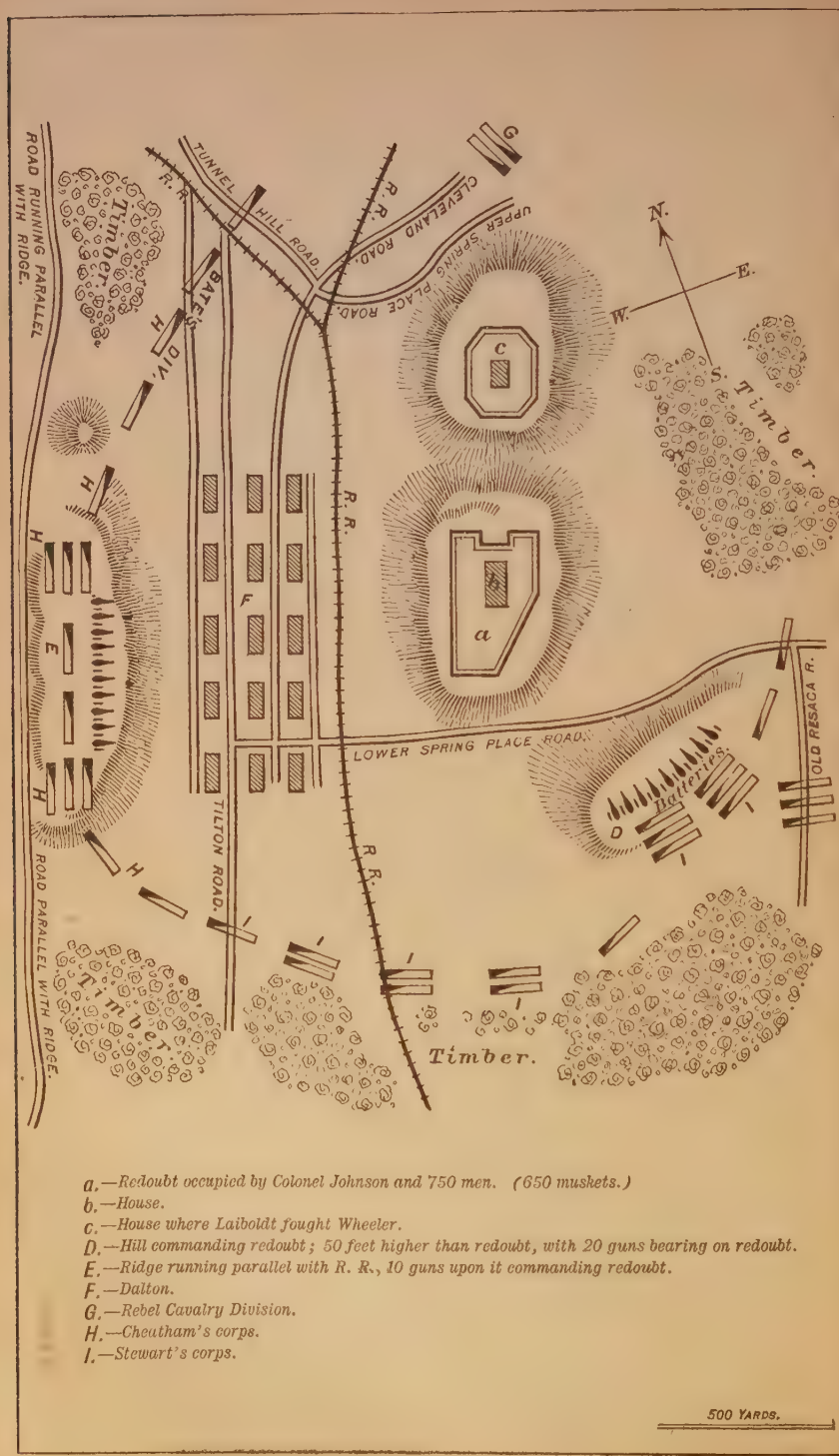
L. JOHNSON,
Colonel Forty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry.

Col. R. D. MUSSEY,
Comdg. Officer U. S. Colored Troops, Nashville, Tenn.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 17, 1864.*

GENERAL: Having already sent in my report of the affair at Dalton, and the consequent surrender of the garrison at that place at 4 p. m., the 13th instant, I have the honor to submit the following additional statement in reference to what occurred afterward:

When the surrender took place I told General Hood that I surrendered my command (colored soldiers as well as white) as "prisoners of war." He answered me that I might surrender them as whatever I pleased; that he would attend to them, &c., and when I protested against their being treated inhumanly or returned to their former masters (as he told me he would have to do should their masters claim them), he said that the Confederate War Department would settle that. I told him further that should my men be treated otherwise than prisoners of war, I was sure that my Government would retaliate. Notwithstanding all this the officers and men were immediately after the surrender deprived of almost every article of clothing they had about them, and when all, about dark, were marched off toward Tunnel Hill, several men who were taken from the hospital and were unable to travel were shot down in cold blood and left on the road. After arriving at the headquarters of General Bate the colored soldiers were robbed of their shoes by officers who claimed to do this by General Bate's orders. This I saw myself. This same General Bate who had his headquarters in Buzzard Roost Gap, seemed also to take an especial pleasure and delight to add to my humiliation by a most brutal and insulting conduct toward my officers and men. He spoke to me as I was never spoken to before, and when I reminded him that I was an unarmed prisoner he heaped greater insults upon me than he had done before.



a.—Redoubt occupied by Colonel Johnson and 750 men. (650 muskets.)
b.—House.
c.—House where Laiboldt fought Wheeler.
D.—Hill commanding redoubt; 50 feet higher than redoubt, with 20 guns bearing on redoubt.
E.—Ridge running parallel with R. R., 10 guns upon it commanding redoubt.
F.—Dalton.
G.—Rebel Cavalry Division.
H.—Cheatham's corps.
I.—Stewart's corps.

500 YARDS.

We remained at Buzzard Roost until nearly noon of the 14th, were then marched off on the Villanow road, and arrived near Villanow some little after dark. Passed the camps of the entire army, which was encamped in line, and then bivouacked ourselves, strongly guarded. As no guards were placed between the officers and men that night, and we expected to be separated from them on the next day, they were instructed how to proceed to make their escape. During the march of that day several more of our men were shot for being unable to keep up with the rest; several men escaped. A ration (very small) of corn meal and beef was also issued to us that day, being the first and only food we received from them.

I have forgotten to mention above that on the night of the 13th to the 14th all the colored soldiers were marched down to the railroad track and obliged to destroy it. One man, who refused to do this, was shot on the spot.

On the morning of the 15th General Cheatham told me that if I and the officers of my regiment had concluded to accept the paroles, that we could be paroled at once. We had hesitated to do this when I surrendered, and made it an especial stipulation that we should have the choice in the matter; but as it was plain enough that our men could derive no benefit whatever from our going to prison, as General Hood told me that we were to be separated, I and my officers agreed to accept the paroles, which I knew would not be recognized, and that we would be enabled to return to duty at once in consequence.

On the morning of the 15th several of my officers counted the rebel army, which had been passing ever since 4 a. m. in three columns, two of which went on the La Fayette road, and one went south. I counted 170 regiments and about 50 pieces of artillery. These pieces were mostly 12-pounder Napoleons. I estimated the force that I saw passing, from 4 a. m. to 7 a. m., at about 40,000 men, and this estimate agrees with that of other officers who observed the army pretty closely. The animals were in very good condition, and I observed that a great many extra horses were along, especially with the artillery. I saw General Hood, General Cheatham, General S. D. Lee, Generals Loring, Cleburne, Brown, Bate, French, and Maney, and three or four other general officers, whose names I did not learn. The men were generally comfortably dressed, had no rations whatever, but seemed to be satisfied and determined. I was told by some that they intended to go into Middle Tennessee; by others that they were going to Blue Mountain.

We were paroled at 3 p. m. on the 15th instant, and marched back that evening to Dug Gap, escorted by some cavalrymen, who left us at the gap. I and my officers and men arrived at Dalton at about 9 p. m. of the same day.

I am, general, with respect, your obedient servant,

L. JOHNSON,
Colonel Forty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Cumberland.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., February 16, 1865.

Col. L. JOHNSON, *Forty-fourth U. S. Colored Troops:*

COLONEL: Your report dated October 17, 1864, in reference to the surrender of U. S. forces under your command at Dalton, Ga., October

13, 1864, has been duly received and considered by the major-general commanding, who approves of the course you pursued upon that occasion in making the surrender, and believes that your action could not have been different, in justice to the Government as well as to the men then under your charge. With a force so overwhelmingly large as was opposed to you at Dalton, had you risked a battle almost the total destruction of your command must have transpired. Sometimes "discretion is the better part of valor," and the major-general commanding considers that your action was in this instance commendable discretion. To have resisted General Hood's command under the circumstances would have been foolhardy, and your action unquestionably prevented a useless amount of bloodshed and waste of life. In this case the major-general commanding can see no reason for one word of censure.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

No. 73.

Report of Brig. Gen. Washington L. Elliott, U. S. Army, Chief of Cavalry.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Camp on Little River, Ala., October 24, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the cavalry of the Department of the Cumberland from September 13, the date of my report of the part taken in the campaign resulting in the capture of Atlanta, Ga., to October 24, 1864, the date of the order reorganizing the cavalry of the Military Division of the Mississippi.

After the capture of Atlanta the cavalry was posted as follows: First Division, Brig. Gen. E. M. McCook, U. S. Volunteers, commanding, with the Eighteenth Indiana Battery, four guns, headquarters of division and Second Brigade, at Cartersville, Third Brigade, Calhoun, Ga., with greater part of Second Brigade at Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., respectively, for the purpose of being remounted. The Second Division, Brig. Gen. K. Garrard, U. S. Volunteers, commanding, with Chicago Board of Trade Battery, four guns, at Blake's Mill, Ga., picketing to Rossville, Ga. The Third Division, Brig. Gen. J. Kilpatrick, U. S. Volunteers, commanding, with Tenth Wisconsin Battery, at Patterson's Cross-Roads, picketing Camp Creek to Chattahoochee, near Campbellton, Ga. The Fourth Division, Col. George Spalding, Twelfth Tennessee, with Beach's battery (A), First Tennessee Artillery, on the line of communication from Nashville, Tenn., to Stevenson and Decatur, Ala.

In accordance with orders from Major-General Sherman the Second and Third Divisions crossed the Chattahoochee River and were, on the 3d of October, 1864, concentrated at and near Hunter's Bridge, on Noyes' Creek. This stream and the Sweet Water protected the right flank of the enemy in his movements toward Big Shanty. Some delay was occasioned on account of the impassable condition of the streams and bad roads, caused by the heavy rains. On the 4th of October I marched with the command for Big Shanty, but found the enemy occupied, in considerable force, our old line of works extending from the

Dallas and Marietta road to the railroad in front of Kenesaw and near Big Shanty, where he was then engaged in the destruction of the road, his working party protected by a large force. On the 5th of October the Second Division was ordered to co-operate with the Fourth Corps moving on Pine Hill. Beyond Hardshell Church I found the enemy held the Acworth and Lost Mountain road, with infantry and cavalry on the Marietta road. The Third Cavalry Division was sent to Kolb's farm to co-operate with the Army of the Tennessee. October 7, the Second Division was ordered to New Hope Church to scout on the Burnt Hickory and Dallas roads. Pressed the rear guard of the enemy, Armstrong's brigade of cavalry, taking several prisoners, capturing the rebel General Young and Colonel Camp, Ninth Texas Infantry [Fourteenth Texas Cavalry], wounded in attack upon Allatoona. The Third Division at Powder Springs. October 9, the Second Division was ordered to New Hope Church, the Third Division to Pumpkin Vine town. October 10, the Second Division was ordered to Stilesborough, and the Third Division to Van Wert; the latter was attacked, as reported, by Ferguson's and Ross' brigades of rebel cavalry and repulsed them, the enemy leaving his killed and wounded, with a few prisoners, in our hands. This division harassed the enemy's rear and arrived at Rome on the 13th, as ordered, when the division was ordered to the vicinity of Dallas for the protection of the railroad. October 11, the Second Division was ordered to Rome, Ga. October 12, the Second Division crossed the Etowah and Oostenaula to make a reconnaissance in the direction of Summerville. Before crossing the latter stream, the pickets of the garrison had been driven in on all the roads by, as was supposed, a large force of the enemy on the old Alabama road in the direction of the Coosa. Attention was given to this force, which proved to be two brigades of cavalry with section of artillery commanded by rebel Colonel Harrison. He was driven from four to five miles. October 13, the Second Division attacked Harrison's force, captured his guns with about 50 prisoners, and several killed and wounded; drove him in great confusion to, and many into, the Coosa and Chattooga Rivers. As I afterward learned, many arms were thrown away by the enemy in his flight; our loss was small. October 14, the Second Division was ordered to Resaca, and thence through Snake Creek Gap on the 16th, covering the trains of the armies. October 15, the Third Brigade, First Division, Colonel Watkins, joined; was ordered to Buzzard Roost, thence to Chattanooga on the 16th, and to La Fayette on the 17th. From that time until the 20th this brigade co-operated with the Army of the Tennessee in its march, via Alpine, to Gaylesville, Ala. October 17, the Second Division was ordered to Summerville via Dirt Town. October 19, the Second Division co-operated with the Twenty-third Corps in its march to Melville Post-Office, to Gaylesville, thence to Little River on the 20th. October 21, the Second Division with Third Brigade, First Division, marched to Leesburg, Ala., attacked Wheeler, [and] drove him in disorder from his strong and selected position. He left his killed and wounded on the field, and threw away many arms in his flight; our loss slight. October 23, marched beyond King's Hill, found the enemy strongly posted in a narrow part of the valley near Turkeytown, with Coosa River on his right and the mountains on his left flank, and three or more pieces of artillery in position. As our army was not marching on that road, no advantage would have been gained if successful, and the loss which would have occurred did not, in my opinion, warrant an attack. The road by which the enemy marched through

the mountains was obstructed by felled trees, the bridges destroyed; every place susceptible of defense was held until he was forced from it by a movement on his flank.

In accordance with Special Field Orders, No. 103, headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, October 24, 1864, abolishing the office of chief of cavalry, I this day relinquished the command of the cavalry of the Department of the Cumberland, and report for assignment to duty to the general commanding the department. During the recent pursuit of Hood's army the cavalry has been actively employed, always attacking the enemy when opportunity offered. The country passed through has afforded ample supplies of forage and subsistence; the men and animals were actually improved by the campaign.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 74.

Report of Brig. Gen. Kenner Garrard, U. S. Army, commanding Second Cavalry Division.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Nashville, Tenn., November 16, 1864.

GENERAL: Before the new organization of the cavalry, and during the time General Elliott was chief of cavalry, this division was actively employed during the operations of the army against Hood. For the movements of the division during that time, I now have the honor to make a report.

About the 18th of September, while encamped at Blake's Mill and Roswell, owing to the suspected movements of the enemy, I was ordered to the vicinity of Sandtown, and a reconnaissance on the west branch of the river by a portion of my division ascertained that Jackson's cavalry had crossed and a portion of the rebel infantry was crossing, and the rest of Hood's army moving from Jonesborough toward the West Point railroad and the river. I was then ordered back to Blake's Mill by Powder Springs, Acworth, Canton, and Roswell; reached my camp on the 30th and found orders to move at once to Sweet Water and join Kilpatrick. On the 3d camped on Sweet Water, crossing the river at the railroad bridge. On the 4th moved to Kenesaw, passing near Marietta, and struck the pickets of the rebel infantry near the railroad. At the time the railroad near Big Shanty was being destroyed, and in view a long line of the enemy's infantry lay across the road and behind breast-works. On the 5th moved out toward Lost Mountain and skirmished all day. The Fourth Regulars made a bold advance on the road from near Lost Mountain toward Allatoona, and drove in the enemy's pickets and ran the reserves from some works. It was afterward ascertained from the rebels that the action of the division on this day caused the enemy to fall back from Allatoona, a report reaching them in the hottest part of the action there, that they had been cut off from their army and that a division of cavalry was advancing on their rear. On the 7th was ordered to

gain the cross-roads at New Hope Church to obtain information. Within two miles of the church struck Armstrong's brigade. After some heavy skirmishing, drove him from the cross-roads and to within a mile of Dallas. Captured a brigadier-general and a colonel in an ambulance passing from the rear of the infantry to the cavalry. The Fourth Regiment had the advance and made the capture. On the 8th and 9th remained near New Hope, but sent strong detachments toward Burnt Hickory through Dallas and to within five miles of Van Wert, and kept the major-general commanding fully informed of the movements and course of the enemy. On the 10th moved to Stilesborough, and at 11 p. m. moved on again toward Rome, at which place I arrived early on the afternoon of the 11th. As the route taken approached near the enemy, considerable opposition was met with on the way, but full information concerning the enemy was obtained. He had crossed most of his infantry at Quincy's Ferry, ten miles below Rome, and was moving in the direction of Dalton. On the 13th the enemy's cavalry appeared on the hills west of Rome. The division crossed the Etowah and then the Oostenaula, and drove the enemy away and five miles down the road toward Coosaville. On the 13th received orders to find out if the enemy had taken up his pontoon bridge, and if so, on which side of the river. The Twenty-third Corps was ordered to support me. After advancing some four miles struck the enemy. The First Ohio was dismounted as skirmishers, and the Third Ohio was sent out on the flanks mounted, and the Third Brigade, Miller's, was at once dismounted and brought up in line, two regiments on each side of the road. The advance was ordered, and the First Brigade (Jennings commanding) was ordered up, passing the led horses.

The enemy, after a little skirmishing, fell back, but our advance continued. Soon the enemy opened artillery. We were moving through woods, and could not see his position, but continued to advance, the Third Brigade and First Ohio in line on both sides of the road dismounted, the First Brigade mounted in column of fours in the road, the head of column on line with the dismounted men and two companies of the Third Ohio mounted on each flank. When within long rifle-range of their position, the woods ended, and large open corn-fields lay between us and the enemy, who had formed line beyond a creek on a ridge in the edge of some timber. Just as the line was about to emerge from the woods, the charge was ordered. The enemy stood firing his artillery up to the last moment, and the cannoneers used their pistols in defense of their pieces. The artillery, two pieces, was captured just as it was limbered up. The enemy was routed and pursued on several different roads. Their killed, wounded, and captured, which fell into our hands, was over 70, but every pursuing party reported large numbers left wounded and killed on the roads and in the woods. The main body was pursued on the Coosaville road fourteen miles below Rome and full and complete information was gained in regard to the pontoon bridge. The rebel cavalry was Allen's division, of Wheeler's corps. One of the brigades was the Texas brigade. A set of colors of one of the Texas regiments was captured. The loss on our side was 14 killed and wounded and between 30 and 40 horses. The enemy was completely routed, and I learned afterward it was more than three days before this rebel division of cavalry could be collected together. The 14th, 15th, and 16th were occupied in marching from Rome, via Woodlands, to Resaca and Snake Creek Gap. On the 18th passed around John's Mountain and through Dirt Town en route to Summerville. On 19th passed through Gover's Gap and Summerville and followed the road to Gayles-

ville; struck the enemy a few miles from Summerville and drove him until dark. On the 20th advanced through Gaylesville, skirmishing, and drove the enemy beyond Little River. On 21st advanced through Blue Pond; took the road to Gadsden; sharp skirmishing, and toward evening engaged a division and a brigade formed behind breast-works; charged the works and took them. On the 22d, 23d, and 24th employed in gaining information and compelled to drive the enemy from point to point. On the 25th the new organization was ordered, but the division was employed as before every day until the order to move to Nashville was issued.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. GARRARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland.

No. 75.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, U. S. Army, commanding Third Cavalry Division.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Atlanta, Ga., September 30, 1864.

CAPTAIN: The following dispatch from General Kilpatrick:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
September 30, 1864—10.30 a. m.

Have had considerable skirmishing in my front this a. m. on Camp Creek; have driven the rebel cavalry back across the Sweet Water. They are now barricading the fords on that stream. Had 2 men killed and 5 wounded, and lost several horses killed and wounded. I have 100 men on the opposite side of the river watching the Sweet Water. I have very few people to guard so long a line; my pickets from Mount Gilead Church to the left should be relieved by infantry; 150 men will be sufficient; can they not be spared?

J. KILPATRICK.

The brigade of Second Division from Roswell has probably reached the Sweet Water by this time, although it is small.

Respectfully, &c.,

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brig. Gen. and Chief of Cav., Dept. of the Cumberland.

Capt. L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

CARTERSVILLE, *October 11, 1864—2.30.*

Brig. Gen. W. L. ELLIOTT:

The following just received by courier from General Kilpatrick:

HDQRS. THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
One Mile of Van Wert, October 9, 1864—2 p. m.

General ELLIOTT:

I have encountered the rebel cavalry under Ferguson. Ross and Armstrong are on the Rome road, and I think Stilesborough road. Troops from Van Wert moved in

direction of Rome and Oxford. I am having a pretty severe fight. Have gained the mountain this side of Van Wert. A considerable force of rebel cavalry is now moving to attack me. They have crossed the stream the other side of the town. Scouts report none of our cavalry at Dallas, as I was led to suppose. I would not have advanced so far had I known this sooner. It is now 2 o'clock in the day. I cannot withdraw in the face of so much cavalry without a fight. General Morgan's brigade of cavalry, 700 or 800 strong, is at Villa Rica. I am afraid they may attack me in the rear.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. KILPATRICK.

The officer referred to in your dispatch this morning, belonging to General Kilpatrick's command, has not reported to-day, and probably left.

E. M. McCOOK,
Brigadier-General.

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VAN WERT, *October 10, 1864—6 p. m.*

GENERAL: I met Ross' and Ferguson's brigades on the mountains one mile and a half from town. Major Wolfley, Third Kentucky Cavalry, drove in their pickets and charged through the town, capturing several prisoners, killing and wounding number of enemy. After considerable fighting he was forced back upon the column which had just reached the top of the mountain. At 2.30 p. m. Ferguson and Ross attacked me in position; they were both handsomely repulsed. Afterward, charged by the Third Brigade, Colonel Atkins commanding, were driven through the town out on the roads to Jacksonville and Cedartown and beyond the right fork of the Euharlee. The cowardice of the rebel cavalry was only equaled by the poor generalship of Ferguson and Ross. General Hood left Van Wert on Saturday with his army at 9 a. m. Lee passed through Van Wert, taking the Cedartown road. Stewart came up the old Dallas road and struck the Cedartown road two miles and a half northwest of Van Wert. Hardee's corps and General Cheatham passed through Pumpkin Vine and moved toward Cedartown Sunday morning, leaving Van Wert three miles to his right. Ross' and Ferguson's brigades of rebel cavalry are now in my front. Armstrong cannot be heard from. General Morgan has a cavalry brigade encamped somewhere near Villa Rica. The entire rebel army, 36,000 strong, encamped last evening in the neighborhood of Cedartown. General Hood closely questioned the citizens of Van Wert as to the roads leading to Blue Mountain or Oxford; he asked no questions about any other points. I expect that the rebel cavalry in my front will have left by daylight, when I will scout the country thoroughly in direction of Cedartown and Rome and points on the Coosa south. Prisoner taken to-day reports that General Beauregard crossed the Chattahoochee on Moore's Bridge on Friday last; was escorted by a portion of General Morgan's cavalry to Hood's headquarters, and was expected to assume command yesterday or to-day.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Brigadier-General ELLIOTT, and
General SHERMAN.

No. 76.

Report of Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Tennessee.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Savannah, Ga., December 28, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of the Army of the Tennessee, from the taking of Atlanta to the commencement of the Savannah campaign:

In accordance with Special Field Orders, No. 64, dated September 4, 1864, from Military Division of the Mississippi headquarters, the Army of the Tennessee, consisting of parts of three corps (Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth), was placed in position in the vicinity of East Point. Arrangements were made and the troops quite well supplied with clothing, provisions, and whatever else was needed. Notwithstanding we had but one line of railroad over which to draw our supplies, we were able to obtain everything in sufficient quantity except forage, which was never abundant, and therefore as soon as the supply from the country was exhausted, the artillery horses and other animals began to deteriorate. Occasionally guerrillas and raiding parties of the enemy's cavalry broke our road, which rendered the prospect of continuous supplies precarious at best.

During the month of September I effected a consolidation of the army of the field into two corps, the Fifteenth and Seventeenth. The portion on the Mississippi constituted the Sixteenth Corps. This subserved the double purpose of strengthening the two corps in the field and facilitating the transaction of business. It having been ascertained beyond a doubt that Hood was crossing the Chattahoochee, Brigadier-General Corse moved his two brigades at East Point to form a junction with the one already at Rome, leaving Atlanta on the 26th of September, in pursuance of General Sherman's order. I had had intimation from the commander-in-chief, that in case Hood attempted to strike his communication south of the Etowah that he would turn on him. When General Corse moved it was yet uncertain as to Hood's intention. He was, therefore, directed with the force at Rome to act against any attempt of the enemy to move on Bridgeport from the direction of Gadsden. General Sherman further directed, by verbal instructions, that this force act as an observing one, ready to strike in any direction the enemy might be discovered moving. As soon as Hood's intentions were fully developed, the general movement northward commenced. Pursuant to Special Field Orders, No. 83, from General Sherman, the Army of the Tennessee moved October 4 from East Point to Smyrna Camp-Ground, making a toilsome march of twenty-one miles over a bad road. The Fifteenth Corps was commanded by Maj. Gen. P. Joseph Osterhaus, and the Seventeenth by Brig. Gen. T. E. G. Ransom.

The 5th of October the army moved to Kolb's farm, which was the prolongation of the works of Kenesaw Mountain. On the 4th it was well ascertained that Hood's entire army, excepting Wheeler's cavalry, had moved up abreast of Marietta, struck the railroad between that place and Allatoona, and with a part of his force, at least, was moving on Allatoona. General Sherman signaled from Kenesaw, the telegraph wires having been cut by the enemy, for General Corse to move to Allatoona at once with his whole command. General Corse reports that he started at once with three regiments on the cars, and arrived at 1 a. m. on the morning of the 5th instant. He sent his train back

for more troops, but owing to an accident the train was considerably delayed in returning. After General Corse's arrival his re-enforcements and the garrison made up an aggregate of 1,944. The general reports that as early as 2 a. m. a brisk fire had opened on the skirmish line, and before dawn the enemy was pressing on all sides, so as to necessitate re-enforcing the outer posts. General Corse, assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel Tourtellotte, Fourth Minnesota Regiment, had made every disposition possible for the defense of Allatoona Pass. Though the place was naturally a strong one, yet it could hardly be expected that a garrison of less than 2,000 men could hold out against an enemy so numerous as to be able to completely surround the place. After a brisk cannonade from the south and west, kept up for some two hours, at 8.30 a. m. the rebel General S. G. French peremptorily demanded the surrender of Allatoona, "to avoid a needless effusion of blood." General Corse instantly replied: "We are prepared for the needless effusion of blood whenever it is agreeable to you." The storm then broke upon the little garrison and raged with great fury for nearly the whole day, but finally the enemy was driven from every position and the garrison left in possession of the field. I call special attention to the accompanying report of Brigadier-General Corse, which affords a full and graphic account of this remarkable battle. Our losses were quite heavy, the aggregate killed and wounded being 707. Among the wounded, Col. Richard Rowett, Seventh Illinois Veteran Infantry, and Lieutenant-Colonel Tourtellotte, Fourth Minnesota Infantry, both of whom were complimented for remarkable gallantry; also Brigadier-General Corse quite severely wounded about midday. He never left the field, and imbued everybody with his own energy and spirit. The garrison buried 231 rebel dead, captured 411 prisoners—among the prisoners Brigadier-General Young. We captured 3 stand of colors and 800 stand of arms.

While this battle was transpiring a portion of the Army of the Cumberland had reached Pine Hill, and the Army of the Ohio was moving out on the Burnt Hickory road, threatening the enemy's flank and rear. Doubtless these operations, together with the success of the garrison at Allatoona, determined Hood to withdraw and try another experiment.

Pursuant to Special Field Orders, No. 87, from your headquarters, the Army of the Tennessee took up a position between Big Shanty and Kenesaw Mountain on the evening of the 8th.

In accordance with special direction from General Sherman, this army moved from its camp on the evening of the 10th and made a forced march to Kingston, making a distance of thirty-eight miles with scarcely a halt. During the 12th the march was continued to the vicinity of Rome. A brigade of General Hazen's division was taken by cars directly to Rome from Allatoona, as soon as my head of column had arrived at that place. This was in anticipation that Hood might make an attempt upon Rome. General Corse, with his division and that brigade and a battery of artillery, crossed the Etowah on the 13th and made a reconnaissance, with a view to develop the force guarding the bridge by which the enemy crossed the Coosa some sixteen miles below. This move was simultaneous with that of the Army of the Ohio and the cavalry on the other bank. The fact that Hood had completely crossed the Coosa and moved northward toward Resaca and Dalton with his entire army was ascertained, whereupon I was ordered by General Sherman to move at once to Resaca, sending on one division by cars from Adairsville. General Ransom, with the Seventeenth Corps, took a cross-road which was muddy,

rough, and extremely difficult for wagons. He arrived at Adairsville about 12 midnight. Finding cars there he sent Belknap's division straight on to Resaca. General Raum, of General John E. Smith's division, was garrisoning that place. He had been able to show so bold a front that the enemy, probably still having Allatoona in mind, did not attack him except with a skirmish line. Hood, however, demanded the surrender of Resaca with a threat to take no prisoners in case of being obliged to carry it by assault. But, while he was parleying with the garrison at Resaca, large bodies of his army were on the railroad northward, where he captured the garrisons at Tilton and Dalton. The latter, under command of Colonel Johnson, of the Forty-fourth Colored Regiment, was surrendered by him without a blow. The railroad track was pretty effectually destroyed for upward of twenty miles in this vicinity.

The army, except Corse's division left at Rome, continued its march and arrived in Resaca on the 14th. Immediately the wagon bridge, which had been destroyed by a freshet, was reconstructed, and a reconnaissance made toward Snake Creek Gap by a regiment of General Ransom's command, which came upon the enemy about six miles from Resaca, developing what appeared to be quite a strong force, probably the enemy's rear guard.

General Sherman arrived at Resaca on the evening of the 14th, where he issued Special Field Orders, No. 91. Pursuant to this the Army of the Tennessee marched on the morning of 15th, and came upon the enemy's rear guard, probably a small brigade, in intrenchments covering the mouth of Snake Creek Gap. General Stanley was moving to the right to pass over the ridge north of the gap, so that the Army of the Tennessee simply pressed the enemy's front with a skirmish line, waiting for his position to be turned by Stanley. The enemy's force, however, was so small that a simple threat upon his right flank as if to turn it caused him to abandon the position and run over the ridge and through the gap. On reaching its mouth we found the pass badly obstructed by felled trees; these obstructions continued for upward of five miles. The infantry did not cease its march a moment, going over the trunks of trees and through the bushes, pushing forward as rapidly as possible, while general and staff officers, with dismounted orderlies and detachments of pioneers, as fast as they came up went to work vigorously to clear away the obstructions for the artillery and wagons. Smaller trees were thrown out bodily, the larger ones cut and cleared away with great rapidity, so that the pass was rendered practicable, and the head of the wagon train reached the western opening by 7 p. m. The army encamped for the night near this opening.

In accordance with Special Field Orders, No. 92, from your headquarters, the army marched toward Ship's Gap, the Fifteenth Corps, Major-General Osterhaus, leading. His First Division, Brigadier-General Woods commanding, encountered the enemy's skirmishers not far from the summit of Taylor's Ridge. What is called Ship's Gap is a slight depression in the ridge over which the road winds in a circuitous manner, seeking a gradual ascent along the spurs. General Woods confronted the rebels with considerable force and then threw a regiment around their flank, capturing between 30 and 40 of them. The rest gave way and fled, whereupon the advance was pushed about a mile beyond the ridge and with the rest of the army went into camp for the night.

In accordance with Special Field Orders, No. 94, from headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, the command moved for-

ward on the following day and encamped at La Fayette. On the 18th the Army of the Tennessee continued its march along the La Fayette and Summerville road to the vicinity of Summerville, crossing the Chattooga River near Trion Factory. The bridge across this stream had been partially destroyed, but was quickly repaired by the pioneer corps. On the following day the command moved to Alpine, and on the 20th pushed on by two routes to Gaylesville, the Fifteenth Corps moving to the right on the Shinbone Valley road, via Davis' Cross-Roads, and Seventeenth Corps on the direct road, passing through Ringgold. Pursuant to Special Field Orders, No. 99, headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, the army moved on the old Alabama road and took up a position on Little River, throwing a strong advance guard across the river toward Blue Pond. This position was maintained until the 28th. In the mean time, however, a bridge was thrown across Little River, and Woods' and Hazen's divisions, of the Fifteenth Corps, with two batteries of artillery, Major-General Osterhaus commanding, made a reconnaissance in the direction of Turkeytown and developed the enemy in some force, occupying hastily constructed works extending across the valley from the mountain to the river. After a slight skirmish the enemy retired, and our forces fell back having accomplished the object of the movement. Bridges having been built across the Chattooga and the pontoon having been laid over the Coosa, the trains moved in advance on the afternoon of the 28th, and were all across these rivers at daylight on the 29th. The army followed across these rivers, the rear guard completely destroying the bridges, and encamped on Cowan's Creek, and on the following day pushed on to Cave Spring. On the 1st of November the command moved on parallel roads from Cave Spring to Cedartown, and on the following day pushed forward in the same order, the Seventeenth Corps reaching Van Wert, and the Fifteenth encamping a few miles south of Van Wert. The army continued its march, and on the night of the 3d both corps encamped in the vicinity of Dallas. On the following day the Seventeenth Corps moved to Lost Mountain, while the Fifteenth proceeded in the direction of Powder Springs. The movement continued, and the whole command reached Smyrna Camp-Ground on the afternoon of the 5th, and went into position facing westward, Seventeenth Corps on the right and Fifteenth Corps on the left. I have omitted to mention the death of Brig. Gen. T. E. G. Ransom, and will here introduce an order published to the troops whilst the impression of his character was vivid and his loss peculiarly felt:

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 21. } HDQRS. DEPT. AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, *Cedartown, Ga., November 1, 1864.*

The officers and soldiers of the Army of the Tennessee will hear with deep sorrow and regret the news of the death of Brig. Gen. T. E. G. Ransom, lately commanding Seventeenth Army Corps.

General Ransom was ill at the very beginning of this campaign, but was unwilling to leave the field. Hoping the attack of the fell disease which caused his death was but temporary, he did not cease day or night, as was ever his wont, to exert himself to the utmost in his country's service. When the army reached Gaylesville, Ala., he was compelled by aggravated symptoms to relinquish his command, and now we learn that on the 28th [29th] ultimo, while being carried on a stretcher to Rome, he died. General Ransom was much beloved by all who knew him, and this army has lost one of its most useful officers and brightest ornaments. His noble record is too familiar to need recounting here. While with me in command of his division of the Sixteenth Corps, after the wounding of Major-General Dodge, in command of that corps at Atlanta and Jonesborough, and then in command of the Seventeenth Corps during the present vigorous operations, he showed himself an officer of the highest order of merit, as also a man of a pure and elevated character. It is with a feeling of deep

sorrow at our loss that I refer to this young man, so full of promise, so enthusiastic in his country's cause, so untiring in his exertions to thwart the wicked men who have raised their hands against us; but he has done well his part, and like so many other of our comrades who have worked with us, he has gone peacefully to the haven of rest. We will cherish his bright memory, and strive to attain his irreproachable character.[a]

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

I have said very little in my brief sketch of this remarkable campaign of nearly 300 miles marching of the methods of procuring supplies. We were directed by the general-in-chief to take ten days', but so far as forage is concerned we did not have it and could not secure it. After the first day we found large fields of good grass in the vicinity of Smyrna Camp-Ground and Marietta. At every halt these fields were covered with the horses, mules, and cattle belonging to the army. We lost large numbers of the poorer mules and artillery horses at first, and, in fact, till after passing Ship's Gap. As the ration wagons became empty the poorer mules were attached and sent to Chattanooga, and the good ones retained. At Resaca, at Rome, and at places in the vicinity of Rome considerable transportation was broken up and mules assigned to the artillery so as to be able to move it. At Gaylesville, pursuant to directions from General Sherman, the artillery was reduced to one battery to a division; by exchanges the good horses were attached to the retained batteries and the rest sent to Rome and Chattanooga. We found plenty of forage after passing Taylor's Ridge in the different valleys down as far as Little River. Vann's Valley is very fertile and was filled with corn, sweet potatoes, flour, pigs, cattle, sheep, and fowl. Cedartown and its vicinity also gave us plenty of corn. The animals continued to improve, and the command was well supplied with provisions up to our return to Smyrna Camp-Ground. At this place we remained till the 13th of November, preparing for the ensuing campaign.

During the 12th the Army of the Tennessee destroyed the railroad from Big Shanty to the Chattahoochee River, burning the ties and bending the rails, a stretch of road twenty-two miles in extent.

On the 13th the army marched to the vicinity of Atlanta; encamped near White Hall.

While the sick and the surplus stores of every kind that had accumulated at Atlanta were being removed to Chattanooga and Nashville General Corse was having the same thing done at Rome. On the 10th, after having destroyed the public storehouses, he evacuated Rome and set out for Atlanta, reaching its vicinity on the evening of the 14th.

General John E. Smith's division, which had been guarding the railroad during our Atlanta campaign and parts of which were located at Allatoona and Resaca, had concentrated near Cartersville by the 10th of November and reached Atlanta the morning of the 14th. By breaking up the line of communication my army was increased in effective force by above two divisions which had been detached. After the reestablishment of the railroad quite a large number of recruits joined the different regiments, so that the effective force for the coming campaign reached an aggregate of nearly 30,000.

Taking everything into consideration, the campaign of 300 miles which General Hood inaugurated with so much éclat was to our army a positive advantage. Both men and animals were better prepared

[a] NOTE.—I subsequently learned that the general was taken from the litter and was resting at a comfortable house when he died.

for future operations at its end than at its beginning, and we certainly made more than a replacement of the damage done by Hood along our line of communication.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

Capt. L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

No. 77.

Report of Capt. James M. McClintock, Chief Acting Signal Officer.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ACTING SIGNAL OFFICER,
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Atlanta, Ga., November 4, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of duty performed by the detachment of the signal corps under my charge during the month of October, 1864:

Upon the 4th instant [ultimo] the detachment accompanied the army which moved toward Marietta, to operate against the enemy who had the day before made his appearance in force upon the railroad between Kenesaw and Allatoona Mountains and destroyed it, also the telegraph for several miles; therefore there was no means of communication with Allatoona and the north except by signals. As several of the officers were absent on leave and business, our force in the field (aside from those on Kenesaw and Allatoona Mountains) stood as follows: At headquarters of the detachment were Lieutenant Sampson and myself; with the Seventeenth Corps, Lieutenants Stickney and Kelley; with the Fifteenth Corps, Lieutenant Sherfy. Lieut. William Ware, acting assistant quartermaster of the detachment, was left in this place in charge of surplus men, stores, &c., while Lieutenants Worley, Allen, Dunlap, and Shellabarger were absent on leave. After crossing the Chattahoochee, we proceeded some five miles and went into camp for the night. On the 5th the army moved to and took position on the Marietta and Powder Springs road, at Kolb's farm, some two miles and a half southwest of Marietta, and there awaited orders. At 3 p. m. I instructed Lieutenant Stickney to establish a station, and, if possible, open communication with the station on Kenesaw Mountain. This he failed to do, from the fact (as I afterward learned) that the officers on the mountain were too busy with the regular stations to attend to him.

On the 6th I sent Lieutenant Kelley to Kenesaw, temporarily to assist those officers and open with Lieutenant Stickney, but as the weather was very unfavorable, nothing was accomplished until the morning of the 7th, when communication was opened and messages transmitted. Our line then extended from headquarters Army of the Tennessee to those of General Sherman, near the southern base of Little Kenesaw, distance about six miles, with one intermediate station on the mountain. On the same day (7th) I proceeded on a tour of observation to Kenesaw, relieved Lieutenant Kelley, and placed Lieutenant Sherfy in charge of the station. Since the 1st, Lieutenant Fish, assisted by Lieutenant Connelly, of the Army of the Cumberland, had been in charge of the regular station, communicating with Allatoona, Marietta,

Atlanta, &c., while Lieutenant Adams alone worked that at Allatoona, Lieutenant Allen not having returned from leave of absence. On the 3d the officer on the Kenesaw station saw and reported to the commanding general at Marietta the movements of the enemy on the railroad between Kenesaw Mountain and Big Shanty, some three miles distant. (See Lieutenant Fish's report, marked A.*) The weather being unfavorable, no communication was had with Allatoona. On the 4th messages of importance were sent over the line, but the weather being still unfavorable, and the distance considerable, fifteen miles, caused much delay in some instances. The other stations communicating with Kenesaw were also very important and at times demanded the whole attention of Lieutenants Fish and Connelly. On the 5th the enemy attacked the garrison at Allatoona, and after a severe engagement was repulsed with heavy loss. For coolness and bravery during the fight, which lasted several hours, Lieutenant Adams and party deserve special notice. Several messages of vital importance (one of which General Sherman remarked "may have saved the army") were sent and received amid showers of rebel shot and shell. To Acting Sergt. J. W. McKenzie, of Lieutenant Allen's party, and Private Frank A. West, of the detachment Army of the Cumberland, great credit is due for good behavior while under fire. That part of his men not required for duty on station Lieutenant Adams sent to re-enforce our troops in the trenches, in which position they acquitted themselves well. (See Lieutenant Adams' report, B.†) During the fight the officers on Kenesaw sent many important messages to the different stations established at certain points as our army moved, also to those of Marietta, Vining's, Atlanta, Pine Hill, &c.

On the afternoon of the 8th the Army of the Tennessee moved about eight miles and encamped two miles north of Kenesaw. Assisted by Lieutenant Sampson, adjutant of the detachment, I quickly reopened communication with the mountain, Lieutenant Sherfy still being in charge of the mountain station. We remained here until the morning of the 11th, when we moved, via Allatoona, to Kingston, thence to near Rome, where we halted about twenty-four hours.

On the 8th Lieutenant Weirick, who had been absent at Nashville on business for the detachment, returned and was ordered to duty with Lieutenant Fish, thus relieving Lieutenant Sherfy, who proceeded to rejoin his corps. After leaving Rome the army pushed on rapidly after the enemy, who had again struck the railroad between Resaca and Dalton. While thus engaged it was impossible to do any signal duty of importance other than reconnoitering, taking observations, &c., as the troops were almost constantly on the move and generally well concentrated.

On the 21st we arrived near Little River and went into camp until further orders.

On the 22d communication by signals was opened between General Sherman's headquarters at Gaylesville and those of General Howard, some five miles distant. Captain Bachtell, chief signal officer, Army of the Cumberland, furnished officers for the two stations nearest General Sherman's headquarters, while I supplied the station at General Howard's headquarters. Several important messages were sent over this line during our stay at this point.

On the 24th Lieutenant Sherfy accompanied the Fifteenth Corps on a reconnaissance toward Guntersville, on the Tennessee River, and was

* Not found.

† See p. 739.

absent two days. While out he took observations, reconnoitered roads, and assisted the general commanding in several instances in determining the position and force of the enemy, &c.

On the 28th we moved to Cedartown, on the Coosa River, from which place, on the 29th, I proceeded under orders, via Rome, to Atlanta. At Rome Lieutenants Shellabarger and Dunlap reported to me for duty, they having been detained at Chattanooga for some time, owing to the railroad being broken.

From the 3d until the telegraph line was repaired between Kenesaw and Allatoona the officers on those stations transmitted many important messages. In fact the utility of the system was fully proven during that period, and the services rendered by the corps acknowledged by the generals commanding.

On the 30th I arrived at this place, and have since been engaged in assisting Lieutenant Ware in fitting out the different officers (who have just returned from the north) and their parties for active duties in the field.

I would respectfully recommend that for coolness, bravery, and good behavior under fire the following promotions be made: Second-class Private J. W. McKenzie to first-class private, and Private Frank A. West, of signal detachment, Army of the Cumberland, to the next grade in the Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. M. McCLINTOCK,
Captain and Chief Actg. Sig. Off., Commanding Detachment.

Lieut. Col. W. J. L. NICODEMUS,
In charge of Signal Bureau, Washington, D. C.

No. 78.

Reports of Lieut. William H. Sherfy, U. S. Signal Corps, commanding detachment.

HDQRS. SIGNAL DETACHMENT, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little River, Ga., October 28, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report of duties performed by myself and the detachment under my command during the five days ending October 5, 1864:

During October 1, 2, and 3, I was in camp at East Point, Ga., making out reports and preparing to march. On the 4th I started from camp with the Fifteenth Army Corps, taking with me the men belonging to my own party, and ordering those of Lieutenant Adams' party to reserve camp at Atlanta; marched twenty miles and bivouacked at 11 p. m. On the 5th we marched eight miles and encamped, when I went to Marietta to assist in getting signal communication between headquarters of Generals Sherman and Howard. During those two days I reconnoitered when necessary, and occasionally did the duties of aide to General Osterhaus. During the five days Lieutenant Weirick was on special duty, bringing men and stores from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and was detained by a railroad accident. Accompanying you will find his report.*

Lieutenant Fish took charge of signal station on Kenesaw Mountain October 1, and reported all quiet that day and the 2d; and having seen indications of the enemy on October 3, he kept a good lookout with a

* Not found.

telescope, and discovered a large camp of the enemy near Lost Mountain; also infantry and cavalry moving, and in the evening he discovered rebel cavalry on the railroad near Big Shanty, which fact he reported to the proper authorities. That evening all our forces in his front were withdrawn and he thus left outside the lines and near the enemy. Fearing an attack, he made preparations for a vigorous defense, and also to destroy all public property he could not carry away in case he would be compelled to leave; but he bravely stood at his post, and by a judicious display of his small force kept the enemy away. October 4, he watched and reported the movement of the enemy, and passed many messages, among which was information to Allatoona of the movements of the enemy against that place, and orders from General Sherman to hold out, in consequence of which the garrison was re-enforced, and enabled on the following day to successfully resist the assaults of the enemy and save our large store of supplies. October 5, General Sherman was on the mountain all day, and Lieutenant Fish sent many important messages for him to seven different stations with which he communicated that day. The message, in the morning, that General Corse had arrived at Allatoona with re-enforcements, and in the evening after the battle, that they still hold out, gave the general much pleasure, and he remarked they were "worth $1,000,000" to him. Accompanying I send Lieutenant Fish's report,* with a copy of many important messages sent by him appended. Lieutenant Shellabarger was away on "leave of absence," and consequently I have no report from him.

During the five days Lieutenant Adams was on signal station at Allatoona in charge of enlisted men belonging to the parties of Lieutenants Worley and Allen, and performing the duties of that station. October 3 and 4, he received and sent a number of important messages in regard to the movement of the enemy and telegraph, &c. October 5, the enemy made the attack on Allatoona, and as the point occupied as a signal station by him became untenable, on account of the enemy's fire, he repaired to one of the forts with his flag, from which he sent a message during the engagement. When the battle became general he watched the movements of the enemy and directed the fire of our artillery, and at the same time directed the men under his charge to repair to the rifle-pits and procure arms from wounded men and use them, which they all did, one man firing as high as ninety rounds. I have not yet received Lieutenant Adams' report, but will forward it to you upon its arrival.

I am satisfied with the actions of the officers and men of my detachment, believing all did their duty properly.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SHERFY,
First Lieut., Comdg. Detach., Fifteenth Army Corps.

First Lieut. J. P. SAMPSON,
Actg. Adjt. Signal Detachment, Department of the Tennessee.

HDQRS. SIGNAL DETACHMENT, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little River, Ga., October 28, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report of duties performed by myself and the detachment under my command during the five days ending October 10, 1864:

October 6, in camp at Fifteenth Corps headquarters. 7th, I went to station near department headquarters to see if my services were

* See Part III, p. 111.

needed there, and afterward went out to the front to look for signals on Lost Mountain. At noon I received orders to go to Kenesaw Mountain, and started immediately, arriving and taking charge of station at 4 p. m. During the three succeeding days I was on the mountain very busy, and passed many important messages, some of which you will find appended to this report. On the evening of the 10th I was relieved from duty on the mountain (several of the stations with which I communicated having closed), and I at once started for the front, going as far as department headquarters that night. Lieutenant Weirick was at Atlanta October 6 and 7, transacting official business, and on the 8th he marched to Marietta, bringing stores and equipments for his party. On the 9th and 10th he was on duty at signal station on Kenesaw. Accompanying you will find his report.* Lieutenant Fish was on duty at signal station at Kenesaw Mountain during the five days and was very busy transmitting many important messages. Accompanying you will find his report.* Lieutenant Shellabarger was away on leave of absence, and, consequently, I have no report from him. Lieutenant Adams was on duty at Allatoona, in charge of men of Lieutenants Worley's and Allen's parties, and transacting the business of that signal station, and as the army was part of the time in that vicinity and the telegraph down he had many important messages to transmit. I have not yet received his report, but will forward it to you when received. I am well pleased with the manner in which the officers and men did their duty, except that there was some complaint of negligence against Lieutenant Adams' station.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SHERFY,

First Lieut., Comdg. Signal Detach., Fifteenth Army Corps.

First Lieut. J. P. SAMPSON,

Actg. Adjt. Signal Detachment, Department of the Tennessee.

No. 79.

Report of Lieut. John Q. Adams, U. S. Signal Corps, commanding detachment at Allatoona, Ga.

SIGNAL DETACHMENT,
Allatoona, Ga., October 11, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with instructions received from you, I have the honor to hereby transmit the following report of signal duty performed by myself and enlisted men, assigned to Lieutenants Allen and Worley, for the ten days ending October 10, 1864:

[October] 1st and to the 4th, nothing of minute importance occurred, aside from the regular routine of signal duty to be performed on a signal station. 4th, this line of signals became very important, as the enemy had the day previous destroyed the railroad and telegraph communications between this place and Marietta, and tore up some eleven miles of track, thus leaving no other than signal communication between the main army and the north. A message was received by me during the day giving the information that the enemy were marching in force upon Allatoona, thence to Rome, and also dispatches were received ordering the movement of troops to this place and to hold out to the last, by General Sherman. 5th, at 2 a. m. our pickets were attacked, and there was skirmishing until morning. A demand was sent in for the surrender of the place by Major-General French, command-

* Not found.

ing a division in Stewart's corps, of the rebel army. This was, of course, refused, and at 9 a. m. the enemy had us surrounded on every approachable side and the engagement became general. As soon as I could see Kenesaw I called and sent them a message stating the arrival of our re-enforcements, &c. This was about 10 a. m. and after I had moved over to the fort with my flag. This message was flagged under a sharp fire, and I wish to make special mention of the coolness and bravery of J. W. McKenzie, acting sergeant Lieutenant Allen's party, and Frank A. West, of the signal corps, Department of the Cumberland. West was on his way to join his party at the front, and happened to be detained here on account of the railroad being cut. I was not aware of his presence until I saw him voluntarily get up on top of the works and relieve McKenzie at the flag. The message was of some length and was flagged with remarkable coolness and accuracy by these two men. The fight lasted about eight hours from the time it became general. With telescope I discovered the enemy withdrawing their artillery, and the musketry had in a measure subsided. I sent a message to General Sherman that we were all right, and General Corse was wounded. While sending this the fire was not so severe as when I sent the former one, but sharpshooters were still firing on us, and it was far from being safe. R. O. McGinity, of Lieutenant Allen's party, and A. F. Fuller, of Lieutenant Worley's party, flagged this message from the top of the fort. I have not a word of censure for any man of the detachment. When I moved to the fort I took three men with me to flag, the balance (nine men) I instructed to see to their revolvers and get into the rifle-pits; also, if they saw a man wounded not to let his "musket remain idle." After the fight was over and I came back to my old place I found that each of the men had muskets and had fired each from thirty to ninety rounds of cartridges from the rifle-pits during the day. Of these nine men I cannot mention names without mentioning them all; each one did his best. I was perfectly satisfied and well pleased with the operations of all the men of the detachment during the day. 6th and until the 10th, I was very busy receiving and sending important messages to and from General Sherman. That you may see the nature and importance of these messages, I have attached copies* of a number of them to this report.

I certify the above and foregoing to be a true and correct report of duties and actions performed by myself and enlisted men, assigned to Lieutenants Allen and Worley, for ten days ending October 10, 1864.

JNO. Q. ADAMS,
Second Lieut. Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Comdg. Detachment.

Lieut. WILLIAM H. SHERFY,
Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Comdg. Detach. 15th Army Corps.

No. 80.

Report of Maj. Gen. Peter J. Osterhaus, U. S. Army, commanding Fifteenth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Savannah, Ga., December 26, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report on the part taken in the campaign against the rebel army of General Hood and in the march through the State of Georgia, terminating in the capture of Savannah.

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* Not found as inclosures; but see such as appear in Part III.

When we left our camps at East Point to follow General Hood, the Fifteenth Army Corps had just been reorganized and consisted of—Infantry: First Division, Brig. Gen. C. R. Woods commanding, 6,155 men; Second Division, Brig. Gen. W. B. Hazen commanding, 5,426 men; Third Division, Brig. Gen. John E. Smith commanding, 5,653 men; Fourth Division, Brig. Gen. J. M. Corse commanding, 6,100 men; total infantry, 23,334 men. Artillery: Battery H, First Illinois Artillery, Captain De Gress commanding, four 20-pounder Parrotts; Twelfth Wisconsin Battery, Captain Zickerick commanding, four 3-inch Rodmans; First Iowa Battery, Captain Gay commanding, four 3-inch Rodmans; Fourth Ohio Battery, Captain Lademann commanding, two 20-pounder Parrotts and two light 12-pounders; Battery A, First Illinois Artillery, Lieutenant Wilcox commanding, four light 12-pounders; Battery F, First Illinois Artillery, Captain Burton commanding, four light 12-pounders; Battery F, Second Missouri Artillery, Lieutenant Echte commanding, four light 12-pounders; Battery H, First Missouri Artillery, Captain Welker commanding, six light 12-pounders; Battery B, First Michigan Artillery, Captain Arndt commanding, four 3-inch Rodmans; Sixth Wisconsin Battery, Lieutenant Simpson commanding, four light 12-pounders; total number pieces, 42. Of these forces, however, only the divisions of Woods and Hazen were assembled at East Point. Smith's division, with batteries Sixth and Twelfth Wisconsin, had ever since spring been guarding the railroad from Tilton to Allatoona, and the Fourth Division (General Corse), with Batteries B, First Michigan, and H, First Missouri, had been ordered to Rome on September 26, to watch and guard against rebel movements.

On October 5 a portion of the rebel army was threatening Allatoona Pass, where large army supplies had been collected and stored. They were guarded by a light garrison from General Smith's division, under the immediate command of Colonel Tourtellotte, Fourth Minnesota Infantry. The rebel General French commanded the expedition against Allatoona, and anticipating an easy capture, demanded the unconditional surrender of the garrison, but General Corse, who, on the first intimation of the state of affairs, had hurried to the scene of danger with re-enforcements and assumed command of the post, replied to the rebel general's demand in laconic style. The answer and the heroic defense of General Corse and Colonel Tourtellotte were officially reported, and I beg leave to refer to those documents.

After the brilliant episode at Allatoona the troops of Generals Smith's and Corse's divisions remained undisturbed in their cantonment, while those of Woods' and Hazen's divisions, with which I left East Point on the 4th of October, moved north toward Kingston and Rome, following substantially roads parallel to the railroad. We reached Marietta on October 5, and leaving that point the evening of the 8th marched via Big Shanty, Allatoona, Kingston, and Rome, arriving at the latter place October 12. While passing through Allatoona one brigade of General Hazen's division was placed on the railroad train, with orders to report to General Corse at Rome, which place seemed at the time to be the objective point of General Hood's combinations. The movements of our armies, however, soon developed the fact that the rebel general, while threatening with small detachments along the railroad between Rome, Resaca, and Dalton, pushed his main column farther north behind the protecting mountain chains which diverge from the mountainous region of Chattanooga.

We hastily drew three days' rations at Rome, and on the evening of next day (October 13) the divisions of Generals Woods and Hazen (the

latter leaving, however, one brigade at Rome) took up the line of march for Calhoun, Resaca, and Snake Creek Gap, in front of which we arrived on the morning of the 15th of October. The enemy held a position in the gap with a small force, but after a short resistance fell back through the gap and into the valleys on both sides of Taylor's Ridge. A most complete blockade of the very narrow pass through Snake Creek Gap delayed our pioneers comparatively but a short time, and before midnight the Fifteenth Army Corps was all through and in camp on the west end of the gap, with orders to advance early in the morning in pursuit of the enemy.

At 7 a. m. on October 16 General Woods' division left camp, the Twenty-ninth Missouri Infantry leading, and struck the rebel pickets at Villanow. They retired constantly before the lively advance of our skirmishers, until they reached their supports behind strong breastworks in Ship's Gap. This very narrow, rugged mountain pass winds along very steep slopes between two ridges, which form a kind of a saddle. The rebels were intrenched on both ridges. Those on the nearest ridge held the direct attack of the Twenty-ninth Missouri in check. I, therefore, after reconnoitering the ground, ordered General Woods to send a demonstrating detachment on the left flank of the enemy, while around the right a stronger force was to get in the rear of them. The Twenty-sixth Iowa was detailed for the latter duty, and the commanding officer executed his instructions so well that when the order to attack was given most of the rebel infantry fell into our hands; those on the farther ridge retired suddenly. The possession of this pass gave us the road to La Fayette and the rich country of the Chickamauga Valley, which furnished us the most needed means of subsistence to both men and animals. The brigade of General Hazen, left behind at Rome, joined the division again at the gap. After the forcing of Ship's Gap the rebels made no attempt to check the advance of our column, and fell back on all roads leading south in the direction of Gaylesville and beyond Little River. We followed them as closely as possible, the Fifteenth Corps on the extreme right of the pursuing army, until we reached Little River near its junction with Chattooga River on October 21. There bridges were built across Little River and a tête-de-pont capable of holding a full brigade. The troops were put in camp with a view of remaining a few days, while a column of cavalry was sent beyond the river toward Gadsden, in order to ascertain the exact whereabouts of the enemy and the movements to be expected on his part. This cavalry reconnaissance returned on the morning of October 23, reporting the enemy in force under General Wheeler in an intrenched position at Blount's place, near King's Hill. Instructed by the major-general commanding the Army of the Tennessee to proceed to the point indicated, to try the strength of the position and the numbers of the defenders, I left on the same afternoon for Blount's place with Woods' and Hazen's divisions and Batteries B, First Michigan and First Iowa, reaching Leesburg just before night. A few rebel cavalry were stationed there as pickets; they, of course, scattered on our approach. Very early on the 25th we took up the line of march again to King's Hill. A small cavalry force opposed our advance for a few minutes, but fell back to their intrenched position at Blount's place, from the front of which the cavalry had returned two days ago. The works were of a very temporary character and only thinly manned. We hardly had commenced to deploy when they left their works under the fire of our skirmishers. The enemy had no infantry and no artillery at Blount's place, but the citizens and negroes assured us that his main force was

some four or five miles beyond in Turkeytown Valley. I consequently marched on, preceded by one regiment of cavalry of General Garrard's command who had just closed up on my troops. The Gadsden road, on which we were advancing, on entering Turkeytown Valley, separates into two wide and good roads, which run through the whole length of the valley along the eastern and western slopes, and at the other end they unite again. I rallied my command at the northern end, near the forks of the road, sending some cavalry ahead to find out whether the report of the enemy being in the valley was correct. They had passed almost through the valley when the enemy opened with artillery. I at once ordered General Woods to their support. He advanced on the left road, while General Hazen with two brigades was to take the right road; the remaining brigade of General Hazen was kept in reserve. I found the rebels occupying an eminence at the southern end of the valley, with a force of about 2,000 men and two pieces of artillery. They proved to be dismounted cavalry under General Wheeler. They were intrenched and had complete sweep of the open grounds in their front. While a strong line of General Woods' skirmishers stretched across the whole width of the valley and two pieces of Captain Arndt's battery (B, First Michigan) engaged the attention of the rebels, General Hazen's advance on the right-hand road was hardly observed. As soon as he closed on Woods' right I ordered him to push a strong column under cover of the woods along Lookout Slope to get, if possible, on the left flank of the rebel line. Col. Theodore Jones* was detailed for the execution of the order. He advanced very promptly and came within very short range of the enemy without being hardly noticed. Simultaneously with the general attack Colonel Jones charged up and fired his volleys into the rebel lines, who broke and retired very precipitately from their works. The absence of our cavalry prevented the taking of many prisoners. The information received, however, from those who fell into our hands and from the citizens was not very definite in regard to General Hood's movements. All agreed that his army had left Gadsden and moved in a western direction. The exact whereabouts could not be ascertained. Rumor placed them near the Tennessee River. I had hardly dislodged the rebels when I received the general's order not to go any farther, and consequently fell back with the infantry, General Garrard having promised me to picket during the night the ground taken from the enemy.

Next day we marched to our old camp, on Little River, where we arrived on the afternoon of October 26, having marched forty-eight miles in exactly forty-eight hours. We remained in camp till the 28th of October, and in a few days all officers and men whose term of service had expired or were unable to march were sent to the rear, together with all surplus baggage and transportation. At the same time the artillery was reduced to the ratio of one battery to a division, and as I was assured that the divisions of Generals Smith and Corse would join the corps, the following batteries were ordered to remain with the corps: Battery H, First Illinois Artillery, Captain De Gress, four 20-pounder Parrotts; Twelfth Wisconsin Battery, Captain Zickerick, four 12-pounder light guns; Battery B, First Michigan Artillery, Captain Arndt, four 3-inch Rodmans; Battery H, First Missouri Artillery, Captain Welker, six light 12-pounders. The others, namely, Battery A, First Illinois Artillery; Battery F, First Illinois Artillery; Battery F, Second Missouri Artillery; Sixth Wisconsin Battery, Fourth Ohio

*General Hazen says Wells S. Jones' brigade. See p. 745; also Martin's report, p. 746.

Battery, and First Iowa Battery were sent to Chattanooga and Nashville. Materially lightened up we left Little River for the vicinity of the railroad bridge across Chattahoochee River on the morning of the 29th, crossing the Coosa River on a pontoon bridge at Cedar Bluff. As the Fifteenth Army Corps was the last to cross that stream the bridge was destroyed after our passage. The route indicated for the corps formed the right of the marching columns and led through Cave Spring, Cedartown, Yellow Stone, thence crossing the Dugdown Mountain, New Babylon, Powder Springs, and Vining's Station on the Georgia railroad. On November 5 we reached that point without having met with any other opposition than a few cavalry at Cedartown. I beg leave to refer to the accompanying map exhibiting the line of march.*

The pursuit of General Hood had been given up at Little River, and we now received orders to prepare for another long and difficult march. The refitting, the supplying with rations, the paying off of the troops, and other administrative business connected with our army, was, under your orders, expedited as much as possible, and when, on November 12, the order was given to destroy the railroad, which was the opening act preparatory to the expected march through Georgia, the command was in complete trim.

The effective strength at that time was—

Infantry: First Division, Brig. Gen. C. R. Woods commanding, 4,376 men; Second Division, Brig. Gen. W. B. Hazen commanding, 3,808 men; Third Division, Brig. Gen. John E. Smith commanding, 3,659 men; Fourth Division, Brig. Gen. J. M. Corse commanding, 3,710 men; total infantry, 15,553 men. Artillery: Battery H, First Illinois Artillery, Capt. F. De Gress, four 20-pounder Parrotts; Twelfth Wisconsin Battery, Captain Zickerick, four light 12-pounders; Battery B, First Michigan Artillery, Captain Arndt, four 3-inch Rodmans; Battery H, First Missouri Artillery, Lieut. J. F. Brunner, six light 12-pounders; total pieces, 18.

Having no cavalry attached to the corps and being placed on the flank, I had, with the permission of the major-general commanding Army of the Tennessee, ordered the Twenty-ninth Missouri Infantry, Colonel Gage commanding, to be mounted. The experiment was very satisfactory, and the commanding officer deserves credit for his zeal and energy in protecting and assisting subsequent movements of the corps. The railroad was most effectually destroyed in the afternoon of the 12th and during the following night.

On the morning of the 13th we left in two columns for White Hall (Atlanta), General Hazen by Turner's Ferry, General Woods by the pontoon near the railroad bridge. The Third and Fourth Divisions (Generals Smith and Corse) received orders to leave their different stations on the railroad and to join the corps at Atlanta. General Smith's division arrived on November 14, splendidly equipped in everything. General Corse's division, on account of its great distance, could not reach Atlanta as soon, but the energetic commander assured me that he would try to make the junction after the first day's march.†

I remain your obedient servant,

P. JOS. OSTERHAUS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

Capt. SAMUEL L. TAGGART,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Not found.

† For continuation of report, relating to the Savannah campaign, see Vol. XLIV, Part I.

No. 81.

Report of Brig. Gen. William B. Hazen, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Savannah, Ga., January 9, 1865.

I have the honor to report the operations of this division since my last official report was furnished, as follows:

From that date till October 4 it remained in camp at East Point, Ga. At 9 a. m. it marched for Ruff's Mill, across the Chattahoochee, continuing the march to a point three miles and a half southwest of Marietta, where it arrived on the 5th, remaining till the 8th, when it moved three miles north of Marietta, where it remained till the evening of the 10th, when it marched toward Rome via Allatoona. At that point Colonel Fowler's brigade (the Third) was put on cars and sent forward. The division arrived at Rome the 12th, and next day marched toward Resaca, reaching that place and passing through it and Snake [Creek] Gap on the 15th.

We passed Villanow the 16th, and stopped for the night in Ship's Gap, on Taylor's Ridge. On the 17th we moved to La Fayette, and on the 18th to Summerville. On the 19th to Alpine, and on the 20th to Gaylesville, and on the 21st moved out seven miles on Little River and went into camp, where we remained till the 24th, when the division with the First, of this corps, went in the direction of Gadsden on a reconnaissance.

On the 25th this division, having been left in reserve at Blount's farm, was ordered forward to form on the right of the First Division, which was five miles in our front, deployed, and sharply engaging the enemy with artillery from points considerably in front of the infantry line. Taking a right-hand road, Col. Wells S. Jones' brigade* was deployed while marching and moving forward without any halt or use of any artillery.

Wheeler's entire force was driven from a strong line of rail works and to a point near the town of Gadsden. There were 4 men wounded in this affair. The division returned to its former camp on Little River, where it remained till the 29th, when it crossed the Chattahoochee and took up its march in the direction of Atlanta, arriving at Cave Spring the 31st. Number of miles marched during the month, 270; number of casualties, 4.

The march was resumed November 1, and on the 5th the division arrived at Smyrna Camp-Ground near the Chattahoochee, where it remained, receiving payment and breaking up railroad till the 13th, when it moved across Turner's Ferry and to White Hall, two miles west of Atlanta.†

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

ASST. ADJT. GEN., FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

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*General Osterhaus says Theodore Jones' brigade. See p. 743.

† For continuation of report, relating to the Savannah campaign, see Vol. XLIV, Part I.

No. 82.

Report of Col. James S. Martin, One hundred and eleventh Illinois Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Savannah, Ga., January 4, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the late campaign:

Broke camp at East Point, Ga., on the morning of the 4th of October, Col. W. S. Jones being in command, and marched north on a line with railroad, passing through Marietta, Allatoona, Kingston, and Resaca. Our advance found the enemy posted in Snake Creek Gap, but after a short skirmish they retired and we resumed the march, passing through La Fayette, Summerville, Alpine, and Gaylesville, and encamped on Little River, Ala., October 21. The command bore this (the hardest part of the campaign) as soldiers, and went into camp in the very best condition. Remained in camp until the 24th; broke camp at 2 p. m.; marched eight miles and encamped at Deerfield. Broke camp at 6 o'clock the following morning; marched five miles; found Wheeler's cavalry strongly intrenched; Second Brigade formed line, charged the enemy's works, and drove them from the field. Was ordered back to camp on Little River, which we reached on the following evening, October 26. Remained in camp until the 29th; marched at 6 o'clock; crossed Coosa River at Cedar Bluff; passed through Cave Spring, Cedartown, Indian Springs, and went into camp on the railroad near Vining's Station, three miles north of Chattahoochee River, November 5, making a march of 360 miles. Remained in camp until Sunday, the 13th of November, during which time the entire command was paid and provisions made for all to send their money to their friends. Broke camp at 6 a. m., crossed river at Lay's [Turner's] Ferry, and encamped at White Hall, two miles southwest of Atlanta.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAS. S. MARTIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. GORDON LOFLAND, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 83.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Green B. Raum, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Cartersville, Ga., November 10, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I herewith forward the official report of Col. Clark R. Wever of the affair at Resaca on the 12th and 13th ultimo. His report should have occupied the entire time of the investment of that place by the forces of General Hood, and the capture of the garrison at Tilton.

The command of the District of Etowah having devolved upon Brig. Gen. John E. Smith, by his direction I assumed command of the Third Division on the 2d of October. Colonel Wever reported at Resaca on the morning of the 1st of October, and I left him in command of the brigade. After the repulse of the enemy at Allatoona and his move-

* For continuation of report, relating to the Savannah campaign, see Vol. XLIV, Part I.

ment northwest, and his passage of the Coosa River, I became satisfied that Resaca would be attacked. I instructed Colonel Wever to strengthen the works at that place by the erection of palisades, and to keep the Fifty-sixth Illinois, Seventeenth Iowa, and Tenth Missouri Battalions ready to re-enforce him at a moment's notice. It had been my intention to leave seventy men to garrison the block-house at Tilton, and bring the balance of the Seventeenth Iowa to Resaca. This idea was abandoned, however, upon consultation with General Smith, who arrived at Cartersville, the headquarters of the division, on the 10th of October. Feeling extreme anxiety for the safety of Resaca, I requested General Sherman to re-enforce the place, which he concluded to do, and issued orders to that effect on the morning of the 12th, directing that a brigade of the Army of the Tennessee should report to General Smith for that purpose. Having been relieved from the command of the division by General Smith, I started by railroad to Resaca on the morning of the 12th, General Smith having ordered that the brigade in question report to me. Upon arriving at Kingston I met Lieutenant-Colonel Clark, assistant adjutant-general of the Department and Army of the Tennessee, and Brigadier-General Ransom, commanding the Seventeenth Army Corps, who informed me that the brigade would be taken from the Seventeenth Army Corps. It was not until 3 p. m. that the troops arrived, and then but one regiment, to wit, the Tenth Illinois, under the command of Colonel Tillson. With them I started to Calhoun by railroad, losing some time north of Adairsville repairing the track, which had been torn up by a party of the enemy, which had crossed the Oostenaula for that purpose. At Calhoun obstructions had been piled upon the track, and the enemy had just left a short time before my arrival, having stated to citizens that Resaca had been captured. From Calhoun I sent the trains back to Kingston, and also sent two officers and thirty men to garrison the block-houses at the bridges south of Calhoun.

The troops marched from Calhoun to Resaca. I arrived there in advance of them at 2.30 a. m. of the 13th instant, and assumed command of the forces, consisting of the Eightieth Ohio, Fifty-sixth Illinois, two companies of battalion Tenth Missouri, of Second Brigade, Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, commanded by Colonel Wever; Fourth, Sixth, and Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, being the Third Brigade, of the First Cavalry Division, commanded by Colonel Watkins; and the Tenth Illinois, commanded by Colonel Tillson. I found three trains of cars at Resaca loaded; a large amount of commissaries on them; sent them to the south side of the river, as also the wagon trains and cavalry horses. At 4 p. m. the troops were in position ready for the enemy. Little more remains to be said, further than that considerable skirmishing was kept up during the day, the enemy not having attacked our line in force at any point. An unusual degree of confidence pervaded both officers and men during the investment of the place. A few of the enemy's skirmishers occupied a hill, from which they harassed Colonel Watkins' command. Two of his companies charged and drove the enemy from their position in gallant style.

I herewith inclose a copy of the official report of Lieut. Col. S. M. Archer, Seventeenth Iowa Veteran Volunteer Infantry, commanding at Tilton, from which it will be seen that after seven hours' resistance and the loss of 22 wounded he surrendered the garrison to General Stewart, of the rebel army. It seems that block-houses are but little protection against heavy field artillery, and that the garrison at Tilton was completely at the mercy of the assailants. While it is a matter of regret to

learn that our comrades in arms capitulated to the enemy, no reflections can be cast upon the officers and men of the Seventeenth Iowa at that post, but, upon the contrary, great credit is due them for their pertinacious resistance to an overwhelming force. Much credit is due Colonel Wever for his energy in pushing the defenses at Resaca and his unhesitating refusal to surrender his small force to Hood's whole army, and to Colonel (now Brevet Brigadier-General) Watkins, for the promptness displayed in re-enforcing Resaca from Calhoun.

I am unable to give the casualties of Colonel Watkins' and Colonel Tillson's commands during the affair, neither of said officers having had time to make a report, in consequence of moving with the advance of the army when it left Resaca in pursuit of Hood.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GREEN B. RAUM,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

Capt. S. M. BUDLONG, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 84.

Report of Lieut. Col. John E. Tourtellotte, Fourth Minnesota Infantry, commanding post of Allatoona, Ga.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Allatoona, October 7, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: For some two days previous to the 5th of October instant the enemy had been operating in this vicinity, especially on the railroad to the southward, but not till the evening of October 4 did they make any demonstration against this point. It then became evident that they proposed to attack the place in the morning. The garrison here consisted of the Ninety-third Illinois Infantry, 290 guns, Major Fisher commanding; seven companies of the Eighteenth Wisconsin Infantry, 150 guns, Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson commanding; the Fourth Minnesota Infantry, 450 guns, Maj. J. C. Edson commanding; the Twelfth Wisconsin Battery, six guns, Lieutenant Amsden commanding, and fifteen men of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry. Of the effective force of the Fourth Minnesota Infantry, 185 were recruits just received from the North. My first unpleasant apprehensions were that the rebels would make a night attack, and, taking advantage of the darkness, deprive me of the advantage of position, the fortifications of this place all being on the high ridge while the stores are collected on the flat land at the hill's base and on the south side, from which direction the rebels were approaching. To prevent such approach I strengthened the grand guard, barricaded the roads to the south, and made preparations to fire a building which should so illuminate the site of the village and stores that my men could see, even in the night, to a considerable extent any approach of the enemy. In this way I hoped to hold the rebels till daylight, when we should have the full advantage of our superior position. About 12 midnight I was not a little relieved by the arrival of General Corse with one brigade, Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. About 2 a. m. of October 5 the rebels charged upon my picket-lines and drove the outposts back upon the reserves. I immediately sent for Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson, Eighteenth Wisconsin Infantry, to deploy his command and hold the rebels, approaching on the Acworth and Dallas roads, until further orders. This he did successfully, remaining on the line until the rebels had wholly outflanked and rendered his position worthless, when he moved back into the fortifications. I

placed the Fourth Minnesota Infantry in the fortifications on the east side of the railroad, five companies of the Ninety-third Illinois Infantry in the fortifications on the west side of the railroad, and five companies of the Ninety-third Illinois I sent out to hold a commanding point on the road leading to Pumpkin Vine Creek. About 6.30 a. m. the rebels opened on us with artillery, with which they kept up a fierce and continuous fire for more than an hour, when it temporarily and partially ceased. At about 8.30 a. m. the rebel infantry moved upon us, their line extending from the railroad south of our position around on the west to a considerable distance over and beyond the railroad on the north. General Corse ordered two regiments of his division (the Twelfth and Fiftieth Illinois Infantry) into the works east of the railroad, and with those regiments, together with the Fourth Minnesota Infantry, he directed me to hold the position. About half an hour afterward General Corse, to cover a necessary movement, ordered to the west side of the railroad one of the regiments left with me. By some error in communicating the order, both the Twelfth and the Fiftieth Illinois Regiments moved to the other side of the railroad, leaving the Fourth Minnesota Infantry to contend against the troops advancing directly upon us from the north. This, from our great advantage of position, we were able to do, and also to assist greatly the troops on west side of railroad against rebels charging on them from the north and northwest. About 10.30 a. m. Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson brought four companies of his regiment (Eighteenth Wisconsin) to the assistance of the Fourth Minnesota Infantry; the other three companies of his command, under Captain Bruner, having some time before moved back into the fort on west side of railroad. The detachment of Ninety-third Illinois Infantry sent out on the Pumpkin Vine Creek road were moved back into the fortifications about 10 a. m. There was no further movement of my command. From the commencement of the attack the contest was never for one moment intermittent. The rebels moved forward with boldness and perseverance, and at length when they did withdraw, at about 3 p. m., they had been so broken in the contest they withdrew as individuals and not as organizations. The rebel loss has been heavy. With the conduct of my command I am satisfied. Officers commanding regiments and batteries labored bravely and faithfully. The whole command seemed determined to hold the place at any cost, and many brave deeds I saw that day. I have to thank the officers and men of my command for the earnestness with which they did their duty, and especially do we all most heartily express our thanks to General Corse and his command for their opportune arrival and heroic conduct. My losses are considerable and are as follows:

Commands.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
93d Illinois Infantry	21	52	10
18th Wisconsin Infantry	1	9	2
4th Minnesota Infantry	11	33	.....
12th Wisconsin Battery	5	15	.....
Detachment 5th Ohio Cavalry	.....	1	.....

Total loss, 160.

Some 70 or 80 prisoners were brought in by my command, and the Fourth Minnesota Infantry brought in 2 rebel flags.

J. E. TOURTELLOTTE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Garrison at Allatoona.

Lieut. A. P. VAUGHAN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

No. 85.

Report of Capt. Clark Gray, Ninety-third Illinois Infantry, First Brigade.

HDQRS. NINETY-THIRD ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Allatoona, Ga., October 13, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders from headquarters First Brigade, Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, of date 12th instant, I would respectfully submit, through you, to the proper authority, the following report of the part taken by the Ninety-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry in the action of October 5, 1864, at this place:

When the firing began on the picket-line at 1.30 a. m. the regiment was at once turned out under arms, the right wing occupying the rifle-pits west of the fort occupied by the first section of Twelfth Wisconsin Battery, the left wing occupying the fort. These positions were retained until daylight. At daylight the right wing was thrown out as skirmishers, the line crossing the new fort road obliquely, fronting toward the southwest. Three companies of left wing were posted in the pits around Fort No. 1, and two companies of the wing thrown across the ridge running to the northwest from the fort. Ordered from the skirmish line at 9 a. m., the right wing formed in the road in front of the fort, moving from thence to the support of the troops in the pits west of the fort. Fighting in this last position near half an hour, the whole line fell back to the fort. The two companies northwest of the fort fell back at the same time and joined the regiment at the fort. It was now near 10 a. m. From this time till the enemy withdrew the regiment fought from the fort. We went into action with 14 officers and 280 guns. The loss was as follows, to wit: 21 men killed, 3 officers and 49 men wounded, and 10 men missing. No prisoners nor colors of enemy were captured by the command. The conduct of both officers and men was good throughout the action.

I have the honor to be, captain, your obedient servant,
CLARK GRAY,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. R. STANFORD,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 3d Div., 15th Army Corps.

No. 86.

Report of Maj. James C. Edson, Fourth Minnesota Infantry.

HDQRS. FOURTH MINNESOTA INFANTRY VET. VOLS.,
Allatoona, Ga., October 7, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by my regiment in the action at this place October 5 instant:

I had 450 men engaged in the battle, a part of which were on grand guard, and skirmished with the enemy before and after daybreak. During the night previous Capt. D. G. Towle was sent out with part of his company on the road leading to the Allatoona Iron-Works, with instructions to hold the pass at the foot of the bluff on the north side of the railroad, and, in case of need, to send for assistance. At 9 a. m. he sent to me that he was hard pressed and must have immediate help, whereupon I ordered Capt. I. N. Morrill to join him with his company, directing him to fall back, if attacked by a heavy force, to the

works on the hill near our camp. This he did, holding in check two regiments of the enemy until the remaining portion of my command, excepting two companies stationed at the north fort, were placed in position to receive them. I regret to say that Captain Towle was severely wounded. Meanwhile we were being furiously shelled from the opposite direction, and also suffered a serious cross-fire from the enemy beyond the south fort. The two regiments of the enemy charged with much desperation, but were forced back, excepting small detachments of each that pushed forward and took shelter in a narrow ravine near our works, where we captured 80 prisoners, including 1 field and several line officers, with the colors of the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-ninth Regiments Mississippi Infantry, and 123 stand of arms. My losses are: Killed and died of wounds, 13 enlisted men; wounded, 1 commissioned officer and 29 enlisted men; total, 30; total killed and wounded, 43.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the officers and men of my command. All behaved like heroes. About 160 of my regiment were recruits who had received their arms only three days before. They behaved most admirably, fighting with the steadiness of veterans. Where all did so nobly it is impossible to distinguish individual acts of bravery.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES C. EDSON,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. R. STANFORD,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brigade, Third Division.

No. 87.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles H. Jackson, Eighteenth Wisconsin Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTEENTH WISCONSIN VETERAN VOLS.,
Allatoona, Ga., October 14, 1864.

SIR: I very respectfully submit the following report of this regiment in the battle at this place October 5, 1864:

Captain Jackson was detached with thirty men October 4 and ordered to the bridge across Allatoona Creek, on the Acworth road, to guard it. At 1 o'clock on the morning of the 5th he became engaged with the enemy, who was then advancing to take position. I was ordered to take what remained of my command, proceed to the skirmish line, and hold the enemy until daylight, if possible. At 4 o'clock I found the enemy taking position near my line. I at once opened fire upon them, causing them to retire nearly half a mile. I remained on this line until 10.30 o'clock, when I discovered a charging column moving up between the Cartersville and Pumpkin Vine road, driving our forces rapidly toward the fort, west of the railroad. I at once commenced moving my men to the fort in order to assist in its defense. I returned under a severe fire of grape, canister, and shell, and reached the fort, east of the railroad, where I remained during the remainder of the fight.

I subjoin a list of the killed and wounded.*

Three companies of the regiment were at a railroad bridge two miles south of this place, in a block-house. They were kept in the house over

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 2 enlisted men killed, 13 enlisted men wounded, and 4 commissioned officers and 77 enlisted men taken prisoners.

forty hours, and only surrendered when the roof was on fire and the men suffocating from smoke and heat. The enemy fired forty-nine shots of artillery at it without doing much damage, except setting it on fire.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. H. JACKSON,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Eighteenth Wisconsin Volunteers.

Capt. J. R. STANFORD,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 88.

Report of Col. Clark R. Wever, Seventeenth Iowa Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,

Resaca, Ga., October 23, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command in the late raid of General Hood's army upon this point and intermediate points between this place and Dalton, Ga.:

In connection I would state that in compliance with orders from Bvt. Brig. Gen. Green B. Raum, I assumed command of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, on the 1st instant, headquarters at Resaca, Ga. The garrison at that post consisted of the Eightieth Ohio Infantry, Lieut. Col. P. Metham; two companies of the Tenth Missouri Infantry, Capt. J. W. Strong; two companies Seventh [Sixth?] Kentucky Cavalry, Captain Coffman, and a garrison battery of four guns, commanded by Lieut. Samuel Winsor and manned by details from the brigade. The garrison at Tilton, six miles distant, was composed of the Seventeenth Iowa Veteran Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. S. M. Archer, and numbering 290 muskets. At a point midway two companies of the Tenth Missouri, guarding a construction camp, occupied a small stockade. The Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry, Lieut. Col. J. P. Hall, were stationed at Calhoun and Adairsville. From the date at which I assumed command until the action on the 12th and 13th instant information was received daily from citizens and other sources that Hood's army was moving northward, and in anticipation of an attack either upon this point or some point occupied and held by my command, every available means was made use of to strengthen our position so as to make the most obstinate resistance possible with the force at hand. At Resaca new rifle-pits were made, the old ones deepened and repaired, and rude palisades set around the works until we considered them quite formidable. I also directed Lieutenant-Colonel Archer to strengthen the works at Tilton, at the same time ordering him to select seventy men to garrison the block-house at that point, and hold the balance of his command in readiness to move at a moment's notice in the event of a probable attack in force upon Resaca. Captain White was also ordered to be in readiness to move to Resaca. I telegraphed for permission to call in all of the garrison at Tilton except seventy men, and in reply was notified by General Raum that "the post at Tilton must be held," but at the same time received instructions to bring in Captain White's command in the event of an attack, and also to bring in the Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry from Calhoun and Adairsville. I kept scouts in Snake Creek Gap and beyond. Nothing more than small parties of the enemy's cavalry were discovered until the

evening of the 11th instant, when I received information through citizens that Wheeler's cavalry and a heavy force of infantry were camped on John's Creek, upon gaining which I ordered the troops from Calhoun and Adairsville to come immediately to Resaca. They arrived about 12 o'clock that night. I concluded not to bring in the detachment at the construction camp until satisfied that we were positively menaced by a large force, as they were guarding a very large supply of bridge and other valuable timber. On the morning of the 12th instant a reconnaissance returned from John's Mountain and reported the enemy advancing in force. Soon after the road and telegraph were cut about two miles above Resaca. I at once sent a courier to Captain White, ordering him in, but the rebels were already between him and Resaca, and the courier could not reach him. I had directed Captain Coffman to send a company out on the Villanow road and reconnoiter. They soon encountered the rebel advance and skirmished with it, falling slowly back to our picket-line, three-quarters of a mile out on the Villanow road, and at the crossing of Sugar Creek they held the enemy in check until a company of the Fifty-sixth Illinois came to their assistance and deployed as skirmishers. The firing became quite brisk at this time, and deeming it prudent to keep the enemy beyond the creek as long as possible, I sent Lieutenant-Colonel Hall with four additional companies of his regiment (Fifty-sixth Illinois), instructing him to skirmish with and, if possible, develop the strength of the enemy. The left of Colonel Hall's line rested on the Oostenaula, his right beyond the Villanow road. The remaining five companies of his regiment were posted as reserves to cover the skirmishers in case they were compelled to retire, at the same time keeping a vigilant eye against flanking movements. The enemy could now be seen planting a battery on the bald hill to the westward, and I ordered Lieutenant Winsor to shell them, but the attempt was unsuccessful, as the distance was too great for his guns. He then turned his attention to a column of infantry which could be seen covering the railroad about a mile above town. The firing was brisk, and at times quite heavy, increasing continually until 4.30 p. m., when Colonel Hall informed me that a flag of truce was approaching. I sent Capt. W. W. McCammon, acting assistant adjutant-general, to confer with the bearer. The captain soon returned in company with Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, bringing the following communication, viz:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, October 12, 1864.

To the Officer Commanding U. S. Forces at Resaca, Ga.:

SIR: I demand an immediate and unconditional surrender of the post and garrison under your command, and should this be acceded to, all white officers and soldiers will be paroled within a few days. If the place is carried by assault no prisoners will be taken.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. HOOD,
General.

To this I replied as follows:

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Resaca, Ga., October 12, 1864.

General J. B. HOOD:

Your communication of this date just received. In reply I have to state that I am somewhat surprised at the concluding paragraph, to the effect that "If the place is carried by assault no prisoners will be taken." In my opinion I can hold this post; if you want it come and take it.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

CLARK R. WEVER,
Commanding Officer.

Colonel Hall delivered my answer, returned to his command, the truce ended, and the fight was resumed. At this juncture, Colonel Watkins arrived on the opposite side of the river from Calhoun with about 500 cavalry, swelling the garrison to 1,200 men. As the road bridge, which had been carried away by the drift wood, was unfinished, I directed him to dismount, cross his men on the railroad bridge, and push them forward as skirmishers from the right of Colonel Hall's line to the river on our right, which was at once executed. The Eightieth Ohio and detachment of Tenth Missouri occupied the rifle-pits at the fort. I had 40,000 rations in the commissary department, a portion of which was conveyed to the forts and the remainder so arranged as to be burned at once, if it should become necessary. Anticipating the approach of our army from below, I kept the construction detachment at work upon the road bridge, to facilitate the passage of troops. The enemy discovering this, opened fire upon the workmen and compelled them to abandon the work. I then ordered them to construct a pontoon bridge above the railroad. When night came on I drew in the skirmishers to the old line of rebel works from 300 to 500 yards distant from the forts. At 9 p. m. the pontoon bridge was completed. At this time heavy musketry could be heard in the direction of the construction camp midway between Resaca and Tilton. Here a most desperate resistance was made for five hours, until Captain White had fallen wounded, and his gallant little band, overpowered by thousands, was forced to yield. No change was made in the disposition of the troops, except relieving a portion of Colonel Watkins' men by details from the Eightieth Ohio, until 2.30 a. m., of the 13th, when General Raum, arriving from Kingston with 350 men of Tenth Illinois Infantry, took command.

In conclusion, I must say too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the heroic little garrison for their indefatigable labors upon the works, which they endured without a murmur, and for the bravery and perfect system displayed upon the skirmish line. No particular body of troops can claim distinction, for all did their duty and their whole duty as veteran soldiers. To Lieutenant-Colonels Hall and Metham I am especially indebted for valuable assistance rendered. Lieutenant Winsor served his guns in a most creditable manner, having but just arisen from a sick bed.

My more than thanks are due to my staff officers for their kindness, consideration, and fidelity in the discharge of their duties, particularly Capts. W. W. McCammon and Samuel Roper.

For casualties I refer you to the accompanying reports.

I am, very respectfully,

CLARK R. WEVER,
Colonel Seventeenth Iowa Infantry.

Capt. S. M. BUDLONG,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 89.

Report of Capt. William W. McCammon, Twenty-fourth Missouri Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Resaca, Ga., October 19, 1864.

CAPTAIN: During the night of the 12th instant, after a desperate resistance of five hours, Companies H, Tenth Missouri, and E, Twenty-

fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, attached, stationed on the railroad three miles and a half north of here, were taken prisoners by the enemy. The captain commanding detachment and the enlisted men too badly wounded to be moved, were left by the enemy, together with some of their own wounded. The prisoners taken away by the enemy were 1 first lieutenant and 57 enlisted men. The term of service of most of the men and of the officers expired on the 15th instant. I respectfully ask that some arrangement be attempted by which a speedy exchange may be effected.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your most obedient,

WM. W. McCAMMON,

Capt. E Co., 24th Missouri Infty. Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

Capt. L. M. DAYTON,

Aide-de-Camp.

No. 90.

Report of Lieut. Col. John P. Hall, Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,

[*October —, 1864.*]

CAPTAIN: In compliance with instructions of the general commanding I have the honor to submit the following report in regard to the part taken by this command in the recent affair at Resaca:

On Tuesday, the 11th instant, at 5 p. m., I received orders by telegraph from Colonel Wever, commanding brigade, to remove my command to Resaca without delay, the regiment being divided into seven detachments on a line of fifteen miles on the Western and Atlantic Railroad. Some time was consumed in getting them all ready to move. At 10 p. m. I reached the south bank of the Oostenaula River, at Resaca, with the five companies from Calhoun and vicinity, to wit, A, C, D, E, and H, with teams, baggage, camp and garrison equipage, and by means of a small ferry flat crossed the river and bivouacked in front of headquarters at 1 a. m. on the 12th instant, and at 5 a. m. on the 12th instant Capt. James P. Files arrived with the five companies from Adairsville, to wit, B, G, F, I, and K, having marched seventeen miles. At 8 a. m., by direction of Colonel Wever, twenty-five men were sent with picks and spades to work in the trenches, and with the five companies, A, Capt. Samuel Atwell; C, Lieut. John C. Lewis; D, Lieut. C. C. McGee; E, Capt. William E. Webber; H, Lieut. James J. Travers, and seventy-five dismounted men of Col. L. D. Watkins' cavalry brigade, with axes and five teams, I went east to construct an abatis around the north redoubt east of town. While thus engaged, at 1 p. m. a discharge of small-arms west of town commenced, and soon a lively skirmish began. I ordered my men back to town, one-half mile distant, and directed the cavalry detachment to remain at the east forts and await orders. Leaving Capt. William E. Webber, Company E, to conduct the five companies in, I reported to Colonel Wever at brigade headquarters. Captain Webber soon arrived, when the regiment was formed in order of battle behind field-works in front of headquarters building. Colonel Wever directed me to take three companies and develop the enemy, and if driven in to put five companies, under command of Captain Files, into the east fort, and to take the other five companies into the west fort, and also informed me that one of

my companies (F) was already skirmishing. I moved, leaving Capt. James P. Files in command, with Companies A, Capt. Samuel Atwell and Lieut. George W. Rankin; C, Lieut. John C. Lewis; H, Lieut. James J. Travers, in column of company, and deployed Companies A and H to left and on the Villanow road, [and] holding Company C as a reserve, pushed out, joining Company F (Lieut. Josiah Joiner, Company E), which was covering the Villanow road, thus forming a slight skirmishing line 1,000 yards in length, as follows: Company F on the right, H in the center, A on the left. I pushed on, driving the enemy's skirmishers from line of old rifle-pits west of town, and at this time discovered there was a creek in front; that the enemy was in force on the hill to the right of the Villanow road beyond the bridge, putting two guns in position, and a heavy column moving in the distance to the right toward the railroad north of town. I immediately notified Colonel Wever verbally, by courier, of the movements of the enemy, and orders were sent to feel of them. I then advanced the whole line, shifting Company C near the road to assist Company F to hold the bridge and road. Swinging the line around to the right, conforming to the shape of the creek and underbrush, I moved on within 300 yards of the enemy's line of battle, posted near the house beyond the bridge, and found their heavy skirmish line along the underbrush bordering the creek and on my left flank, the column still passing in the distance to the right.

At this time a mounted force was plainly seen in line along the road beyond the creek. Twice they advanced, but were as often repulsed by Companies F and C, which were now within 100 yards of the bridge. I again reported to Colonel Wever the condition—that the enemy were in force too strong for me to safely venture farther and were endangering my right and left flanks. At the request of Capt. Samuel Atwell I permitted him to retire his line to the hill beyond the rifle-pits. I now received Colonel Wever's answer, "All right." At this time, 3.30 p. m., skirmishing was quite heavy in my front, and quite active on my right around to the railroad north of town; in fact, it became evident that the place was pretty near invested. I, however, held my position under heavy fire until 4 p. m., when the enemy advanced with a flag of truce on the Villanow road, when I ordered firing to cease. Company F, having run short of ammunition, were relieved a few moments previous by Company C, Lieutenant Lewis, who halted the truce party fifty yards in advance of the skirmish line. I advanced to meet them and was fired on by the enemy's skirmishers posted on the line to the left. All was soon, however, quiet in my front. When I approached the party I asked who they were and what their business was. The officer in command replied that he was Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham, inspector general on General Lee's staff, bearing a communication from General D. H. [J. B.] Hood, C. S. Army, to the commanding officer of the U. S. forces at Resaca, offering me a paper which I declined to receive, and having no instructions [I told him] I should require him to remain until I could report to my commanding officer that he could determine whether the communication would be received on the line or the party admitted, to which he readily assented. I ordered them to about face, *i. e.*, turning their backs on the line, and then proceeded to town and found Colonel Wever in the west fort, and reported to him that there was a flag of truce at the line, bearing a communication which I refused to accept. I returned to the line with Capt. W. W. McCammon, acting assistant adjutant-general, Second Brigade, who received the communication from the truce party. I returned with him to Colonel Wever, received

Colonel Wever's letter to General Hood, and delivered it to Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham, commanding the enemy's truce party, who opened and read it, and asked how long this truce should continue. I told him it seemed really not to have commenced on the right (owing to the movement of his forces in that direction). He said the firing was from our (your) forces; his would not fire. I told him I had no instructions, but would hold the truce open until each party (*i. e.*, he and I) could rejoin our respective commands, to which he agreed, when we departed. At this time the sun had set. In a few moments firing commenced, and they opened with the two guns previously mentioned. Firing became heavier on the hills in front of headquarters and to the rear of my right. Feeling unsafe so far out, and having been instructed by Colonel Wever, I slowly withdrew my line, the enemy's shells bursting over and in my rear without effect. Company F was sent in for ammunition, and I ordered out Company K, Lieut. John L. Hase; Company I, Lieut. Mark M. Evans, and Company G, Lieut. George W. Rankin, [of] Company A, and by direction of Colonel Wever, and with the assistance of Captain Files, acting field officer, and Lieut. M. J. Dempsey, Company K, acting adjutant, re-established the line, the line in the rifle-pits west of town extending from the north bank of the river to the north end of hill in front of brigade headquarters, composed of Companies A, C, G, H, I, and K, with a light skirmish line 150 yards in advance. I had ammunition issued to regiment to make eighty rounds per man. At 7 p. m. Company D, Lieut. C. C. McGee; Company B, James C. Tanquary; Company F, Lieut. Josiah Joiner, were behind the old field-works first occupied by the regiment. Company E, Captain Webber, was absent, and upon inquiry I found they were skirmishing beyond the hill in advance of Companies C and K, having been sent there in the evening without reporting to me. I sent Lieut. M. J. Dempsey out to communicate with Captain Webber, who met him returning, having been previously ordered in. A heavy storm had arisen, and, with the darkness, seemed to have put a stop to operations on either side. The enemy, however, sent in a few shells, enfilading my reserve and bursting without effect. At 9 p. m., by order of Colonel Wever, Company D was sent to construct a pontoon, and returned at 1 a. m. 13th instant, having completed the bridge, when Company E was sent to guard it.

About the hour of 3 a. m. General Raum ordered me to destroy the field-works running from headquarters to rear of the railroad before daylight, and in case of an assault not to fight in that position, but so arrange and instruct the companies as to relieve the main works, putting one-half in the main work and the other half in the little work at the end of the railroad bridge, with as little confusion as possible. I destroyed the works as directed, and sent Company D to the west fort to report to General Raum, and took Companies B and F and one-half of Company E into the above-mentioned small work, which was speedily put in a position of defense. In a short time I had the work in a very good condition, capable of containing 240 men. The six companies on the advance line kept up a lively exchange of shots with the enemy in the advanced pits until 5 p. m. 13th instant, when they were retired. Companies A, I, and H were sent to the west fort, and Companies C, G, and K took their positions in the fort with me. The command having eaten and slept but little since the 11th instant, were much fatigued, yet lively and cheerful, and at 7 p. m., 13th instant, bivouacked in the trenches. At 8 p. m. same night Company D, Lieut. Thomas B. O'Hara, was detailed as train guard and proceeded to Adairsville, from which

place they returned the 14th instant, at 8 a. m. By command of General Raum I embarked my command on the cars, and after considerable delay reached Calhoun at 3 p. m. 14th instant, and at 5 o'clock my old line of seven detachments, covering fifteen miles, was re-established.

Our usual good fortune attended us in this affair, our list of casualties being only 5 wounded by the enemy, 1, First Sergt. Simon Bargar, seriously. The men and officers promptly did their duty well. Capt. John E. Barker, Company C, and First Lieut. George T. McKenzie, Company B, being unable for duty, their commands, Companies C and G, were for the time being turned over to Lieut. John C. Lewis, Company C, and Lieut. George W. Rankin, Company A. Lieut. Hiram S. Dunlap, Company F, being on staff duty, it was but just to Lieut. Joiner that he should retain command of Dunlap's Company F. Captain Files became disabled on the morning of the 13th by accidentally falling. Lieutenants Dempsey and Dunlap were at all times ready to execute my orders, and often exposed themselves to the enemy's fire while giving instructions to the companies in advance. Capt. William E. Webber, Company E, also rendered valuable service on the 13th instant in protecting the pontoon and assisting to construct and rearrange the works near the railroad bridge. Company D, Lieut. C. C. McGee, assisted by Lieut. Thomas B. O'Hara, though comparatively new in the business, completed the pontoon bridge, in spite of the mud and enemy's shells, in a commendably short space of time. Sergt. Silas B. Cole, Company I, threw out a shell from near his commanding officer in the pit before it burst among them. Other meritorious acts were performed by enlisted men, for which I shall seek an early occasion to reward.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN P. HALL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. W. W. McCAMMON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 91.

Report of Lieut. Col. Samson M. Archer, Seventeenth Iowa Infantry.

TILTON, GA., *October 16, 1864.*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the engagement of my regiment (Seventeenth Iowa Veteran Volunteer Infantry) at Tilton, Ga., on the 13th of October, 1864:

At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 13th my pickets on the railroad between Resaca and this place were fired upon. They immediately deployed and skirmished with the enemy as they fell back to the block-house, into which I at once placed as many men as could conveniently man the loop-holes, and disposed of the rest in the pits on either side, at the same time sending out Companies A and B as skirmishers on the left of the railroad toward the Connesauga and on the road in the direction from which the first demonstration was made upon us. They had been deployed but a few minutes when they were charged by the rebels, forced back to the block-house, and very soon we were surrounded by a very heavy force of skirmishers, who secreted themselves behind trees, logs, and our partially destroyed huts. A brisk fire was

maintained on both sides for four hours, during which time the rebels gained no ground, and were punished considerably, while my loss was but 3 or 4 men from chance shots into the ditch or through loop-holes.

At 11 o'clock the following was received, under flag of truce, by me:

HEADQUARTERS STEWART'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Near Tilton, Ga., October 13, 1864

To the Officer Commanding U. S. Forces at Tilton:

SIR: I have ample force to take the garrison at Tilton. To save loss of life I demand an immediate and unconditional surrender. If this demand is complied with all the white troops and their officers shall be paroled within a few days, and the negroes shall be well treated. If refused I will take the place and give instructions to take no prisoners.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. P. STEWART,
Lieutenant-General, C. S. Army.

To this demand I replied: "I will not surrender; if you want my garrison you will have to take it." I at once notified the command that there would be no surrender, which was applauded by all. During the truce the rebels posted themselves more advantageously, and as soon as their bearer of truce had passed out of danger, commenced a very brisk fire. I exhorted my men to waste no ammunition, of which I had but 27,000 rounds at the commencement. Sharpshooting was kept up until 1 p. m., and I was congratulating myself that the enemy, having no artillery at hand, would soon abandon the place, knowing that charging would result disastrously to them, when a cannon-ball passed over the house, and it was discovered that three guns were in position on the crest of the hill, distant about 275 or 300 yards southwest of us. Twenty-one shots were fired from these guns (12-pounder howitzers) at intervals of about two minutes, doing no further injury to us than a few slight wounds, a part of the roof torn off, and the protection to the entrance shattered. Discovering that we would not yield, but on the contrary poured volley after volley into them as their guns were wheeled into position, they introduced three 24-pounder Napoleons, and opened a terrific fire upon us. Every shot that struck the block-house sprung and shattered its timbers and shook the building as if it were a reed. The roof was soon demolished and its timbers so much strained that the dirt covering rained down on us in torrents. We endured this, still hoping for assistance from some quarter, until 2.30 o'clock. The last and forty-seventh shot fired (24-pounder shell) entered a loop-hole and exploded in the center of the room, prostrating half the men and enveloping us in a smoke so dense that no one could see his comrade. Failing to receive assistance, and conscious of the fact that two or three more shots would reduce the house and crush my men, that the pits were gradually being brought under enfilading range, and having but ten or eleven rounds of ammunition left, I surrendered the garrison, satisfied with having detained the rebels seven and a half hours. My force consisted of 280 muskets and about 20 extra duty and other disarmed men. Captain Horner (Company G) and 31 men made their escape before we were surrounded, and 8 men were left with the wounded.

The Confederate loss was very severe, particularly among their artillerists.

I was taken to Dalton, and on the morning of the 14th myself and Adjt. F. Woolsey were paroled in consideration of the gallant defense of my post (so reads the indorsement of my parole). In conclusion, I am in duty bound to say that Adjutant Woolsey, Lieut. G. W. Wood-

row, and Lieut. Theodore Tomson, who were with me in the block-house, exhibited the most perfect self-control and coolness, and rendered me most invaluable assistance, while in the pits outside the same gallant conduct was displayed among both officers and men which has heretofore characterized them in action. Colonel Wever was absent (commanding at Resaca) during the engagement, and was at the same time confronted by the rebel General Lee's army corps.

Accompanying I send list of casualties.*

I am, captain, very respectfully,

S. M. ARCHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Seventeenth Iowa Vet. Vols.

Capt. W. W. McCAMMON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 92.

Reports of Brig. Gen. John M. Corse, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Division.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Allatoona, Ga., October 7, 1864.

I have the honor to submit the following report:

Started from Rome, Ga., at 8.30 p. m. October 4, on signal telegram from you, via Allatoona, with a portion of one brigade of my division. Arrived at this place about midnight. Sent train back for another load of troops, and with Lieutenant-Colonel Tourtellotte, commanding this post, rode around and made myself acquainted with the nature of the defenses and surrounding country.

At daylight the 5th disposed my troops ready for the enemy, who had been pushing the picket-lines warmly since my arrival. About 7 a. m. the enemy opened artillery upon us from Acworth road, to which we responded. Skirmish fire continued to extend to our right and rear until 8.30 a. m., when a flag of truce appeared on the Cartersville road, bearing a summons to surrender, a copy of which, with reply, find inclosed. About 8.45 a. m. a furious assault was made on our lines from three directions, south, west, and north. We held our position in the outer works for about two hours, when we were driven into the west fort. The enemy followed up and continued to fight with great desperation until 3.30 p. m., when they withdrew in disorder, repulsed at every point. With a brigade of fresh troops I would have captured French's entire division. We saved all the stores, buried 150 rebel dead, including 2 colonels and several other field officers. Have 400 prisoners, including the wounded; among the wounded are 1 rebel colonel and several other field officers. We have in our possession 3 stand of rebel colors, and have already gathered 500 stand of small-arms, and the country is still strewn with them. A rebel surgeon reports General Young killed and General Cockrell wounded. My loss is about 600 killed, wounded, and missing. I brought about 900 muskets with me. Colonel Tourtellotte had about 600, making in all about 1,500. We looked anxiously all day for the arrival of my troops from Rome or re-enforcements from you. The damage done to the track by the recent heavy rains prevented the train I sent from returning with my troops until the morning of the 6th.

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* Not found.

Lieut. William Ludlow, of Engineers, sent to Rome by Captain Poe to inspect fortifications there, accompanied me here as volunteer aide, and will bear this informal report to you. He will give you the minute details of the affair. The pain occasioned by the severe wound in my head prevents me from doing so, also from mentioning the numerous deeds of gallantry and daring performed by officers and men during the action. All did well. My thanks are especially due to Lieutenant-Colonel Tourtellotte, Fourth Minnesota Infantry, for his hearty co-operation, cool courage, and gallantry. Though wounded in the early part of the action he remained with his men until the close. Colonel Rowett, of Seventh Illinois Infantry, commanding the Third Brigade of my division, also did gallant service.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,

JNO. M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi.

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HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Rome, Ga., October 27, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of this division since the 25th day of September, 1864, at which time two brigades of the division were lying at East Point, Ga., with the troops of our corps and department; the Third Brigade, Col. Richard Rowett commanding, garrisoned Rome, Ga.:

On the 26th of September ultimo, in pursuance to orders from Major-General Howard, I moved that portion of the division at East Point to Rome, Ga., via Atlanta, where we obtained transportation, and arrived at Rome on the 27th of September at 2 a. m. The Special Order, No. 217, headquarters Department and Army of the Tennessee, directed that on reaching Rome I should unite the division and be prepared to act against any force that might attempt to threaten Bridgeport from the direction of Gadsden. Verbal instructions from General Sherman, received while passing through Atlanta, indicated in addition that the division was placed at Rome in observation, ready at all times to strike in any direction the enemy might be discovered taking. The commanding officer at Rome was relieved on the 29th, and I assumed command at once, bending all energies to organizing, drilling, and equipping the command for rapid work. The First Alabama Cavalry, Col. George E. Spencer commanding, was ordered to report to me, and the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry, Lieut. Col. S. T. Hughes commanding, which came from East Point with us, together furnished an excellent mounted brigade for offensive operations and reconnaissances. The lines were sealed against citizens, the earth-works overhauled and new ones commenced, and such disposition made of the troops as would insure safety and comfort to the command. On the 29th a telegram was received from General Sherman intimating that Hood was crossing the Chattahoochee in the direction of Blue Mountain, and directed me to watch well for the appearance of infantry in or about Cedartown. Spies and scouts were sent out in every direction, frequent reconnaissances made with the cavalry, but no positive information gained of the enemy, except the whereabouts and movements of their cavalry, and that Hood had crossed a part if not all of his force over the Chattahoochee.

I ascertained on the 2d instant that the enemy's cavalry had destroyed the railroad at or near Big Shanty; that Wheeler was at Villanow and had sent a detachment to assault Dalton, which sent in a summons to surrender, but did not wait to attack. Later in the day a train was captured near Acworth and the road torn up three miles south of Allatoona, and on the following day (October 3) General Sherman ordered me to suspend a movement I contemplated, stating that Hood was gradually developing his plans, which were of a very extensive character. At noon on the 4th instant they were sufficiently discovered to induce General Sherman to signal from Kenesaw (telegraph communication having been destroyed) that Hood was moving on Allatoona, thence to Rome. Large fires were discovered from the Allatoona heights along the track toward Big Shanty. In short there remained no doubt of Hood's entire army being near the railroad north of Kenesaw. My command was in readiness to move in the morning, either on Wheeler, if he should attempt to pass south, or to the assistance of General Raum at Cartersville or Allatoona, in case those places were threatened. At the request of General Raum for re-enforcements I telegraphed to Kingston for cars, intending sending a brigade to Cartersville to be placed at his disposal, but another signal from General Sherman directing me to move with my whole command changed the programme, and I immediately got ready to move to Allatoona with the division as soon as the cars should arrive from Kingston. The train, in moving down to Rome, threw some fourteen or fifteen cars off the track, and threatened to delay us till the morning of the 5th instant, but the activity of the officers and railroad employés enabled me to secure a train of twenty cars about 7 p. m. of the 4th. Onto them I loaded three regiments of Colonel Rowett's brigade and a portion of the Twelfth Illinois Infantry, with about 165,000 rounds of ammunition, and started for Allatoona at 8.30 p. m., where we arrived at 1 a. m. on the morning of the 5th instant, immediately disembarked, and started the train back, with injunctions to get the balance of the brigade and as many of the next brigade as they could carry and return by daylight. They unfortunately met with an accident that delayed them so as to deprive me of any re-enforcements until about 9 p. m. of the 5th.

In justice to Messrs. Drake and Hughes, gentlemen stationed at Kingston, connected with the railroad, I would state that the late freshets had carried away the bridge at Resaca about the time the railroad was destroyed south of Allatoona, leaving between the two points but two locomotives and but very few cars; that the road had been washed so as to cause the track to spread frequently, and that they and their employés were in nowise responsible for the accident that delayed me and finally deprived me of the much-needed re-enforcements. The ammunition being unloaded and the train sent back for re-enforcements, accompanied by Colonel Tourtellotte, the post commandant, I rode around and inspected the ground, and made such disposition of the troops as in my judgment was necessary to hold the place until daylight. I then learned from Colonel Tourtellotte that the garrison embraced the Fourth Minnesota Infantry, 450 men, Maj. J. C. Edson commanding; Ninety-third Illinois Infantry, 290 men, Major Fisher commanding; seven companies Eighteenth Wisconsin Infantry, 150 men, Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson commanding; Twelfth Wisconsin Battery, 6 guns, Lieutenant Amsden commanding, furnishing a force of 890 men, commanded by Lieut. Col. J. E. Tourtellotte, Fourth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. I took with me of Rowett's brigade, of this division, eight companies Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry, 280 men, Lieu-

tenant Colonel Redfield commanding; nine companies Seventh Illinois Infantry, 267 men, Lieutenant-Colonel Perrin commanding; eight companies Fiftieth Illinois Infantry, 267 men, Lieutenant-Colonel Hanna commanding; two companies Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry, 61 men, Captain Van Steenburg commanding; detachment of Twelfth Illinois Infantry, Adams' brigade, 155 men, Captain Koehler commanding; total 1,054, making an aggregate of 1,944.

Even at this early hour (2 a. m.) a brisk fire was maintained on the skirmish line, and Colonel Tourtellotte was compelled to send the Eighteenth Wisconsin Infantry out to re-enforce the outposts, and before dawn I found it necessary to throw a battalion of the Seventh Illinois Infantry out in support, as the enemy pressed warmly at all points from the south toward the depot. At daybreak, under cover of a strong line of skirmishers, I withdrew the forces from the town to the summit of the ridge on either side of the railroad cut. About 6 a. m. the troops were in the following position, viz: The Seventh Illinois Infantry and Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry in line of battle facing west, on a spur that covered the redoubt immediately on the hill over the cut; one battalion of the Ninety-third Illinois in reserve, the other in line of skirmishers moving along the ridge in a westerly direction, feeling for the enemy, who was endeavoring to push a force around our right flank; the Fourth Minnesota, Fiftieth and Twelfth Illinois Infantry were in the works on the hill east of the railroad cut; the balance of the command were out on skirmish and outpost duty. Under a brisk cannonade, kept up for near two hours, with sharp skirmishing on our south front and on our west flank, the enemy pushed a brigade of infantry around north of us, cut the railroad and telegraph wire, severing our communication with Cartersville and Rome. The cannonading and musketry had not ceased, when at 8.30 a. m. I received by flag of truce, which came from the north on the Cartersville road, the following summons to surrender:

AROUND ALLATOONA, *October 5, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER U. S. FORCES,
Allatoona:

SIR: I have placed the forces under my command in such position that you are surrounded, and to avoid a needless effusion of blood, I call on you to surrender your forces at once and unconditionally. Five minutes will be allowed you to decide. Should you accede to this, you will be treated in the most honorable manner as prisoners of war.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

S. G. FRENCH,
Major-General, Commanding C. S. Forces.

To which I made the following reply:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Allatoona, Ga., October 5, 1864—8.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. S. G. FRENCH,
C. S. Army, &c.:

Your communication demanding surrender of my command I acknowledge receipt of, and would respectfully reply that we are prepared for the "needless effusion of blood" whenever it is agreeable to you.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding U. S. Forces.

I then hastened to my different commands, informing them of the object of the flag and my answer, and the importance and necessity of their preparing for hard fighting. I directed Colonel Rowett to hold the spur on which the Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry and Seventh Illinois Infantry

were formed, sent Colonel Tourtellotte over to the east hill with orders to hold it to the last, sending to me for re-enforcements if needed. Taking two companies of the Ninety-third Illinois down a spur parallel with the railroad and along the brink of the cut, so disposed them as to hold the north side as long as possible. Three companies of the Ninety-third, which had been driven in from the west end of the ridge, were distributed in the ditch south of the redoubt, with instructions to keep the town well covered by their fire and watch the depot where were stored over a million rations. The remaining battalion, under Major Fisher, lay between the redoubt and Rowett's line, ready to re-enforce wherever most needed. I had hardly issued these incipient orders when the storm broke in all its fury on the Thirty-ninth Iowa and Seventh Illinois. Young's brigade of Texans, 1,900 strong, had gained the west end of the ridge and moved with great impetuosity along its crest till they struck Rowett's command, where they received a severe check, but, undaunted, they came again and again. Rowett, re-enforced by the Ninety-third Illinois and aided by the gallant Redfield, encouraged me to hope we were all safe here, when I observed a brigade of the enemy, under command of General Sears, moving from the north, its left extending across the railroad. I rushed to the two companies of the Ninety-third Illinois, which were on the brink of the cut running north from the redoubt and parallel with the railroad, they having been re-enforced by the retreating pickets, and urged them to hold on to the spur, but it was of no avail. The enemy's line of battle swept us back like so much chaff and struck the Thirty-ninth Iowa in flank, threatening to engulf our little band without further ado. Fortunately for us Colonel Tourtellotte's fire caught Sears in the flank, and broke him so bad as to enable me to get a staff officer over the cut, with orders to bring the Fiftieth Illinois over to re-enforce Rowett, who had lost very heavily. However, before the regiment sent for could arrive, Sears and Young both rallied and made their assaults in front and on the flank with so much vigor and in such force as to break Rowett's line, and had not the Thirty-ninth Iowa fought with the desperation it did, I never would have been able to have brought a man back into the redoubt. As it was, their hand-to-hand struggle and stubborn stand broke the enemy to that extent he must stop to reform before undertaking the assault on the fort. Under cover of the blow they gave the enemy, the Seventh and Ninety-third Illinois, and what remained of the Thirty-ninth Iowa, fell back into the fort. The fighting up to this time (about 11 a. m.) was of a most extraordinary character; attacked from the north, from the west, and from the south, these three regiments (Thirty-ninth Iowa, Seventh Illinois, and Ninety-third Illinois Infantry) held Young's and a portion of Sears' and Cockrell's brigades at bay for nearly two hours and a half. The gallant Colonel Redfield, of the Thirty-ninth Iowa, fell shot in four places, and the extraordinary valor of the men and officers of this regiment and of the Seventh Illinois saved to us Allatoona.

So completely disorganized were the enemy that no regular assault could be made on the fort till I had the trenches all filled and the parapets lined with men. The Twelfth Illinois and Fiftieth Illinois arriving from the east hill enabled us to occupy every foot of trench, and keep up a line of fire that, as long as our ammunition lasted, would render our little fort impregnable. The broken pieces of the enemy enabled them to fill every hollow and take every advantage of the rough ground surrounding the fort, filling every hole and trench, seeking shelter behind every stump and log that lay within musket-range of the fort. We received fire from the north, south, and west face of the redoubt, completely en-

filading our ditches, and rendering it almost impracticable for a man to expose his person above the parapet. An effort was made to carry our works by assault, but the battery (Twelfth Wisconsin) was so ably managed and so gallantly fought as to render it impossible for a column to live within 100 yards of the works. Officers labored constantly to stimulate the men to exertion, and most all that were killed or wounded in the fort met this fate while trying to get the men to expose themselves above the parapet, and nobly setting them the example. The enemy kept up a constant and intense fire, gradually closing around us and rapidly filling our little fort with the dead and dying. About 1 p. m. I was wounded by a rifle-ball, which rendered me insensible for some thirty or forty minutes, but managed to rally on hearing some person or persons cry, "Cease firing," which conveyed to me the impression they were trying to surrender the fort. Again I urged my staff, the few officers left unhurt, and the men around me to renewed exertion, assuring them that Sherman would soon be there with re-enforcements; the gallant fellows struggled to keep their heads above the ditch and parapet in the face of the murderous fire of the enemy now concentrated upon us. The artillery was silent for want of ammunition, and a brave fellow, whose name I regret to have forgotten, volunteered to cross the cut, which was under fire of the enemy, and go to the fort on the east hill and procure ammunition. Having executed his mission successfully he returned in a short time with an arm-load of canister and case-shot. About 2.30 p. m. the enemy were observed massing a force behind a small house and the ridge on which the house was located, distant northwest from the fort about 150 yards. The dead and wounded were moved aside, so as to enable us to move a piece of artillery to an embrasure commanding the house and ridge. A few shots from the gun threw the enemy's column into great confusion, which being observed by our men, caused them to rush to the parapet and open such a heavy and continuous musketry fire that it was impossible for the enemy to rally. From this time until near 4 p. m. we had the advantage of the enemy, and maintained it with such success that they were driven from every position, and finally fled in great confusion, leaving their dead and wounded, and our little garrison in possession of the field.

The hill east of the cut was gallantly and successfully defended by Colonel Tourtellotte, with that portion of the Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, that fell back from the town early in the morning. Not only did they repulse the assaults made upon them, but rendered me valuable aid in protecting my north front from the repeated attacks by Sears' brigade. Colonel Tourtellotte and his garrison are deserving of the highest praise, and I take special pleasure in recommending that gallant officer for promotion. Col. Richard Rowett, Seventh Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry, commanding Third Brigade of this division, manifested such zeal, intrepidity, and skill as to induce us all to feel that to his personal efforts we owed in an eminent degree the safety of the command. Twice wounded he clung tenaciously to his post, and fully earned the promotion I so cheerfully recommend may be awarded him.

The gallant dead, whose loss conveys grief to so many households, have left an imperishable memory, and the names of Redfield, Blodgett, and Ayers must prove as immortal as the holy cause for which they sacrificed their lives. I saw so many individual instances of heroism that I regret I cannot do them justice and render the tribute due each particular one. I can only express in general terms the highest satisfaction and pride I entertain in having been with and amongst them on that occasion.

I respectfully call your attention to the accompanying reports of regimental and detachment commanders, also the tabular statement of losses.

We buried 231 rebel dead, and captured 411 prisoners, 3 stand of colors, and about 800 stand of arms.

Amongst the prisoners brought in was Brigadier-General Young, who estimated the enemy's loss at 2,000 killed, wounded, and missing.

To my personal, staff, Capt. M. R. Flint, First Alabama Cavalry, and Lieut. A. P. Vaughan, Fifty-second Illinois Infantry, I tender my heartiest thanks and congratulations for their remarkable bravery and efficient services during the entire engagement; also to Lieut. William Ludlow, chief engineer, Twentieth Army Corps, who, sent to Rome to superintend the works there, arrived as we were leaving and volunteered as an aide for the expedition. He rendered with the other gentlemen above mentioned valuable services and manifested a personal courage and zeal deserving high praise.

JNO. M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Capt. L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp, Military Division of the Mississippi.]

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 3, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

Special attention is invited to this report, and recommendations therein cordially indorsed.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

Report of killed, wounded, and missing in battle of Allatoona, Ga., on the 5th day of October, 1864.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Total.
	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.	
12th Illinois Infantry	.....	9	9	5	44	49	.....	.....	.....	58
7th Illinois Infantry	1	34	35	3	64	67	.....	39	39	141
39th Iowa Infantry	5	35	40	1	51	52	2	76	78	170
50th Illinois Infantry	.....	15	15	6	57	63	.....	.....	.....	78
57th Illinois Infantry, Companies A and B.	.....	4	4	1	7	8	.....	1	1	13
Total Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. *a*	6	97	103	16	223	239	2	116	118	460
4th Minnesota Infantry	.....	11	11	2	31	33	.....	.....	.....	44
18th Wisconsin Infantry	.....	2	2	.....	12	12	4	80	84	98
93d Illinois Infantry	.....	21	21	3	49	52	.....	10	10	83
12th Wisconsin Battery	.....	5	5	1	15	16	.....	.....	.....	21
Total Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.	.....	39	39	6	107	113	4	90	94	246
Grand total	6	136	142	22	330	352	6	206	212	706

a Brig. Gen. John M. Corse wounded in face by rifle-ball.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Savannah, Ga., January 15, 1865.

MAJOR: In resuming the narration of the operations of this division it becomes necessary to recur briefly to the condition of affairs in and about Allatoona.

My last report brought us to the 6th of October. That portion of Rowett's brigade left at Rome when I went to Allatoona joined me late on the night of the 5th, and on the morning of the 6th Colonel Martin brought up the First Brigade, making the garrison at Allatoona to consist of two brigades of this division and one of the Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. The delay in the arrival of these re-enforcements, as has already been explained, was occasioned by the heavy rains that occurred in the early part of October. The Second Brigade, of this division, garrisoned Rome. General Raum's brigade, of the Third Division, occupied Kingston and Cartersville, between Rome and Allatoona. General Sherman still retained his headquarters near Kenesaw, his army distributed about its base. Owing to the condition of the roads the troops that were directed to the relief of Allatoona from the south did not make sufficient progress to intercept Stewart's corps, of Hood's army, which, after the repulse at Allatoona, withdrew in the direction of Dallas, forming a junction with the main body of the enemy late on the night of the 5th. Hood's army disappeared from its position about Dallas on the 6th, and its destination not being developed, General Sherman, apprehensive that the enemy might attempt to seize the bridge across the Etowah, either at Cartersville or Kingston, and Allatoona being safe by the near approach of his forces, directed me to retire across the Etowah, to assure the safety of the above mentioned points and the line of the railroad. The troops were occupied on the 6th in strengthening the position and gathering the rebel dead and wounded and the arms that were strewn over the field.

Early on the morning of the 7th my command moved to Cartersville and lay there in bivouac, while I endeavored to secure all possible information of the whereabouts of Hood. Late in the day I received a communication from General Sherman that his cavalry were following Hood and that the enemy were too far south to make the Etowah bridge via Stilesborough. Not being able to develop any force along the left bank of the Etowah between the bridges, I directed the column to move on Rome, via Kingston, the next day, and took the cars myself in the evening of the 8th, arriving at Rome about 9 p. m. Here I found that the late freshet had swept away the two pontoon bridges that connected Rome with the opposite banks of the Etowah and Oostenaula. Rome (situated at the confluence of these two streams, which run parallel on either side of the city for quite a distance, then gradually approaching, their waters mingle and form the Coosa) is commanded on the left bank of the Etowah where that stream joins the Coosa. The peninsula, on which the town is located, embraced our depot for supplies and ordnance and the extensive hospitals organized for the Army of the Tennessee, which, at that time, contained about 2,000 patients. All of these were commanded by the eminence to which we gave the name of Cemetery Hill. If Hood was approaching Rome, as was generally supposed, it was important that we should secure this hill and fortify it, as it was the key to the place. Finding on my return that all force had been withdrawn into the garrison, I directed a small outpost to be thrown across in boats on Cemetery Hill, sent for the chief of the pioneer corps, and ordered him to proceed at once to build a pontoon bridge across the Etowah at that point, giving him control of all mechanics, saw-mills, and

available material in the place. Thanks to Captain Longstreth's energy, I was enabled by noon of the 9th to throw an infantry force onto Cemetery Hill and secure it. Some idea may be gathered of the promptness with which the bridge was built when I state at midnight of the 8th the trees were standing in the streets of Rome that at noon of the next day furnished balk and chess for a bridge over which infantry, cavalry, and artillery passed.

The two brigades that left Kingston on the morning of the 6th arrived at Rome just as the bridge was finished. Detachments of cavalry from Colonel Spencer's regiment were sent out to patrol the roads leading south from Rome. Scouts and spies had been sent out during the night of the 8th. Two deserters came in and reported that Hood was moving toward Blue Mountain, leaving Cedartown and Cave Spring on his right. I had been receiving intelligence by telegraph from General Raum at Cartersville, and from General Cox, commanding Twenty-third Corps, at Allatoona, both reporting that deserters had arrived at their headquarters, stating that Hood's entire army was moving on Rome. General Sherman telegraphed later in the day that he felt satisfied that Hood would strike Rome, and directed me to make a stubborn fight behind breast-works; that he would re-enforce me with 50,000 men as quick as they could be marched to Rome. Every ax, shovel, and pick had been early called into requisition, and every preparation made to receive Hood and his army. However, no information could be obtained from our front till about midnight of the 9th, when some of the patrols, spies, and scouts commenced coming in, corroborating the intelligence received from Generals Sherman, Raum, and Cox, and that Hood's army was within twelve miles of us. At 3 a. m. of the morning of the 10th Captain Peek, of the First Alabama Cavalry, brought in some prisoners belonging to Walthall's and Loring's divisions, of Stewart's corps. The captain, having gallantly assaulted the enemy's outposts, drove them into their reserve; they in turn fell back into the main body, creating great commotion and confusion, under cover of which the captain made his escape, bringing with him quite a squad of prisoners, from whom I obtained positive information of the locality of Hood's different corps. They, however, could give no decided opinion of Hood's object or destination. It was evident that he did not intend attacking Rome, as his heads of column had crossed the road leading into Rome, and were directed on the Coosa River, over which the prisoners thought Hood was effecting a crossing. At daylight of the 10th this opinion was confirmed by a spy coming in and stating that he had been in the enemy's camp, where Lee's corps were laying a pontoon bridge over the Coosa, near Coosaville, twelve miles distant from Rome. Reports became more frequent, and Hood's position and movements gradually developed. Hood arrived at Cedartown on the morning of the 9th, placing one corps at Cave Spring (Lee's), one at Cedartown (Hardee's), one at Vann's Valley (Stewart's). Two days' rations had been cooked, and the command commenced crossing the pontoon bridge at Coosaville at daylight on the morning of the 10th in the following order: Wheeler's cavalry, followed by Lee and Hardee, crossed during the morning; later in the day Stewart, leaving Jackson's cavalry and the men that were unfit to march, to take up the bridge and move it farther down the river. General Sherman arrived at Kingston with the Twenty-third Corps on the evening of the 10th and there waited for their developments. About 11.30 p. m. of the 10th Wheeler's cavalry moved up the right bank of the Coosa, and struck my pickets at the forks of the Alabama and Summerville roads. Without making any further demonstration they moved off on

the Summerville road and camped at the bridge over the Armuchee. On the evening of the 11th I further ascertained, by the aid of the First Alabama Cavalry and some deserters, that Hardee's corps, then commanded by Cheatham, had passed up by the road leading from Coosaville to the bridge over the Armuchee. The other two corps had passed up the main Chattooga Valley, via Alpine and Summerville. This information, as rapidly as it was procured, was telegraphed to General Sherman. General Howard sent a brigade from Second Division, Fifteenth Corps, commanded by Colonel Fowler, which arrived on the cars about noon of the 11th, and was placed in camp ready for any emergency. General Sherman arrived on the 12th, and his army encamped within three miles of Rome. On the 13th, by order of General Sherman, I moved my division, augmented by Colonel Fowler's brigade and Colonel Spencer's regiment of cavalry, across the Etowah, and with Colonel Hurlbut's brigade in advance, the other three brigades in supporting column, the cavalry on the flanks, we advanced on Cave Spring for the purpose of developing the character and strength of the enemy's force lying near the pontoon bridge on which they crossed over the Coosa. Armstrong's and Gholson's brigades of cavalry, of Jackson's division, opposed us for about seven miles, with but very slight loss to ourselves. The enemy were driven back toward Cave Spring by the infantry, while I sent the cavalry to the point opposite Coosaville, where Hood had his pontoons, which were found to be gone and no enemy there. I received about 3 p. m. a note from General Sherman stating that "Hood had appeared before Resaca, and summoned the place to surrender;" that I would immediately withdraw all my forces and return to Rome, which I did at once, reversing the order of march, placing the cavalry in rear, arriving at Rome at 8 p. m., making a march of nearly twenty-five miles. General Sherman directed that I should occupy Rome with my division, while the army moved to Resaca in pursuit of Hood. On the morning of the 14th General Sherman left Rome with that portion of his army that had not moved the preceding day to Resaca, and I was left to keep in check and watch the cavalry lying south and west of Rome. Later in the day I received a telegram from General Sherman, at Resaca, directing me to move with above 2,500 men and a section of artillery on the Summerville road, demonstrating against Hood's right and rear. On the morning of the 15th two brigades, with a section of artillery and a regiment of cavalry, moved out as directed, struck a cavalry force of the enemy about three miles from town, and drove them to Kinney's Creek, capturing about a dozen prisoners and a portion of General Allen's staff. The enemy crossed and destroyed the bridge, which then prevented farther pursuit. We ascertained from the prisoners and citizens that Wheeler's headquarters were at Dirt Town, and that Hood was falling back from the railroad toward La Fayette. This intelligence was immediately communicated to General Sherman, and the command returned to Rome. Cavalry patrols and infantry reconnoitering parties were sent out on the different roads leading from Rome west and south, and increasing vigilance exercised to procure information of the enemy's movements and his whereabouts. On the 17th General Sherman occupied Ship's Gap and La Fayette, while Garrard lay near Dirt Town. From General Sherman I received an order directing me to open communication with Garrard and to threaten Coosaville. He further communicated that Hood was retiring by Summerville and Alpine, and instructed me, if I found a favorable opportunity, to strike Hood in flank with my whole force. He further directed, as he intended following Hood to the Coosa, that I should build

another bridge across the Oostenaula and have 500,000 rations brought to Rome for his command. On the 21st General Sherman arrived at Gaylesville, and notified me that Hood had retreated to Gadsden, followed by Garrard's cavalry; that he intended crossing the Coosa, near Gaylesville, and occupying Center, and directed that I should float sufficient pontoons down the river to enable him to cross his command. Center is forty miles distant from Rome, by the river. The left bank swarmed with Jackson's cavalry and one brigade of infantry, and a regiment of cavalry, under Colonel Spencer, moved toward Cave Spring, to divert the enemy and cover the passage of the boats. Sixteen boats ladened with the necessary balk, chess, rope, and a guard of 100 men, were gently placed in the water, and on the night of the 22d floated down the Coosa, arriving at Center, without any loss, in time to complete the bridge on the 24th. The activity of the division during the operations of the army about Rome was incessant, and, I have reason to believe, proved of great service to the commanding general. Rome, becoming the depot of supplies for the army, created, in addition to the military duties, onerous tasks for all officers and men. Four pontoon bridges were made by the division pioneer corps during the operations, two of which over the Oostenaula were used by the trains passing from the army at Gaylesville to Rome, the third across the Etowah, used by the garrison, and the fourth was sent, as has been previously stated, down the Coosa for the use of the army at Center. In addition to these the pioneers had nearly completed the frame work for a substantial truss bridge across the Etowah. Heavy fatigue details were constantly required to load and unload supplies for the army, and to the credit of the command I state that the officers and men labored night and day unremittingly and with commendable zeal. On the 28th of October the army had crossed the east bank of the Coosa, en route for Atlanta, and I was directed by the commanding general to have the command refitted, and all sick and wounded and surplus baggage removed to Chattanooga, preparatory to a long and arduous campaign. The destruction of the railroad north of Resaca prevented the removal of the patients in the hospital until cars could be forwarded. When the repairs were made, such was the increased demand for them between Atlanta and Chattanooga that I was unable to secure but few at a time, and the work of removal went on slowly.

On the evening of the 4th the following communication was received from Major-General Sherman:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN M. CORSE,
Comdg. Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, Rome, Ga.:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that on receiving notice to evacuate Rome by telegraph, of which he will give you as much notice in advance as circumstances will permit, that you destroy in the most effective manner, by fire or otherwise, all foundries, bridges, shops of all kinds and descriptions, barracks, and buildings especially adapted to armed use, lumber or timber, as also all cars off the track or materials that cannot be removed, and then remove your command, via Kingston and Allatoona, to Marietta and report to General Howard, commanding the Army of the Tennessee.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HENRY HITCHCOCK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Every effort was made to procure cars for the speedy removal of the sick and wounded, the refugees with which the town was crowded, the stores and munitions of war that were captured with the place or had

accumulated since its occupancy. The pontoons were hauled out of the river and piled up to dry for burning, the machinery in foundries and mills broken and destroyed so as to be unfit for use. The large pieces of ordnance for which transportation could not be procured were either burst or spiked and the trunnions knocked off, and every preparation made for a speedy and quiet evacuation of the city when orders might be received. The difficulty in obtaining cars rendered it necessary to abandon a great deal of valuable public property and officers' baggage when the orders came, which were as follows, received on the 10th of November:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Kingston, Ga., November 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. M. CORSE,
Commanding, Rome, Ga.:

In execution of sealed orders, No. 115, you will destroy to-night all public property not needed by your command, all foundries, mills, workshops, warehouses, railroad depot, or other houses convenient to the railroad, together with all wagon shops, tanneries, or other factories useful to our enemy, destroy their bridges completely, and then move your command to-morrow to Kingston and beyond, passing General Davis' command, after which proceed by easy marches until you overtake your corps, and report to its commander.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

All troops were moved from town and immediate vicinity and strong guards and patrols were established, every precaution taken to prevent the spreading of the flames to private residences, and at 10 o'clock on the evening of the 10th the property destined for destruction was in flames.

At daylight on the morning of the 11th the column was moving to Kingston. Captain Burnham, provost-marshal, reported to me that so well were the orders executed by the provost guard that there was not a private residence burned or a family disturbed.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. MAX. WOODHULL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 86. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS., *In the Field, Kenesaw Mountain, October 7, 1864.*

The general commanding avails himself of the opportunity, in the handsome defense made of Allatoona, to illustrate the most important principle in war, that fortified posts should be defended to the last regardless of the relative numbers of the party attacking and attacked.

Allatoona was garrisoned by three regiments, commanded by Colonel Tourtellotte, and re-enforced by a detachment from a division at Rome, under command of Brig. Gen. J. M. Corse, on the morning of the 5th, and a few hours after was attacked by French's division, of Stewart's corps, two other divisions being near at hand, and in support. General French demanded a surrender in a letter to "avoid an useless effusion of blood," and gave but five minutes for answer. General Corse's answer was emphatic and strong; that he and his command were ready for

* For continuation of report, relating to the Savannah campaign, see Vol. XLIV, Part I.

the "useless effusion of blood" as soon as it was agreeable to General French. This answer was followed by an attack, which was prolonged for five hours, resulting in the complete repulse of the enemy, who left his dead on the ground, amounting to more than 200, and 400 prisoners, well and wounded. The "effusion of blood" was not "useless," as the position at Allatoona was and is very important to our present and future operations. The thanks of this army are due, and are hereby accorded, to General Corse, Colonel Tourtellotte, officers and men, for their determined and gallant defense of Allatoona, and it is made an example to illustrate the importance of preparing in time and meeting the danger, when present, boldly, manfully, and well. This army, though unseen to the garrison, was co-operating by moving toward the road by which the enemy could alone escape, but unfortunately was delayed by the rain and mud, but this fact hastened the retreat of the enemy. Commanders and garrisons of the posts along our railroads are hereby instructed that they must hold their posts to the last minute, sure that the time gained is valuable and necessary to their comrades at the front.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

No. 93.

Report of Lieut. Col. Roger Martin, Sixty-sixth Indiana Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Rome, Ga., October 10, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit, in compliance with circular from your headquarters of this date, the following report of the part taken by the regiments of this command in the engagement at Allatoona, Ga., October 5, 1864, and also of the marches connected with the movement:

Although this command, in obedience to orders from General Corse, commanding division, was in readiness to move the night of the 4th instant, the train that was to convey this brigade to Allatoona, owing to an accident, did not arrive at this place until nearly 9 p. m. the 6th instant, and then there were only seven cars—three box cars, two platform cars, and two cabooses. Two companies of the Seventh Iowa Infantry were immediately embarked, with the Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry of the Third Brigade, and forwarded to the break in the railroad. On the return of the train at 12 m. the remainder of the Seventh Iowa Infantry, Maj. Samuel Mahon commanding, and four companies of the Fifty-second Illinois Infantry, under command of Maj. W. Boyd, were sent forward. At 3 p. m. the train returned and the remaining five companies of the Fifty-second Illinois Infantry, Lieut. Col. E. A. Bowen commanding, and five companies of the Sixty-sixth Indiana Infantry, Capt. D. M. Jordan commanding, were immediately embarked. I accompanied this train, leaving Captain Morris, Sixty-sixth Indiana Infantry, to bring forward the remainder of the Sixty-sixth Indiana and the Second Iowa Infantry, Capt. John A. Duckworth commanding. I reached the break in the road at 5 p. m. and found that the Seventh Iowa Infantry and the four companies of the Fifty-second Illinois Infantry, under command of Maj. W. Boyd, of the

latter regiment, had embarked on the train from Kingston, as I had previously ordered, and were on their way to Allatoona. At 9 p. m. the remainder of the brigade reached me from Rome, and after waiting until 11.30 p. m. the train returned from Cartersville to convey the remainder of my command there. I immediately embarked and pushed forward as rapidly as possible, reaching Cartersville at daybreak. After stopping a moment to confer with General Raum, commanding at Cartersville, I pushed forward again until a break in the road was reached. This was soon repaired, as well as the telegraph line, and the train moved forward, reaching Allatoona about 10 a. m. Here I found the Seventh Iowa and the four companies of the Fifty-second Illinois, who had reached the place the evening before. I remained at the place with the command until the 7th instant, when, in obedience to orders from General Corse, commanding division, the command prepared to move back to Cartersville. At 3 p. m. the command was on the road leading to Cartersville, which place was reached about 5.30 p. m., the command encamping south of the town. The 8th instant, at 10 a. m., the command moved forward on the road leading to Kingston, which place was reached at 5 p. m.; distance marched, eleven miles. The 9th instant the command moved at daylight on the road leading to Rome, arriving here at 12 m., marching a distance of fourteen miles.

I have no casualties to report, as none of my command was engaged with the enemy.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROGER MARTIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. L. H. EVERTS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 94.

Report of Capt. Robert Koehler, Twelfth Illinois Infantry, Second Brigade.

HDQRS. TWELFTH REGT. ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLS.,
Camp, near Rome, Ga., October 10, 1864.

SIR: In pursuance to circular dated headquarters Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, October 10, 1864, I respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the engagement at Allatoona, Ga., on the 5th instant, marches, incidents, &c., belonging thereto:

On the afternoon of the 4th instant, about 5 p. m., I moved my command, the Twelfth Illinois Infantry, pursuant to orders, with three days' rations, in light marching order, and sixty rounds of ammunition to the man, to the railroad depot to await further orders. At 6.30 p. m., the train being ready, I reported my command, consisting of 8 officers, and 155 men, to Colonel Rowett, Seventh Illinois Infantry, commanding the expedition, and took possession, with other troops, of the cars. A portion of my regiment being on duty on the picket-line, two officers and sixty-eight men were not relieved, and left behind. I also left in camp fifty-four enlisted men, convalescent and sick. We left Rome for the place of our destination at about 8 p. m., arriving in Alla-

toona, Ga., at midnight. At 1.30 a. m., after the disembarkation of the different regiments, I was ordered to form my command in close column of division in an open space east of the railroad track, in line with other troops, the Fiftieth Illinois being to my right; the Seventh Illinois was formed in my immediate rear. Arms were stacked and the men rested close by for about half an hour, when I received orders to form in line of battle on the foot of the hill east of the railroad, my right resting near the embankment, my left extending to the camp of the Ninety-third Illinois, and about 100 yards in rear and running parallel to the Fiftieth Illinois, which was formed in like manner and behind a barricade of U. S. army wagons, being taking apart to afford shelter in case of attack.

At daybreak the regiment in my front (Fiftieth Illinois) was ordered up the hill in our rear, while I, receiving no orders, remained in position. At the hours of 6 and 7 a. m. the batteries of the enemy in front, and occupying a range of hills about 1,500 yards distance opposite us, opened their fire upon the fort above, and some shots, falling short or with purpose, struck around and among my regiment, wounding several men slightly. I at once moved my line of battle a little forward in shelter of a small ravine and sent for further instructions up to the fort in our rear, and reported the exposed condition of my men. I was ordered to report with my regiment to Major Hanna, Fiftieth Illinois Infantry, who, with his regiment, occupied a position on the hill and rear of the fort east of the railroad. I moved my command by detachments through the railroad cut, ascending the hill from the rear, and formed in line of battle, my left resting on the right of the Fiftieth Illinois, in which position I remained for about one hour. The troops on the range of hills west of the railroad soon became hotly engaged. I was ordered at once to form my regiment in line of battle on the crest of the cut, facing west, and to direct my fire upon the hills and ravines north of the fort opposite us, from whence our skirmishers were seen being driven in. I took the assigned position with rapidity and engaged with my right wing the approaching enemy for about thirty minutes, losing 1 officer and 5 men wounded, when I received orders to throw my regiment across the railroad in support of the other fort; I moved double-quick by the left flank and gained the opposite hill under a heavy and severe fire of the enemy's artillery, killing and wounding some, but the men kept cool and self-possessed admirably. On reaching the summit I found the fort and the surrounding rifle-pits thickly occupied by other troops. I posted the left wing of the regiment to the right of the fort, behind the shelter of small wooden buildings used as quarters for a section of artillery there stationed; my right remained to left and south of the fort, and opened upon the enemy, who was trying to enter the town below, and succeeded in keeping him back in the woods. The men being much exposed to the enemy's fire from almost all sides, I took possession of the rifle-pit in front of the fort, facing west, toward the white house, where the enemy was seen thickest, the rifle-pits then being thinly manned, as the troops of other commands who occupied them were fast seeking shelter inside the fort, leaving the ditch almost empty. A small portion of my regiment for want of room in the out-works or shelter were placed inside the fort. The engagement lasted with terrible fury for about four hours, the enemy enfilading great parts of the poorly constructed rifle-pits, but the men fought with veteran coolness, bravery, and determination without deserting their perilous position, the ditches filling fast with dead, dying, and wounded.

My officers assisted me in encouraging and cheering up the men, and obeyed and executed all orders with alacrity, regardless of danger and exposure. Five out of seven company commanders were wounded, but their wounds did not prevent them standing with manful bravery at their posts till the enemy was finally repulsed and retreated. The conduct of both officers and men was highly estimable, and where all have done their duty so well without exception I refrain from special mention.

The following is a list of the number engaged, and casualties during the action:

	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Privates.
Present in action	5	4	23	20	112
Killed	.....	.....	4	1	5
Wounded	4	1	8	6	27
Total killed and wounded	4	1	12	7	32

After the close of the engagement the men were reformed, the ditches cleaned, and the old position retained; the men rested on their arms, and pickets posted to cover our front, while a heavy rain set in during the night. On the following morning, the 6th instant, the First Brigade arrived, and I reported my command to Colonel Hurlbut, Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry, Colonel Rowett and Major Hanna both being wounded in action the day before. On the 7th instant the regiment was assigned to the Third Brigade till we could rejoin our own. Left Allatoona for Rome at 4 p. m.; arrived in Cartersville at 7.30 p. m., where we camped for the night. Left Cartersville for Kingston at 11 a. m. on the following day, which place we reached at 5.30 p. m. Started at daybreak on the 9th instant for Rome, and rejoined our brigade on the old campground at 1 p. m.

Accompanying this report is a list of casualties,* giving name, rank, company, and regiment of the killed and wounded and particulars.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT KOEHLER,

Captain, Comdg. Regiment, Twelfth Illinois Infantry Vols.

Lieut. P. P. ELLIS, *Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

No. 95.

Report of Maj. Wheelock S. Merriman, Twelfth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. TWELFTH REGT. ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLS.,
Savannah, Ga., January 2, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with orders from headquarters Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, I have the honor to make the following report of the history of the Twelfth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers during the campaign from the battle of Allatoona, Ga., to the occupation of Savannah, Ga., by our forces:

After the battle of Allatoona the regiment returned to Rome, where it remained in camp until the 13th of October, when, with the

* Nominal list omitted.

brigade, it moved out in support of the Third Brigade, which crossed the Etowah River and met the enemy four miles from Rome and skirmished with them, driving them about fourteen miles. The regiment then returned to Rome, and, with the exception of two forage expeditions, remained in camp until October 22. On the 22d the regiment, with the brigade and First Alabama Cavalry, marched down the Coosa River as guard for a pontoon flotilla, and made demonstrations to secure its safe passage to the Army of the Tennessee, which having accomplished they returned to Rome, having marched eighteen miles out. From that time until November 11 the regiment remained in camp, occasionally sending out a forage expedition and at the same time preparing for the coming campaign.

November 11, the regiment left Rome at 6 a. m., marching four miles beyond Kingston, making about twenty miles. 12th, passed through Cassville at daylight; reached Etowah River at 8.30 a. m., camping a mile and a half beyond Allatoona; distance, twenty-three miles.

November 13, passed Acworth and Big Shanty, and camped near Marietta; distance, fifteen miles.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

WHEELOCK S. MERRIMAN,
Major, Commanding Twelfth Regiment Illinois Infantry.

Lieut. WILLIAM PITTMAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 96.

Report of Capt. William S. Boyd, Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
Savannah, Ga., January 2, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with circular from brigade headquarters, December 31, 1864, I have the honor to make the following report, which is as complete as I can give from the data and records at my command, and these are imperfect, from the fact that I did not command the regiment any part of the time for which a report is required:

On the 13th of October, at 5 a. m., we moved in company with the brigade from Rome, Ga., the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Fifteenth Corps, being in advance, crossed the Etowah above its junction with the Coosa, and moved down the south bank of the Coosa eleven miles. No engagement with the enemy; returned same day to our camp at Rome. On the 16th of October moved in company with the brigade from Rome, crossing the Oostenaula River 7 a. m., cavalry and First Brigade, Fourth Division, being in the advance; marched eight miles down the north bank of the Coosa, returning the same day to our camp at Rome, having had no engagement with the enemy. On the 22d of October moved again across the Etowah River, in company with the brigade; marched down the Coosa on the south bank to Coosaville, eighteen miles, the Seventh Illinois in advance; no engagement with enemy. Moved at 2 a. m. on the 23d, returning to our camp at Rome on the same day. There were no other active operations on the part of this regiment during our stay at Rome.

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* For continuation of report, relating to the Savannah campaign, see Vol. XLIV, Part I.

Upon the receipt of special instructions from the general commanding the division, through Colonel Adams, to prepare the command for a long and arduous campaign, this regiment was, as soon as circumstances would permit, placed in a proper condition for the anticipated march, and when, on the 10th of November, marching orders were received, everything was in a complete state of readiness, the men properly clothed and equipped and in the best possible condition for the expected campaign. The march from Rome to Atlanta was marked by no event of importance. The troops were in the best of spirits, and there was but little or no straggling, the command going into camp each evening in fine order.*

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. S. BOYD,
Captain, Commanding.

Lieut. WILLIAM PITTMAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 97.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Hector Perrin, Seventh Illinois Infantry, Third Brigade.

HDQRS. SEVENTH ILLINOIS VETERAN VOL. INFANTRY,
Rome, Ga., October 15, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Seventh Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry in the battle at Allatoona Pass, October 5, 1864:

In compliance with orders from Col. R. Rowett, commanding Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, on the 4th of October, 1864, I had my command in readiness to move at a moment's notice. At about 6 p. m. I was ordered to proceed to the railroad depot to get aboard the train and to leave one company (D) to report for duty to Major Johnson, commanding post of Rome. The remaining nine companies, numbering 291 muskets and 8 musicians, got on board the train with the Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry, Fiftieth Illinois Infantry, two companies of the Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and the Twelfth Illinois Infantry, under command of Brig. Gen. J. M. Corse, [and] left Rome at about 9 p. m., and arrived at Allatoona a little after midnight. After disembarking I was ordered to take my position on the left of the railroad south of the depot. About 2 a. m. I was ordered to form line of battle some 200 yards in front of my former position, with the right of my command resting on the railroad. At about 3 a. m. I received orders to move my command on the right of the railroad, with the left resting on the railroad and the right resting on some buildings. A little after daybreak I received orders from Col. R. Rowett to throw two companies as skirmishers in front of my command and to retire slowly to the fort on the hill, leaving one other company in town to cover the retreat of the skirmishers if necessary. I was then ordered to take possession of a line of rifle-pits near the Cartersville road, with my right resting on that road and joining with the Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry. At about 8.30 a. m. the enemy advanced against our lines on the Cartersville road; I therefore sent for my skirmishers (three companies), which were still on the right of the railroad and in town. They arrived as the enemy was charging our lines most furiously, and enabled,

* For continuation of report, relating to the Savannah campaign, see Vol. XLIV, Part I.

by their timely assistance, a portion of the Thirty-ninth Iowa to regain possession of a line of rifle-pits from which they had been driven after a long-contested struggle. The right of the line gave way before a vastly superior force, which movement compelled my command to abandon their rifle-pits and retreat to the fort. With a portion of it I fled into the rifle-pits around the fort and another portion entered into the fort, where the fighting was kept up until 2.30 p. m., when the enemy retreated.

The losses sustained by my regiment are as follows: 37 killed, 66 wounded, most of them dangerously, and 38 missing.

I would here remark that all officers and men of my command did their duty well; not one left his post as long as it could be held.

Inclosed is a complete list of casualties in my command.*

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

HECTOR PERRIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. N. FLANSBURG,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

HDQRS. SEVENTH ILLINOIS VETERAN VOL. INFANTRY,
Rome, Ga., October 17, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Seventh Illinois Infantry in the affair of October 13, 1864:

In compliance with orders from Lieut. Col. F. J. Hurlbut, commanding Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, moved my command, in company with the rest of the brigade, at 5 o'clock on the 13th instant, in the direction of Cave Spring, taking the right of the brigade, Company E, Seventh Illinois, being detailed as advance guard. At a distance of two miles and a half from Rome my advance drove in the outpost of the enemy. I deployed two companies (E and F) of my command as skirmishers, and afterward my whole command, and, with the assistance of one [section] of artillery,† drove the enemy from his position behind a temporary breast-work of rails. My skirmishers were then withdrawn, with the exception of two companies, and the column moved forward. At the distance of about one mile and a half from his first position, the enemy having planted a battery in a commanding position across an open field, and my whole command being again deployed as skirmishers, succeeded in driving him from his position. In this manner the enemy were driven from one position to another, my regiment, together with the Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry on my left, advancing in line as skirmishers for a distance of about eight miles farther, when I was ordered by the lieutenant-colonel commanding brigade to withdraw my regiment and take up the line of march toward Rome, where I arrived with my command at 8 o'clock the same evening.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully,

HECTOR PERRIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventh Illinois Infantry, Commanding.

Lieut. N. FLANSBURG,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Nominal list omitted.

†Of Battery B, First Michigan.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Savannah, Ga., January —, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my regiment (Seventh Illinois) since the 14th of October, 1864, at which time I submitted my last report, to the present date:

From the 14th of October to the 1st of November my command was employed to strengthen and add to the defenses of Cemetery Hill, at Rome, Ga., as directed by the general commanding division. After the 1st of November, having received orders to prepare for an active campaign, the work on Cemetery Hill was slackened and I endeavored to put the regiment in campaigning order, sending to the rear, as directed by orders from division headquarters, all surplus baggage and also all officers and enlisted men found unfit by the surgeon to sustain the fatigue of a long march. In this wise three commissioned officers and seventy-one enlisted men were sent to the rear, including the wounded at the battle of Allatoona, and on the reconnaissance of October 13, 1864. Three commissioned officers and fifty-eight enlisted men being detailed on special duty in the division, it left 12 commissioned officers and 225 enlisted men for duty in the regiment. On the 10th of November I received orders to have my command in readiness to move at 3 p. m., and to destroy the works on Cemetery Hill, which was accomplished. Left camp at 3.30 p. m. and joined the brigade on the Kingston road. From that date until the 19th my command performed the duties required by troops on a march.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HECTOR PERRIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. WILLIAM C. GHOST,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 98.

Report of Lieut. Col. William Hanna, Fiftieth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTIETH ILLINOIS INFANTRY VETERAN VOLS.,
Rome, Ga., October 10, 1864.

In compliance with orders received from brigade headquarters I took measures and provided my regiment with three days' rations, and forty rounds of ammunition to each man. I then formed the regiment and marched it to the depot at Rome, Ga., where there was a train in readiness, upon which I embarked the regiment on the evening of the 4th of October, 1864. About 8 p. m. the train moved out and arrived at Allatoona, Ga., about 1 o'clock the same night. We then disembarked and bivouacked for the remainder of the night on the east side of the railroad immediately in front of the two forts occupied by the troops stationed at that place, and a little before daylight I received orders to move my regiment back from the position I then occupied, and take a new position in column by division in rear of a temporary breast-work built of wagon boxes and wheels, which I did, the men moving quickly, but silently, in position. During this time the pickets had been firing.

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* For continuation of report, relating to the Savannah campaign, see Vol. XLIV, Part I.

I then received orders from Colonel Rowett to move on the hill in rear of the fort on the east side of the railroad. I moved by the right of companies to the rear, and gallantly did the officers and men move up the steep hill-side covered with underbrush and briers, expecting every moment to be opened on by the enemy's artillery which was reported they had in position. After I arrived on top of the hill I took up a position a few yards in rear of the fort. I had just taken the position when began a fearful artillery fire from the enemy's battery, which was spiritedly replied to by the battery in the fort, many of my men being wounded by the rebel shell. I kept the regiment in the same position for about three hours. At about 10 a. m. the Twelfth Illinois Infantry reported to me by direction of Colonel Rowett. I placed them on the right of the Fiftieth Illinois Infantry. In a short time I received orders to move one of my regiments to the bank of the railroad cut. On receipt of the order I moved the Twelfth Illinois Infantry on the double-quick. They then halted and took up a new position as directed.

I regret that being personally unacquainted with the officers and men of the Twelfth Illinois Infantry I am unable to give you the names of those worthy of particular mention. Both officers and men of the Twelfth Illinois Infantry performed their part most gallantly.

It being about 11 a. m. the artillery firing partially ceased, and the enemy advanced in force, both in front and on our right flank, nearly in rear of my position. I then went to see if I could find a better position, which I did. I countermarched the Fiftieth Illinois Infantry and took up a new position, my right resting a little in the rear and to the right of the fort on the right of the railroad, my left resting on the dirt road running up between the two forts. I then ordered Company B, of my regiment, out as skirmishers, and under a galling fire of musketry the men deployed and took their positions along the road running in front of the regiment and about 300 yards from the enemy's line of battle. The enemy charged our line three times, but by the gallant conduct of the officers, and the cool and courageous bravery of the men, they repulsed them with heavy loss, our loss being very heavy also, and now the battle raged. I received orders to report with my command on the west side of the railroad at the fort. I drew off the regiment and marched at a double-quick off to the left of the hill, and under fire of artillery and musketry, which I never have seen equaled, the regiment passed down the hill, facing the enemy, and across the railroad at the depot and up the hill to the fort on the hill, where I was ordered to report the command. During the movement I had my regimental flag-staff shot off three different times with the enemy's shells. I am unable to give the number, but many of my men fell before it was possible to accomplish the movement and get the regiment in position, either killed or wounded. Bravely and nobly did the officers and men of the Fiftieth Illinois Infantry maintain their order, marching up with that determined feeling which only visits the brave soldier, to conquer or die, trusting in the God of battles for that glorious result which followed—"victory." I then, with the assistance of what officers I had, quickly formed the regiment in front of the fort, next to the railroad, some occupying a position to the left of the fort, which they took and held under a most destructive fire of artillery and musketry that has ever, in my opinion, been witnessed during this present rebellion. By this time I had lost all my officers but four, and about one fourth of my men, either killed or wounded. I was then struck by a musket ball in the left thigh, which disabled me, but the men did not falter, but fought on with that stern determination which characterized them through

the whole engagement. Though assailed by thrice their number, they still firmly held their ground, dealing out death to the enemy on every occasion, though their comrades were falling thick and fast around them, and thus the battle continued until nearly 3 p. m., and at 4 p. m. it had ceased altogether. Captain Horn, of my regiment, then coming up with the remainder of his company, took command of the regiment, and under his supervision the dead and wounded were cared for—the dead buried and the wounded carried to the hospital that was established in the town.

I wish particularly to call your attention to the gallant and soldierly conduct of A. G. Pickett, second assistant surgeon of my regiment, [who,] after having been wounded, commenced loading muskets for the men to fire. I do not mention any of my line officers for the reason that I should be compelled to compliment all, which would occupy too much time and space mentioning each one separately, though I here tender to the officers of the Fiftieth Illinois Infantry my heartfelt thanks for their gallant support and soldierly bearing during the whole engagement. After the dead and wounded were cared for, the regiment bivouacked on the battle-field immediately in front of the fort. I have received the report of casualties of each company, and find that out of 267 officers and men which I took into action I lost in killed and wounded 86 officers and men. I was placed on the train. The regiment started from Allatoona on the afternoon of the 7th and arrived at Rome, Ga., on the 9th of October, 1864.

I am, very respectfully,

WILLIAM HANNA,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

[Lieut. N. FLANSBURG,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 99.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Frederick J. Hurlbut, commanding Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry and Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Rome, Ga., October 15, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I would most respectfully report that on the 4th instant I received orders from Col. R. Rowett, then commanding brigade, to report with my command (Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry) at the railroad depot, which I did about 7 p. m., but owing to the scarcity of cars could not get off but two companies, A and B, on first train with the balance of the brigade, but was ordered to remain and come on next train, which did not arrive, owing to a break in the railroad seven miles from here, till about 7.30 a. m. on the 5th. The Fifty-seventh Illinois was immediately run down to the break, when the train returned for detachment of Seventh Iowa and Fifty-second Illinois (six companies of Seventh Iowa and four of Fifty-second Illinois). Soon as they arrived and were reloaded on train east side of break I ordered conductor to move with all possible dispatch to Cartersville, and from there to near the Allatoona Iron Works, where the whole command were unloaded and moved directly to Allatoona, arriving about 8 p. m., several hours after the fighting had ceased, and, on reporting to the general commanding, learned that every field officer belonging to the command

had either been killed or wounded. He at once placed me in command of the brigade, but as there was no fighting after my arrival I can do but little more than forward you the reports of the several regimental commanders, which, in my opinion, are very complete of themselves.

The Twelfth Illinois Infantry was temporarily attached to the brigade, but on its return rejoined its own brigade, and no official report has been received from it by me.

During the night of the 5th that part of the Fifty-seventh Illinois, Fifty-second Illinois, and Seventh Iowa which had arrived with me were engaged in digging rifle-pits, and on the morning of the 6th, there being no signs of the enemy, details were made and sent out to bury the dead, bring in the wounded, and pick up the fire-arms lying scattered over the field. This occupied the entire day and a part of the 7th.

Our losses were as follows:

	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.
Killed	6	81	87
Wounded	11	196	207
Missing	2	109	111
Total	19	386	405

The command moved from Allatoona at about 2.30 p. m. on the 7th, marched to Cartersville that night; next day, the 8th, to Kingston, where one company from Fifty-seventh Illinois was left in charge of prisoners captured at Allatoona, balance of the brigade returning to Rome next day, 9th, arriving at about 12 m., each regiment going directly to camp.

Accompanying this I forward a list of casualties.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. HURLBUT,

Lieut. Col. Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. L. H. EVERTS,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,

Savannah, Ga., January 3, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by the Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, under my command, from immediately after the Allatoona battle to the occupation of Savannah.

Pursuant to General Orders, No. 7, received from division headquarters, I moved the brigade on the 13th October, 1864, across the Etowah River on the Cave Spring road at 5 a. m., the Seventh Illinois Infantry in advance, followed by the Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry, Fiftieth Illinois Infantry, and Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and Battery B, First Michigan Artillery. After advancing about four miles my advance encountered a picket-post, which fled at once upon being fired upon. After advancing about half a mile I threw forward two companies of the Seventh Illinois Infantry, armed with Henry rifles, as

* Nominal list omitted.

skirmishers, and just after passing the five-mile post skirmishing became very brisk, when I threw forward the balance of the Seventh Illinois Infantry as skirmishers, and drove the enemy's skirmishers some distance, when they took up a very strong position on the crest of a hill, behind works made of rails, and the road strongly barricaded. One section of Battery B, First Michigan Artillery, was at once got into position, when, after firing three or four rounds, the enemy entirely disappeared. At this point the mounted troops, under command of Colonel Spencer, came up and took position on either flank. The command then pushed forward, meeting with but slight resistance, though skirmishing nearly all the way, the enemy halting their line at every good position, but to no purpose, for we readily drove them at every point. Just beyond what is called the forks of the road (Coosaville and Cave Spring), after passing through the timber into the clearing, I found the enemy off a little to the right, near a church, posted in some force, with two pieces of artillery. Deployed Seventh Illinois and Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry as skirmishers, with Fiftieth and Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry as support. Our skirmishers here labored under many disadvantages across the open field, some places quite swampy and wet, all the while under the enemy's fire, who were well covered on the crest of a hill. Here the fighting was more severe than at any other point previous, but the men moved gallantly forward, and soon drove the enemy, who were seen to fly in confusion. Just after passing the church the enemy's shell for a short time was very accurate, and annoyed our advance very much, particularly the right. Here, unfortunately, the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry got out of ammunition just as I was [about] to throw them forward, which I believe would have succeeded in capturing both pieces of artillery and many prisoners. After passing the church about half a mile the road turns directly to the left, a short distance from which we soon found the enemy again in position, but soon routed him, driving him before us until, when within about one mile from the cross-roads, one of which leads directly to the crossing on the Coosa, I encountered their artillery again, this time opening upon us with a four-gun battery at long range, and making some very close shots, though fortunately doing no particular harm. Here I ordered forward one regiment from the Second Brigade, which I posted on the left of the Third Brigade, sending Colonel Spencer around to the right to strike the road leading to the pontoons, thereby cutting off their retreat in that direction, hoping to be able to capture the entire battery or a portion at least, but before this could be brought about I received orders to return at once to Rome. I immediately called in the cavalry, after which my infantry skirmish line, reformed the brigade, and at about 4.30 o'clock commenced the retrograde movement, and arrived at Rome at about 8.30 p. m., ordering the regiments and battery to their camps. The last place we engaged their artillery was on quite a hill in an open field, where we had a good view of them with a glass. I observed that they were all dressed in dark clothes—I should think nearly or quite as dark as ours. They had a small battle-flag or guidon on the field near their guns, which was red entire, with a black or very dark cross in the center. From the best information I could get the force we met consisted of Armstrong's brigade of cavalry, with four pieces of artillery, no infantry having been seen at any point during the day. The point at which I was ordered back is a little more than eleven miles from the Etowah crossing, making the entire march about twenty-three miles, and I here wish to state that after skirmishing nearly all

the way for seven miles, and the entire command marching most of the way, either in the timber—many places where the undergrowth was very dense—or through the fields of corn or weeds and grass, any or either of which is very fatiguing, not one single word of complaint was heard, but on the contrary every officer and man seemed not only willing but anxious to do his whole duty, obeying every order with that promptitude which characterizes a good soldier. Our losses were as follows: 1 non-commissioned officer and 5 privates wounded.

Loss of the enemy not known, but from reports received from citizens along the road think it must be much greater than our own. Quite early in the day one rebel was found mortally wounded, who said that 6 or 7 others wounded had just passed him going to the rear. From the 15th of October until the 1st of November my command was occupied in strengthening and adding to the defenses of Rome, Ga. Having received orders from the general commanding the division on the 1st of November to prepare for an active campaign, every exertion was used to place the command in readiness. Orders were received on the morning of the 10th to have my command ready to move on the Kingston road at 4 p. m., accompanying the supply train to a point four miles out and encamp for the night. Accordingly at 3.30 p. m. I ordered my command to move in the following order: Seventh Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry, 10 commissioned officers and 263 enlisted men; Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry, 10 commissioned officers and 263 enlisted men; Fiftieth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry, 4 commissioned officers and 307 enlisted men; Fifty-seventh Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry, 14 commissioned officers and 420 enlisted men, accompanied by Battery H, First Missouri Light Artillery, and moved out four miles and encamped for the night. At 6.30 a. m. the 11th moved forward, following closely the First Alabama Cavalry and the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry; reached Kingston at 12 m. and camped two miles from Cassville. On the 12th broke camp at 4 a. m., and passing Cassville and Cartersville camped a little south of Allatoona. Started on the 13th at 7 a. m., passed Big Shanty, camped that night near Kenesaw Mountain, and reached the Chattahoochee River on the 14th.*

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. HURLBUT,
Lieut. Col. Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. A. W. EDWARDS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 4th Division, 15th Army Corps.

No. 100.

Report of Maj. Eric Forsse, Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS VET. VOL. INFANTRY,
Rome, Ga., October 10, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In accordance with circular dated headquarters Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, October 10, 1864, I would very respectfully submit the following report: Owing to an accident on the railroad on the morning of the 5th instant the regiment

* For continuation of report, relating to the Savannah campaign, see Vol. XLIV, Part I.

did not arrive in Allatoona until after the battle. Companies A and B were there, and were occupied during the night of the 4th instant in unloading ammunition from the railroad train and carrying it into the fort. At daylight both companies were sent out as skirmishers under command of Captain Van Steenburg, Company B. They remained on the line until driven into the fort, where they fought during the remaining part of the engagement.

Casualties.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ERIC FORSSE,
Major Fifty-seventh Regiment Illinois Vet. Vol. Infantry.

Lieut. NELSON FLANSBURG,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 101.

Report of Maj. Joseph M. Griffiths, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-NINTH IOWA INFANTRY,
Rome, Ga., October 10, 1864.

GENERAL: I write to inform you of the loss the country and our regiment have sustained in the death of Lieut. Col. James Redfield; First Lieut. Oliver C. Ayers, Company A; First Lieut. Andrew T. Blodgett, Company B; First Lieut. Newton P. Wright, Company E, and Second Lieut. John P. Jones, Company A. These fell in battle at Allatoona, Ga., on the 5th instant. Eight companies of the regiment were in the engagement, a total of 284 men. There was left 119, making a loss of 165 men or nearly three-fifths of the regiment. The entire force on our side was 1,800, that of the enemy 7,000. Our forces were commanded by Brig. Gen. J. M. Corse. They arrived at 10 p. m., expecting that the enemy would not attack, knowing they (we) were re-enforcements. In this we were deceived. They attacked in the morning at 7 a. m. General Corse had time only to hastily dispose of his little force when they came up with massed columns. The Thirty-ninth Iowa was placed at the forks of a road 300 yards from the fort, where the heaviest column of the enemy charged. It was important to hold this position and check the enemy. This they did twice, although terribly cut to pieces. The third time the enemy was in such force as to be irresistible, and the remainder of our regiment fell back contesting every foot of ground to the fort. General Corse and the veteran troops who witnessed the heroism and determination of the Thirty-ninth on that day say they have never before seen such fighting. They pronounced it Chickasaw Bayou continued for five hours. It was during this time that the above-named officers, except Lieutenant Blodgett, were killed. He was one of the four officers who succeeeded in reaching the fort, and was shot while carrying a message from General Corse to Colonel Rowett. There were ten of our officers in the engagement; 5 were killed and 2 wounded and captured, leaving but three with the command. It gives me great pleasure to testify to the heroism, valor, and gallantry of these officers. I have seen them before when in discharge of their duties and under fire, and can say of them that in every emergency they displayed coolness and determined courage. As officers they had the respect and confidence of the command. As men

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 3 enlisted men killed, 1 commissioned officer and 6 enlisted men wounded, and 1 enlisted man missing.

they had won, by their geniality of disposition and uniform courtesy of manner, the kindest regards and affections of their officers and men, so that we can feelingly exclaim, "Their places! who can fill them?"

I will send you a list of the casualties as soon as they are officially returned, with a report of the general commanding, if possible to obtain a copy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. GRIFFITHS,
Major Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry.

General N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General of Iowa.

No. 102.

Report of Capt. Charles A. Cameron, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-NINTH IOWA INFANTRY,
Kingston, Ga., October 9, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry in the engagement at Allatoona, Ga., on the 5th day of October, 1864, the march pursuant thereto, together with a tabular list of the casualties sustained:

The regiment, consisting of eight companies, numbering 280 men, and commanded by Lieut. Col. James Redfield, left Rome, Ga., at 8 p. m., October 4, 1864, and proceeded by rail to Allatoona, Ga., a distance of thirty-five miles, arriving at 1 a. m., October 5. At daybreak were thrown into line 200 yards west of depot, but were immediately after ordered into position 300 yards farther west and 400 yards west of main fortification on Cartersville road; here a disposition was made of the forces, as it seemed certain that the main attack would come from this direction. Companies B and C, of the Thirty-ninth Iowa, were thrown forward as skirmishers on the left of the line, and Companies A, F, and I were sent forward 300 yards to the right and front of the main line to hold the crest of a hill and discover any movements which the enemy might contemplate on our right flank, while Companies E, G, and K were in the center holding hastily constructed rifle-pits, with orders to maintain their position at all hazards. This was the disposition of the companies of the regiment at the time that General Corse sent to the rebel General French his refusal to surrender the town and his command. The engagement opened at 9 a. m. between our skirmishers and those of the enemy. The latter immediately threw forward heavy bodies of infantry, but were held in check for some time by our advanced companies, and it was in the attempt of the enemy to drive back our right that Lieut. O. D. Russell, Company C, received a painful wound in the breast while firmly maintaining his position. After an obstinate resistance of an hour these companies were compelled to retire, which they did, stubbornly contesting every inch of ground and punishing the enemy terribly at every step of his advance. At this juncture of affairs the brave and gallant Lieut. Col. James Redfield fell pierced through the heart by a musket-ball while enthusiastically encouraging his command to stand firm and hurl back death and defiance at the enemies of our country. Almost simultaneously the brave and courteous Lieut. O. C. Ayers received the fatal shot while nobly discharging his duty. The advanced companies having retired to the crest of a hill in rear of the rifle-pits continued to pour a murderous

and destructive fire into the ranks of the enemy with telling effect, causing him to stagger and waver. At length, however, the enemy threw a heavy force round our right flank, and pouring a deadly enfilading fire rendered our position, upon the crest of a hill, entirely untenable and compelled our forces to retire within the main works, 400 yards in rear of our advance line, leaving only the three companies in the rifle-pits to contest the advance of the enemy, and these companies, having received orders to hold the works at all hazards, did not feel warranted in quitting them without orders, and the enemy, emboldened by our weakness, massed a heavy column on the Cartersville road, leading to the fort, and charging us on the double-quick passed the works, and turning upon our men in the rifle-pits, killed, wounded, or made prisoner every man remaining but nine. It was in this charge that the colors of the regiment were captured, but not until the entire guard were killed or wounded, these brave boys suffering themselves to be bayoneted rather than surrender the colors which had been placed in their hands, and the companies which had them in charge were captured, killed, or wounded. Finding that by remaining longer I would subject myself and the handful of men with me to needless capture without being able to effect any results, I fell back to the fort. Here the men of the command fought with the same determination and enthusiasm that had characterized their conduct on the open field. Here that brave, gallant, and lamented young officer, Lieut. A. T. Blodgett, fell, inspiring the men by his gallant and noble conduct, of which he was the very embodiment. The fighting continued desperate and bloody, the spirits of the men rising as the fight progressed, until 3 p. m. we had the satisfaction of seeing the rebel host leaving in utter rout and the hard fought field was ours.

I cannot close this report without giving expression to the heartfelt grief which pervades all breasts for the loss of our valiant dead, yet we have the consolation of knowing that they all fell nobly battling in defense of the country, and so long as brave and gallant conduct continues to excite emotions in the breast of man the names of Lieutenant-Colonel Redfield, Lieutenant Blodgett, Lieutenant Ayers, Lieutenant Wright, Lieutenant Jones, and the noble dead who fell under them, will ever be remembered. To the wounded we would say your wounds are sacred, received in a holy cause; to you we extend a soldier's sympathy and assure you that you shall never be neglected or forgotten; and to the living who passed through that terrible ordeal unharmed I would say your deeds will live after you, and your names will be remembered in history; and although, where all did so well, to particularize would seem invidious, I cannot refrain from making mention of the conduct of Lieut. W. C. Ghost, acting adjutant of the regiment, who continued to ride the entire length of the line under a murderous fire, encouraging the men by his words and inspiring them by his noble daring; also the entire color guard, and especially the color-sergeant, Charles Armstrong, who so gallantly defended his flag.

Subjoined is a list of the casualties of the regiment in the engagement: Commissioned officers—Killed, 5; wounded, 1; missing, 2; total, 8. Enlisted men—Killed, 28; wounded, 61; missing, 68; total, 157. Aggregate, 165.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES A. CAMERON,
Captain, Commanding.

Lieut. N. FLANSBURG,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 103.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Thomas E. G. Ransom, U. S. Army, commanding detachment Seventeenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Trimble's, six miles from Fairburn, October 2, 1864—2 p. m.

COLONEL: I have this moment received your dispatch. I left camp at 5 a. m. and met enemy's pickets after marching three miles; skirmished with him at Shadna's and Westbrook's, when I halted the main body and sent Colonel Potts' brigade, Fourth Division, down the railroad toward Fairburn. He had a sharp skirmish with the enemy, about 500 strong, who opened on him with artillery. At 10 a. m. he drove them through Fairburn. We learn from prisoners and citizens and negroes that Iverson's division of cavalry is within one mile of Fairburn; that a considerable infantry force is between Palmetto and Fairburn; that Hood moved his headquarters from Palmetto Station across the Chattahoochee three days since, and that two corps of his army have crossed the river; his destination believed to be Blue Mountain. Wheeler, with his broken-down cavalry, is also reported between Fairburn and Palmetto.

My loss has been slight; we have killed and wounded a number of the enemy, and captured a few prisoners and quite a number of citizens.

Having accomplished the object of the expedition, and believing that it was imprudent for me to remain so near a superior force of the enemy, I withdrew from Fairburn at 12 m., and shall encamp at the only place where I can obtain water, eight miles from your headquarters, on a branch of Camp Creek. The enemy have followed me closely with a considerable force of cavalry; are skirmishing with my rear guard. Infantry followed us back one mile and a half this side of Shadna Church. There is no doubt about there being a large force of infantry and cavalry near Fairburn, on the Fayetteville road, and between that point and Palmetto. I shall await your orders at my camp to-night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. E. G. RANSOM,
Brigadier-General.

[Lieut. Col. WILLIAM T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Atlanta, October 3, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in compliance with paragragh VII, of Special Orders, No. 223, current series, from your headquarters, on the afternoon of October 1 I moved with the First and Fourth Divisions of this corps down the Newnan road to Trimble's Mill on Camp Creek, where I bivouacked for the night.

At daylight on the 2d I moved toward Fairburn, driving the enemy's pickets with my cavalry. After leaving one brigade of the First Division to cover the road from Sandtown to Fayetteville, I moved on and took up a position about one-half mile beyond Shadna Church, facing Fairburn. I then sent forward Colonel Potts with his brigade of the Fourth Division with instructions to push into Fairburn, if possible. When within about one mile of Fairburn the enemy opened upon Colonel

Potts' column with artillery and opposed his farther advance with mounted and dismounted skirmishers, about 500 strong. A few shots from our artillery silenced that of the enemy, and the skirmishers of Colonel Potts drove the enemy rapidly and easily into and through the town of Fairburn, capturing a few prisoners. From prisoners and citizens it was ascertained that the force opposing me was Iverson's division of Wheeler's corps, and that a large force of cavalry with artillery was outside the town awaiting our approach. They also reported a considerable force of infantry between Palmetto and Fairburn, a distance of four or five miles, and that Hood with two corps of his army had crossed the Chattahoochee River two days before. Having accomplished the object of the expedition, I withdrew my command after holding the town about one hour. The enemy followed me closely with a strong line of infantry skirmishers, between whom and my rear guard there was constant skirmishing for about four miles, when the enemy halted. At 2 p. m. I received your dispatch of 11.30 a. m., when my command was about six miles this side of Fairburn. My return was conducted in the most leisurely manner, my rear being well covered by Captain Tribble with his detachment of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry. In this connection I desire to call the attention of the major-general commanding to the gallantry and good conduct of Captain Tribble and his command, who covered my front when advancing, and when I retired held a superior force of the enemy in check, allowing my infantry to move off unmolested. I bivouacked on the night of the 2d near Trimble's Mill, and moved slowly into my old camp this morning.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. E. G. RANSOM,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 104.

Abstract from Journal of Brig. Gen. Jacob D. Cox, U. S. Army, commanding Twenty-third Army Corps (temporarily) and Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps.

Thursday, September 29.—Lieutenant Coughlan, my aide-de-camp, returned to-day from Charleston, S. C., where he was sent by the rebels soon after his capture on 20th of August. Captain Perkins, of General Stoneman's staff, also came up in the party of exchanged officers, and General Stoneman is expected to-morrow. Love's brigade, Third Division (Reilly's), makes reconnaissance to Stone Mountain.

Friday, September 30.—Reconnaissance by one brigade, Second Division (Bond's), to Stone Mountain for forage, &c. Reports that the enemy are swinging round our right toward the Alabama line.

Saturday, October 1.—Leaves of absence and furloughs revoked in expectation of resuming active operations. Rebels are very active cutting our communications with the Ohio River; mails, &c., getting very irregular. Reconnaissance by Henderson's brigade, Third Division, to Stone Mountain. Reported that two corps have crossed Chattahoochee, of Hood's army, and we ordered to be ready for movement. Telegraph the news to General Schofield.

Sunday, October 2.—The whole of Second Division (General Cooper commanding in absence of Hascall) sent on reconnaissance to Flat Rock, fifteen miles. Find no enemy except few cavalry scouts. Coun-

try people report rebel force gone westward by way of Jonesborough. Prepare to send sick and extra baggage to Atlanta with a view to moving northeast to cover railroad from Atlanta to Marietta. Our quiet rest seems to be ended and a new campaign to open.

Monday, October 3.—Ordered to move and break camp, but the order is countermanded before we were fairly started. Extra baggage sent to Atlanta, however, and everything held in readiness for sudden movement. Further reports indicate that the enemy does not hold as threatening a position in regard to our communications as was supposed. The past four weeks have rested the army, and, if the weather permits, we shall be ready for work. Headquarters have been well situated in dooryard of Mrs. Williams. * * *

Tuesday, October 4.—Last night received orders to march at daybreak for Chattahoochee railroad bridge. Had a hard march, via Buck Head. The bridge over Peach Tree Creek gone, and we had to take a by-road, crossing farther down. Reached Chattahoochee at 2 p.m. Telegraphed to General Sherman at Smyrna Camp-Ground. Moved head of column across pontoon and up the river to Pace's Ferry and Marietta road, building a bridge over a creek filled by back water from the Chattahoochee, which is high. Enemy burning railroad at Big Shanty.

Wednesday, October 5.—March at daybreak. The bridge built last night partly destroyed by further rise of river, and we have to rebuild. At Vining's Station I march the men up the railroad to Marietta, the artillery and trains going by the common road from Chattahoochee bridge, which there joins the one from Pace's Ferry, and which is crowded with trains of Army of the Tennessee. We got through, however, and pass three miles beyond the town, camping a mile beyond Kenesaw Mountain, on the Marietta and Acworth road. Enemy burned railroad to Allatoona, and attacked there, but were repulsed.

Thursday, October 6.—March at 9 o'clock, via Pine Mountain, to Sandtown road and make reconnaissances in all directions; on the right nearly to Acworth, in front to Allatoona Church, on the left nearly to Lost Mountain, and to Hardshell Church. The enemy have retreated south beyond Lost Mountain. Here we are on our camping-ground from June 10 to 19. Find it interesting to trace our old course. General Cooper, with Second Division, in advance to-day. A little skirmishing on the Lost Mountain road only. Encamp for night where we first struck Sandtown road.

Friday, October 7.—Casement's brigade sent to Allatoona to open communication with the garrison, who were attacked by French's division, of Stewart's corps, on 5th, and repulsed them after a bloody fight. Send Love's brigade on reconnaissance beyond Allatoona Church, and go with Bond's brigade one mile and a half south of Foster's, where we made headquarters on 3d of June. The brigade then supports cavalry reconnaissance to New Hope Church. I visited Foster's and rode over the old lines, both of the rebels and of our own forces, in the vicinity. The rebels destroyed about five miles of road, and the storm has destroyed the bridges over Chattahoochee, Etowah, Oostenaula (Resaca), and near Ringgold.

Saturday, October 8.—Ordered to be ready to move at daybreak, but marching orders did not come till noon, when we were ordered to Allatoona. Made the march, about twelve miles, in four hours, and encamped in front of the fortifications. Examined condition of Captain Saunders' grave. Found it on northwest slope of first rise of ground southeast of the forts, in the village graveyard. Put new and plainly-marked head-board, and trimmed up the grave.

Sunday, October 9.—At Allatoona. The rest of the army approaching us. General Sherman moves up his headquarters and places them beside ours. The enemy seem to be threatening Rome, but their movements are as yet uncertain—many citizens saying they are hastening to Jacksonville and Blue Mountain, others that they are going for our railroad north of Rome. The cavalry are developing their movement while we wait to-day.

Monday, October 10.—Move under orders at 8 a. m. for Cartersville, and on reaching that place received further orders to push on to Cassville, where we encamp at night, occupying the old rebel works. Reports are that the rebels are crossing the Coosa, near Rome, but nothing is certain yet except that their heavy columns have moved north from Cedartown.

Tuesday, October 11.—Move under orders at 6 a. m. for Kingston and Rome. At Kingston we are overtaken by General Sherman, who directs us to go into camp near Connesene Creek, the reports from Rome throwing doubt upon the supposed purpose of the rebels to attack there. No attack is yet made, and they do not appear strong in that immediate vicinity. We encamp at the Wooley place, which was once evidently the home of a wealthy planter. Vote for State officers in Ohio; polls held in ambulance.

Wednesday, October 12.—Move at 6 a. m. to Rome, definite reports from there showing the enemy in force north of the Coosa and apparently making for Summerville. Reach Rome soon after noon and go into bivouac on outskirts of the town. Rebel cavalry skirmishing about, but no heavy force of infantry near town. Reports still are that they have gone north, but I am slow to believe they have gone into the pocket made by those narrow valleys between us and the Tennessee. Beauregard is in command of rebels. We find Rome one of the pleasantest towns we have seen in the South.

Thursday, October 13.—Move on Alabama road on north side of Coosa River, to Coosaville, on reconnaissance to determine whether the pontoon bridge by which rebels crossed still remains. General Garrard, with cavalry division, ordered to report to me. Find rebel cavalry on road, about three miles out; attack them and capture two cannon and about 100 prisoners. Our loss very slight. Move on until we reach the place of the bridge and find it was taken up and carried with the rebels up toward Resaca, which place they appeared before last night. Return to Rome by dark, making near twenty miles for the infantry.

Friday, October 14.—Move at 6 a. m. for Resaca, Reilly's division in advance. Armies of the Cumberland and Tennessee ahead of us and the roads filled with trains. Make only ten miles and encamp for the night. Hood demanded surrender of Resaca, but did not assault, passing on to Dalton, destroying the railroad thoroughly for fifteen miles. They are reported to hold Snake Creek Gap. Parts of the other armies reach Resaca before night.

Saturday, October 15.—March at 6 a. m. Endeavor to pass trains, but are still much delayed by them. Reach Resaca with head of column at 2 p. m. The rear comes up but slowly, Cooper's division in advance. He encamps two miles out on the road to the gap, Reilly on Camp Creek. The Army of the Tennessee drives rear guard of rebels out of the gap after a slight skirmish. Army of the Cumberland reaches Dalton and thence to Buzzard Roost, Hood apparently going toward Stevenson. Prisoners say they are out of provisions, having failed in their expectation of capturing stores.

Sunday, October 16.—March at 6 a. m. through Snake Creek Gap; Reilly in advance. Find work to do in clearing out the obstructions of fallen timber, &c. Reach Villanow at 4 p. m. Army of the Tennessee are at Ship's Gap, and Army of the Cumberland between here and there. Camp at the cross-roads, Reilly's division being south. Learn that one corps of the rebel army passed down by the south road toward Summerville by way of Gover's Gap. This is the place we passed through on 13th of May.

Monday, October 17.—Remain in camp whilst the cavalry endeavor to discover the road taken by the enemy. It is found that they turned south from La Fayette, and all have gone to Summerville. Their threats of going to Bridgeport and so into Tennessee have thus failed, though they still pretend they are going by way of Guntersville. Learn that General Schofield is at Chattanooga, coming down with the troops recently sent there in detachments.

Tuesday, October 18.—March at 5.30 a. m. south, through Subligna to Gover's Gap (also called Mattox's), driving vedettes of rebel cavalry most of the way. Make twenty-two miles and encamp; Cooper's division, which had the advance, on the west side of the gap, and Reilly's on the east. Garrard's cavalry come up as we arrive, and I open communication with the rest of the army, which moved south from La Fayette toward Summerville. At noon, from Subligna, I sent Major Wells, with a regiment, over the mountains to communicate. He had a long, rough march.

Wednesday, October 19.—March at 6 a. m., Garrard's cavalry in advance, to and through Summerville and on to Melville Post-Office on the Chattooga River, Taylor's Ridge, which we passed yesterday, being on our left. The Army of the Tennessee moved down to Alpine, and the cavalry covered the front of both columns. Encamp on farm of Doctor Kincaid, a wealthy rebel, one mile south of Melville. Army of the Cumberland remains at Summerville; Reilly's division in advance.

Thursday, October 20.—March at 6 a. m., Cooper's division in advance, and General Garrard with his cavalry in our front, skirmishing with Wheeler's rebel cavalry. Reach Gaylesville at noon, and go into camp one mile beyond the town. Armies of the Tennessee and Cumberland also advance, and the whole force is concentrated about the town. The cavalry make Little River and report that the enemy seem to have turned south from Blue Pond toward Gadsden. This is my first entrance into the State of Alabama.

Friday, October 21.—Remain in camp near Gaylesville. Army of the Tennessee moves out toward Blue Pond about five miles. I send one brigade of Cooper's division to Cedar Bluff, on Coosa River, and set the engineer battalion at work building bridge over the Chattooga. Rode out to Cedar Bluff in the p. m. to direct as to the position of the brigade. Find it a place of 200 or 300 inhabitants. Rather a pleasant village.

Saturday, October 22.—Major-General Schofield returns and assumes command of the corps and I return to my division. General Sherman made some very complimentary remarks as to the handling of the corps during the month past, and said it had been done to his complete satisfaction. Rearrange my headquarters, and most of my old staff having returned I find myself very much at home at division headquarters.

Sunday, October 23.—Quiet in camp. Ride out and make call on Brig. Gen. M. D. Leggett, my old law partner, now commanding Seventeenth Corps temporarily in absence of General Blair. The weather

since the 7th has been uninterruptedly pleasant; a most beautiful season for campaigning. Mail communication once more opened with home.

Monday, October 24.—Quiet in camp. Ride out on Alpine road, hoping to find Colonel Opdycke, but learn that his brigade is too far off to visit. Call on General Wood and General Davis; General Leggett accompanied me. Reports that the rebels are still threatening to move into Tennessee; these are camp rumors, but I have as yet no definite information from headquarters.

Tuesday, October 25.—Move to Cedar Bluff on Coosa River, and go into camp on right of Second Division. Casement, Reilly, and Henderson in order from left to right. The village is larger than Gaylesville, though still quite small and insignificant, except in its situation, which is pleasant. The camp is well placed, having abundance of water and good drainage. Nothing further heard from the rebels or their whereabouts.

Wednesday, October 26.—Make a reconnaissance with my division to Center, on south side of Coosa, seven miles distant by direct road, but probably twenty by river. Our march resisted by small cavalry parties only, who retreat toward Jacksonville. No considerable force of the enemy has been in Center lately, according to accounts of the citizens. Their trains were here when we made our reconnaissance from Rome to Coosaville, on the 13th, and were badly stampeded. * * *

Thursday, October 27. * * * Rained all night and lowering this morning, though it promises to clear. * * * Indications are that Hood has continued on toward the Tennessee River. Sherman says he will let him go and move his force down into Georgia, excepting a small part to make head against him.

Friday, October 28.—Orders to move received at noon. We move south of the Coosa to Rome, via Cave Spring. The rest of the army also concentrating there, with a view to immediately carrying out General Sherman's plan. Hood is reported at Decatur. It is said our corps will go north, joining the Fourth Corps, which left some days ago. We move out on Jacksonville road five miles, thence off on the river road to Rome one mile and a-half, where we are forced to stop and bridge a stream and corduroy a swamp.

Saturday, October 29.—We find the river road impassable and move at daylight back to the Jacksonville road, thence two miles and a half farther to the road from Center to Cave Spring, and on that road to the latter place; make twenty-two miles' march to-day. Cave Spring is one of the most charmingly situated places I have seen in Georgia. The spring comes out under a mountain, making quite a large stream, while some sixty feet up the hill-side is the entrance to a considerable cave, out of the bottom of which the spring runs. The village is a pleasant one, with several public buildings, including a deaf and dumb asylum.

Sunday, October 30.—March at daylight from Cave Spring and reach Rome at 2 p. m. Move the division out on Calhoun road two miles and a half and encamp. Call on General Sherman at Rome, to bid him good-bye. * * * Generals J. C. Davis, Schofield, Corse, and Barry present. We go to Tennessee; Sherman takes four corps south into the heart of Georgia.

Monday, October 31.—March at 7 a. m. for Calhoun. Camp near that place at 4 p. m., making twenty miles. A considerable number of officers who have been detained at Chattanooga join us at Rome. A new band for Casement's brigade also comes up. Lieutenant Tracy rejoins the staff also.

Tuesday, November 1.—March at 6 a. m. for Resaca. Halt there an hour and march to Tilton, where we are to take cars for Nashville and thence to Pulaski, on the Nashville and Decatur road. Go into camp at 4 p. m., and make platforms, &c., for loading artillery, horses, &c. Second Division stops at Resaca to take cars there. No definite news where Hood is, but, from our orders, we suppose he has crossed the Tennessee.

Wednesday, November 2.—A rainy night last night and steady rain this morning. No trains ready, and we are waiting impatiently in the mud. 9.45 a. m., orders received to move to Dalton, where cars will come for us to-morrow; wind in the east. 4 p. m., reached Dalton after a muddy, tiresome march, though the distance was only ten miles. Get better camping-ground than we had at Tilton, however. Second Division passes us, and we learn that cars are not being furnished as rapidly as was expected.

Thursday, November 3.—No trains yet. A rainy, gusty day, cold and disagreeable; one of the days when the smoke from the camp-fires fills your eyes whichever side of the fire you get. Dalton has been almost destroyed by the different armies which have been in it. Houses have been torn down, many being first stripped of the clap-boarding to make bunks, &c., for the soldiers, and the remainder gradually destroyed for firewood and the like. It was manifestly a pretty town once, and in a beautiful situation.

Friday, November 4.—Remain at Dalton waiting for cars. Storm continues, becoming more gusty. Hear that Hood has not yet crossed the Tennessee. Cars all engaged in forwarding stores to Atlanta and bringing back surplus artillery, &c.; consequently we have to wait. General Schofield goes on to Nashville in advance. In interval of the storm ride out and visit the old lines before Dalton, the scene of our operations on 9th and 10th of May, one of the most satisfactory visits to old scenes I have made; the rebel position was impregnable.

Saturday, November 5.—Cars reported to be sent for us from Chattanooga, but they do not arrive. Weather still unsettled. * * * Hood made a demonstration on Decatur, but was repulsed and then moved farther down the Tennessee, probably to obtain a crossing near Florence.

Sunday, November 6.—Reilly's brigade starts by rail for Nashville. Hard rains continue. Troops are destroying a good many deserted and partially ruined houses to obtain fuel.

Monday, November 7.—Henderson's and Casement's brigades start; I go with latter. Reach Chattanooga just before dark. * * *

Tuesday, November 8.—Made but eight miles during night. Grand scenery between Lookout Mountain and Bridgeport. Stop at Stevenson for rations. Pass Cumberland Mountain summit after dark. Get report that rebels are repulsed from Johnsonville, on the Tennessee River, at terminus of Northwestern railroad, but the garrison foolishly destroyed great quantities of stores, steam-boats, &c.

Wednesday, November 9.—Reach Nashville 9 a. m. Call on General Schofield and receive orders. Get off at 5 p. m. on train and go to Franklin, where we are delayed by accident on the road ahead of us, making it necessary to clear the track of a wreck before we can proceed. The wreck is beyond Spring Hill. Delay all night. We have only made nineteen miles from Nashville. Drenching rain.

Thursday, November 10.—Get under way a little before noon and go to Thompson's Station, nine miles. Reilly has reached Spring Hill, three miles farther. Headquarters in dooryard of Mrs. Banks, whose

husband is a lieutenant in the rebel army. The turnpike to Columbia runs by the house. Fine open farming country all about; a richer region than we have before seen in the South. Weather clear with cold breeze.

Friday, November 11.—In camp at Thompson's. Ride out toward Spring Hill in company with Colonels Casement and Strickland and staff. Fine, bracing air, clear, and sharp. Heavy frost last night. Some uncertainty as to Hood's movements, but his main army does not appear to have crossed the Tennessee nor to have gone farther down than Florence. Forrest's cavalry made the attack upon Johnsonville and then returned.

Saturday, November 12.—In camp at Thompson's.

Sunday, November 13.—March to Columbia, fifteen miles. Duck River too high to ford and no ferry sufficient to cross teams. Put command in camp on north side of river and wait for pontoon bridge to be laid. The town is a very neat and pretty one, of about 1,000 people, on the south side of the river; has several college buildings, &c., but has been a good deal injured by the armies; was the residence of President Polk before his election. Camp in fine open wood, on ridgy bank of the river. Pontoons laid by 10 p. m.

No. 105.

Report of Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Cooper, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Decatur, Ga., October 3, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the detachment of cavalry that reported to me yesterday:

The officer in command reported to me at 1 p. m. I ordered him to advance one mile in front of the infantry pickets that were already posted one mile below Flat Rock. The officer reported that four rebel cavalry were all they saw. When the division was withdrawn from Flat Rock the cavalry was ordered to bring up the rear. When they arrived at a church about seven miles from here, where the McDonough road crosses the Flat Rock road, they stopped to feed, and while they were feeding a force of about 200 rebel cavalry attacked them, and they lost 10 men and horses. The officer in command did not know how many were killed and wounded, as they immediately fell back to the rear of the infantry. The officer in command of the detachment did not report to me until 12 m. this day.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
JOSEPH A. COOPER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Capt. THEODORE COX,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 106.

Reports of General G. T. Beauregard, C. S. Army, commanding Military Division of the West.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., *October 12, 1864.*

I arrived at Newnan, Ga., on the 7th instant, where (having ascertained that General Hood's headquarters were at Cedartown, and that

his army was moving northwestwardly), after destroying in the vicinity of Marietta five or six miles of the railroad from Atlanta to Chattanooga, I left at once to join him, overtaking him at Cave Spring on the evening of the 9th instant. I was there informed by him that General Sherman having hastily advanced from Atlanta with five corps, amounting to about 40,000 men, leaving one corps to guard his fortifications, he (General Hood) had determined to draw Sherman's forces still farther north by attempting to break up the railroad between Kingston and Resaca, and again between Resaca and Dalton. To effect the first of these objects he purposed crossing to the north side of the Coosa River, about twelve miles below Rome, which is still occupied by one division of the enemy, and then to cross the Oostenaula about the same distance above that town. After destroying the road as contemplated, if he could not obtain the immediate surrender of Resaca, commanding the railroad bridge over the Oostenaula, he designed recrossing to the north side on his pontoon bridge above Rome, moving thence to destroy the road between Resaca and Dalton. He proposed meanwhile to guard well the crossings of the Coosa and Oostenaula Rivers, so as to protect his right flank and rear from an attack by Sherman.

Not being sufficiently well acquainted with the nature of the country referred to, and not having yet assumed command of my new department, I would not order, but I advised, General Hood not to carry out his first project unless confident of being able to recross the Oostenaula above Rome before General Sherman could concentrate superior forces against him or could endanger his communications. He readily assented to this suggestion. It was also determined that as a success was necessary to keep up the present buoyant spirit of the Army of Tennessee, a battle should not be fought unless with positive advantage on our side of numbers and position, or unless the safety of the army required it. Under these circumstances, being still unprovided with staff, baggage, and horses, which were left in Virginia when I was ordered to Charleston, and wishing before assuming command to confer with Lieut. Gen. Richard Taylor relative to the command of his department and to his ability to co-operate with General Hood in the present campaign (being desirous, moreover, of arranging matters necessarily connected with the change of base from Jonesborough, Ga., to Jacksonville, Ala.), I repaired to this place for the objects stated, hoping to be able to return to the front in time for a battle, should one occur; but to be certain of doing so, I instructed General Hood to keep me advised of the movements of the enemy. I expect, nevertheless, to rejoin him in a few days.

I desire that until further notice all letters and communications should be addressed to me at this place, whence they will be forwarded to my headquarters, wherever they may be temporarily located.

I remain, general, very respectfully your obedient, servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE WEST,
In the Field, Gadsden, Ala., October 24, 1864.

GENERAL: I shall leave to-day about 12 m. to join General Hood, who is now en route to the vicinity of Guntersville, on the Tennessee River. At what time and place the army will cross future events will

determine. The army of General Sherman is on the road between Dalton and Gadsden, and his advance forces are about fifteen miles distant from Gadsden.

In view of the present movement a change of base has become necessary, and orders have accordingly been issued transferring it from Jacksonville to Tuscumbia, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. To secure our lines of communication and an uninterrupted source of supplies, Lieutenant-General Taylor has been directed to place in complete running order the Mobile and Ohio and the Memphis and Charleston Railroads from Corinth to Tuscumbia, and that all supplies and troops for the army be sent by that route. He has been directed to garrison Corinth and Bear Creek and protect the important points along these lines by block-houses and field-works, with one or more companies of infantry at each. Post officers have been assigned at Tuscumbia, and it has been suggested to General Taylor to assign Brigadier-General Adams, now at Talladega, to the command at Corinth.

Major-General Forrest, as soon as he has executed his instructions in the destruction of the Northwestern railroad from Nashville to the Tennessee, has been ordered to report immediately to General Hood, in Middle Tennessee, for orders.

General Taylor has likewise been instructed to confer with their Excellencies Governors Clark, of Mississippi, and Watts, of Alabama, in order to obtain such State troops and militia as may be necessary to secure and protect the important points along our railroad communications. The railroad from Memphis to Corinth will be destroyed and the iron removed for the purpose of supplying our wants elsewhere. The road to Jacksonville will also be completed, but the rolling-stock will be gradually reduced to the amount used therein prior to the present movement from Jonesborough, and transferred to such roads as may require it for the exigencies of the army.

Major-General Smith, chief of engineers, has been instructed to confer with General Taylor for the purpose of securing our railroad lines by the proper field-works and block-houses, and also establish such works on the Tennessee River between Eastport and Florence as will guard it against navigation by the enemy. To make this the more effectual, torpedoes will be placed at proper points. These batteries will be armed by 20 and 30 pounder Parrott and rifled guns, will protect the torpedoes, and effectually obstruct the passage of gun-boats. The guns will be protected by strong and heavy traverses. Every precaution possible has been taken to cover our lines of communication and render successful the great object of this campaign.

The chiefs of the quartermaster's and commissary departments have been instructed to take all necessary and proper measures to send stores and supplies to the points above indicated and co-operate in the movement.

I have the honor to inclose a copy of a letter* addressed to General Hood suggesting the propriety of General Cheatham issuing an address to the citizens of Tennessee on entering that State, setting forth that he comes to that State with his corps and that of Major-General Forrest to aid in their redemption, and calling upon them to co-operate with him in the destruction of the enemy's lines of communication while the main body of the army is engaged in destroying his lines be-

*Memorandum indorsed on original states that the inclosure referred to did not accompany this report. The omission has been supplied from General Beauregard's military papers.

tween Chattanooga and Atlanta. The object of such an address will be to arouse the people of that State and distract the enemy as to our intent and aims.

My headquarters for the reception and appropriate distribution of papers has been transferred to Oxford, Ala., near Blue Mountain, from which point a line of couriers will connect with the army. Our movements after crossing the Tennessee will be determined by those of the enemy.

I trust, general, that we will shortly be able to communicate to you and the country such tidings as will redound to the honor of our arms and the success of our cause.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE WEST,
In the Field, Gadsden, Ala., October 23, 1864.

Gen. J. B. HOOD,
Commanding Army of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: General Beauregard desires that you will have prepared for the signature of Major-General Cheatham an address to the citizens of Tennessee, stating substantially as follows:

That Cheatham's veteran corps, in connection with the gallant corps of the chivalrous Forrest, has entered upon the soil of Tennessee to enable her sons to redeem themselves from the yoke of a vile oppressor, who has violated the integrity of her independence by a cruel and lawless invasion of her territory; that he earnestly invokes their co operation in the glorious work of her redemption; that he calls upon them to give him and his brave troops all their aid in destroying effectually the lines of the enemy's communications and breaking up his sources of supplies while the main body of the Army of Tennessee is engaged in the similar work of destruction from Atlanta to Chattanooga.

The general desires that this address be printed at Huntsville or elsewhere, if possible, and be freely distributed within the enemy's lines. If it cannot be printed, let as many copies as practicable be manuscripted and posted at all prominent points. The above is designed as merely indicating the character of the address, leaving all other matters to your judgment. It cannot be printed at Jacksonville, as first proposed. Governor Harris has not arrived at these headquarters.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE WEST,
Tuscumbia, Ala., November 6, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose for the information of the War Office copy of a communication addressed to General J. B. Hood on the 30th ultimo, asking a summary of the operations of his army from Jonesborough, Ga., to that date, and for a statement of his plan of future operations, for the authorities at Richmond, accompanied by his reply on the 3d instant, inclosing copies of his telegrams to the Govern-

ment during the period referred to. I renewed my request on the 4th instant for his plan, and on the same day received a reply stating that it was not possible for him to furnish any plan of future operations, as so much must depend on the movements of the enemy, the matter having been fully discussed between General Beauregard and himself. I forward copies of these letters and their several inclosures.

The plan referred to, which was discussed and approved on the 3d instant, subject to such modifications as the movements of the enemy might determine, was to remove as soon as possible from Florence into Middle Tennessee toward Lawrenceburg, thence to Pulaski or Columbia, as circumstances might indicate. General Forrest, with his command, was ordered to form a junction with the Army of Tennessee in the direction of Lawrenceburg or Waynesborough, first, however, making a demonstration toward Columbia to distract the enemy, then reported to be advancing toward Pulaski and Rogersville from Nashville and Chattanooga. Brigadier-General Jackson, with two brigades of his cavalry and one of Wheeler's, was to cover and support the right flank of the army, while Brigadier-General Roddey, with his command, was to cover the line of communication from Tuscumbia to Corinth, and thence toward Meridian. Major-General Wheeler, with his command, was to guard the country from Jackson's right to Atlanta.

The portable pontoon bridge which has been thrown across the Tennessee at Florence will move with the army, and will be replaced as soon as practicable by a permanent pontoon bridge at the most suitable point for that object. Proper defensive works are now being constructed at Florence by Lee's corps for the protection of the bridge and to secure the recrossing of the army in the event of disaster. Various points along the river from Florence down are being examined for the purpose of selecting proper sites for batteries, strengthened by torpedoes in the river, to prevent the passage of the enemy's gun-boats and transports. Points below Eastport, where the army may recross in case of necessity, have been ordered to be examined and chosen, the roads to be repaired, and the necessary defensive works constructed. The attention of Major-General Smith, chief engineer, has been specially directed to Savannah, Clifton, and Decatur, Tenn., as points well suited for the purposes indicated.

In the mean time minute and careful investigations have been made as to the condition of the roads in Middle Tennessee, and also of those districts best able to furnish supplies of provisions and forage for the army. It is now contemplated that the army will cross the river and take up its line of march on the 9th, with fifteen days' rations. Lee's corps is now on the north side of the river in front of Florence, two divisions being encamped on Shoal Creek, six or seven miles from that town.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE WEST,
Tuscumbia, October 30, 1864.

General J. B. HOOD, *Commanding Army of Tennessee:*

GENERAL: General Beauregard desires that you will forward him for the information of the War Department a brief summary of the

operations of your army from the date of its departure from Jonesborough, Ga., to the present time; also a concise statement of your plans of future operations, intended for the same office.

I am, general, very respectfully,

GEO. WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tuscumbia, November 3, 1864.

Col. GEORGE W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: The army will commence the movement into Tennessee on Saturday morning next. I respectfully suggest that Major-General Forrest be informed of the time and certainty of the movement. I had the honor to receive a few days since your letter asking for a report of the operations of the army since leaving the West Point and Atlanta Railroad, and regret that my time has been so much occupied and the condition of my health has been such that I have been unable to prepare it. I will, however, send you copies of all my telegrams sent to the Government during the period referred to.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. HOOD,
General.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE WEST,
Tuscumbia, November 4, 1864.

General J. B. HOOD,
Commanding Army of Tennessee:

GENERAL: General Beauregard directed me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 3d instant with the copies of your telegrams to the Government. He, however, expresses the hope that you will soon be able to comply with the request contained in his communication of the 30th ultimo. A summary statement from your corps commanders would answer the purpose. A brief report of your plan of operations from this point [for] the information of the Government he deems important, and requests that you will forward the same as early as practicable. I have the honor to inclose copy of dispatch sent on yesterday to Major-General Forrest. He has also been advised to-day of your movement and ordered to report to you.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Sub-inclosure.]

TUSCUMBIA, ALA., *November 3, 1864—2 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. N. B. FORREST,
Johnsonville, Tenn.:

I congratulate you on your brilliant success. We hold Florence as a base, to operate in three or four days toward Lawrenceburg or Waynesborough. Meet us soon as possible in direction of either place, making first a demonstration toward Columbia, if practicable, to distract enemy, now supposed moving from Nashville and Chattanooga. Send up river to Florence, if possible, any surplus captured supplies.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tuscumbia, November 4, 1864.

Col. GEORGE W. BRENT, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

COLONEL: I have just received your letter of this morning inclosing a copy of your telegram of yesterday to Major-General Forrest. It is not possible for me to furnish any plan of my operations for the future, as so much must depend upon the movements of the enemy. The matter has been fully discussed between General Beauregard and myself. Inclosed please find a copy of a telegram* sent to the War Department this morning.

Very respectfully,

J. B. HOOD,
General.

No. 107.

Report of General John B. Hood, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Tennessee.

RICHMOND, VA., *February 15, 1865.*

GENERAL:† A serious question was now presented to me. The enemy would not certainly long remain idle. He had it in his power to continue his march to the south and force me to fall back on Alabama for subsistence. I could not hope to hold my position. The country, being a plain, had not natural strength, nor was there any advantageous position upon which I could retire; besides, the morale of the army, greatly improved during the operations around Atlanta, had again become impaired in consequence of the recurrence of retreat, and the army itself decreasing in strength day by day. Something was absolutely demanded, and I rightly judged that an advance, at all promising success, would go far to restore its fighting spirit. Thus I determined, on consultation with the corps commanders, to turn the enemy's right flank and attempt to destroy his communications and force him to retire from Atlanta. The operations of the cavalry under Wheeler, in Georgia, and under Forrest, in Tennessee, proved to me conclusively and beyond a doubt that all the cavalry in the service could not permanently interrupt the railroad communications in the enemy's rear sufficiently to cause him to abandon his position. To accomplish anything, therefore, it became necessary for me to move with my whole force. Causing the iron to be removed from the several railroads out of Atlanta for distances of forty miles, and directing railroad stock to be restored to the West Point railroad, the movement to the left toward that road began on the 18th of September. Arriving at that road the army took position with the left touching the Chattahoochee River and covering that road, where it remained several days to allow the accumulation of supplies at Blue Mountain and a sufficiency with which to continue the movement. On the 29th of September it left its bivouac, near Palmetto, Ga., with Jackson's cavalry in front, Brigadier-General Iverson with his command being left in observation of the enemy in and around Atlanta, and moving first on the prolongation of its left flank to the westward it crossed the Chattahoochee River the same day on a pontoon bridge at Pumpkin Town and Phillips' Ferry, while our supplies, which we brought

* Not found as an inclosure, but see Hood to Secretary of War, November 4, Part III.

† For portion of report (here omitted) relating to the Atlanta campaign, see Vol. XXXVIII, Part III, p. 628.

by wagon from Newnan, Ga., crossed at Moore's Ferry, where we had constructed a temporary trestle bridge. As soon as we crossed the river the army moved at once to the immediate vicinity of Lost Mountain, reaching there on the 3d of October, our cavalry during the march watching the enemy on our front and right flank, and occasionally skirmishing with his cavalry along the banks of South Water [Sweet Water?] Creek.

On the 4th of October Lieutenant-General Stewart's corps, in obedience to my orders, struck the enemy's railroad at Acworth and Big Shanty, captured the garrisons at both places, consisting of some 400 prisoners, with some animals and stores.

Hearing that the enemy had a quantity of stores at Allatoona, I determined, if possible, to destroy the bridge over the Etowah River, and directed Lieutenant-General Stewart to send a division also to Allatoona, instructing the officer in command to destroy the railroad there and take possession of the place, if, in his judgment, when he reached there, he deemed it practicable. Accordingly, Major-General French was sent, who attacked the place early on the morning of the 6th [5th] of October and quickly carried the enemy's outer line of works, driving him into a redoubt, and with that exception carried the place. Just at this critical juncture he (General French) received information which he considered correct, but which subsequently proved false, that a large body of the enemy were moving to cut him off from the remainder of the army, and he immediately withdrew his command from the place without having accomplished the desired object.

Lieutenant-General Stewart's command succeeded in destroying completely some ten miles of the railroad. These operations caused the enemy to move his army, except one corps, from Atlanta to Marietta, threatening an advance in the direction of our position at Lost Mountain, but not deeming our army in condition for a general engagement I withdrew it on the 6th of October to the westward, continuing to march daily, and crossed the Coosa River near Coosaville, and moved up the west bank of Oostenaula, and striking the railroad again between Resaca and Mill Creek Gap, just above Dalton, on the 13th of October, destroying the railroad from Resaca to Tunnel Hill, capturing the enemy's posts at Tilton, Dalton, and Mill Creek Gap, with about 1,000 prisoners and some stores. I again withdrew the army from the railroad, moving from the[re] southwest toward Gadsden, Ala., the enemy following and skirmishing constantly with our cavalry, then under the command of Major-General Wheeler, who had joined the army on the march just before it crossed the Coosa River.

The army reached Gadsden, Ala., on the 20th of October, at which point General G. T. Beauregard, commanding Military Division of the West, joined us. It had been my hope that my movements would have caused the enemy to divide his forces, and that I might gain an opportunity to strike him in detail. This, however, he did not do. He held his entire force together in his pursuit, with the exception of the corps which he had left to garrison Atlanta. The morale of the army had already improved, but upon consultation with my corps commanders it was not thought to be yet in condition to hazard a general engagement while the enemy remained intact. I met at this place a thorough supply of shoes and other stores. I determined to cross the Tennessee River at or near Gunter's Landing and strike the enemy's communications again near Bridgeport, force him to cross the river also to obtain supplies, and thus we should at least recover our lost territory. Orders had been sent by General Beauregard to General Forrest to move with his cavalry into Tennessee. Unfortunately, however, these orders did

not reach him in time. As I had not a sufficient cavalry force without his to protect my trains in Tennessee, I was compelled to delay the crossing and move farther down the river to meet him.

The army arrived at Florence on the 31st of October. This unfortunate delay allowed the enemy time to repair the damage to his railroad, and to accumulate at Atlanta sufficient supplies to enable him to return the greater part of his army to that place and move with it through to the Atlantic coast. The remainder he threw across the Tennessee under Thomas. When our army arrived at Florence it had entirely recovered from the depression that frequent retreats had created. The enemy having for the first time divided his forces, I had to determine which of the two parts to direct my operations against. To follow the forces about to move through Georgia under Sherman would be to again abandon the regained territory to the forces under Thomas, with little hope of being able to reach the enemy in time to defeat his movement, and also to cause desertion and greatly impair the morale or fighting spirit of the army by what would be considered a compulsory retreat. I thought the alternative clear that I should move upon Thomas. If I succeeded in beating him the effect of Sherman's movement would not be great, and I should gain in men sufficiently to compensate for the damages he might inflict. If beaten I should leave the army in better condition than it would be if I attempted a retrograde movement against Sherman.

Upon all these questions I had a full and free conference with General Beauregard at Tuscumbia. General Beauregard left it optional with me either to divide the army, sending a part after Sherman and to push on with the remainder, or to move forward at once against Thomas with the entire force. The army I thought too small to divide. I so informed him, when he directed me by telegraph to push forward at once.*

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. HOOD.

General S. COOPER, *Adjt. and Insp. Gen., Richmond, Va.*

No. 108.

Journal of Brig. Gen. Francis A. Shoup, C. S. Army, Chief of Staff.

Memoranda of daily movements and events in Army of Tennessee, kept by Brig. Gen. F. A. Shoup, assigned to duty as chief of staff by orders from General Hood, dated July 24, 1864:

No records were turned over by former chief of staff; therefore the records of the office embrace only the administration of General Shoup.

* * * * * * *

September 8, 1864.—This morning at 6 o'clock a flag of truce, in charge of Major Eustis, assistant adjutant-general, went out to try and make preliminary arrangements for the exchange of prisoners captured by both armies during the present campaign. It will return to-morrow. Colonels Watkins, Palmer, and Jones were recommended by the general commanding to be made temporary brigadiers to fill vacancies in Stewart's corps. All quiet on the lines.

September 9.—The flag returned this morning at an early hour. Sherman has agreed to exchange all prisoners on hand, the exchange to be regulated by the stipulations of the old cartel. In a letter to the

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* For continuation of report, relating to the Nashville campaign, see Vol. XLV, Part I.

general commanding, Sherman says he "deems it to be to the interest of the United States that all citizens now residing in Atlanta should remove," giving them the choice of going north or south, as they may prefer. Those coming south will be sent by the Federal authorities to Rough and Ready, where they will be met by our authorities and sent to some point on the railroad. The general commanding, in his answer to Sherman's letter, says that "this unprecedented measure transcends in studied and ingenious cruelty all acts ever before brought to his attention in the dark history of war." The flag went out again this morning to arrange for the transportation of these unfortunate exiles. A truce of ten days will probably commence on Monday for this purpose.

September 10.—A dispatch dated between Lawrenceburg, Tenn., and Athens, Ala., 6th, via Corinth, Miss., and Mobile, Ala., 9th, was received to-day from Major-General Wheeler, in which he states that he had destroyed the bridges and railroad of the Nashville Railroad and Tennessee and Alabama Railroad; altogether about fifty miles of both roads. He had been successful thus far in all engagements with the enemy, and had lost no prisoners in action. He estimates his loss at 100 killed and wounded. Lieutenant-General Taylor telegraphed from Mobile; reports that Randolph's scouts report seven boats heavily loaded with troops, and General Smith and staff on board, passed up the Mississippi River, said to be going to Nashville. Nothing of interest has transpired in this quarter in the last twenty-four hours.

September 11.—In consequence of Sherman's refusing to receive those of his men whose term of service had already expired, the negotiations have been suspended by the commanding general to await instructions from Richmond. Captain Hill arrived at noon from the enemy's rear. He reports his company of dragoons doing good service in that quarter. Scouts report that the enemy have sent, or are about to send, two corps to Virginia. General Bragg has been advised of this movement.

September 12.—To-day the removal of the citizens of Atlanta will commence. All the army wagons that can be spared have been sent to Rough and Ready to convey families to Lovejoy's, where they will take the cars that are there for that purpose.

September 13.—The refugees from Atlanta are beginning to arrive. An order was issued to-day from army headquarters, allowing those persons to return within the Federal lines who may have come out on business connected with the removal of their families.

September 14.—General Wheeler is still near Tuscumbia with his command, making the necessary preparations for another raid in the enemy's rear. He will soon be on the war-path again. President Davis was advised to-day by the commanding general of the importance of paying this army immediately.*

September 15.—The commanding general has ordered all the white teamsters, except ordnance, to rejoin their commands, and negroes to be used in their stead. Orders were sent General Wheeler to-day to move in this direction, in accordance with previous instructions, tearing up the railroad between Chattanooga and Atlanta, and to join General Jackson on the north side of the Chattahoochee River. General Lewis was ordered to move with his command to Newnan, starting Sunday morning next.

September 16.—The enemy are keeping very quiet. Their pickets are only one mile from their lines. A lady, just in from Marietta, reports that the Yankees have accumulated a large quantity of supplies at that

* General Shoup was relieved from duty as chief of staff September 14, but the "memoranda" were continued at Hood's headquarters.

point, and that they say they are going to abandon the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad and go to Mobile. General M. L. Smith was requested to rejoin General Hood as soon as he had carried out his instructions at Macon and Augusta.

September 17.—Brigadier-General Lewis was instructed to be at Newnan with his command on Monday morning, and report to Brigadier-General Jackson, commanding division of cavalry. No scout reports to-day. All quiet.

September 18.—General Wheeler was instructed to join the left of this army without delay, and take position on the north side of the Chattahoochee River. The army took up line of march this morning, leaving the Macon railroad and moving toward the West Point railroad.

September 19.—The advance of the army arrived on the West Point railroad this morning. Army headquarters at Palmetto. General Bragg advised of the present position of this army, and some suggestions made by the commanding general.

September 20.—The army is taking position on the line, the right east of the West Point railroad and the left resting on the Chattahoochee River. The telegraph wire and railroad iron between Lovejoy's and Griffin, on Macon railroad, and the iron above Newnan on West Point railroad, also on the Georgia railroad between Oconee River and Stone Mountain, have been ordered to be taken up at once and saved for future use.

September 21.—The army are now busy throwing up field-works. They are in excellent spirits, owing to the movement in this direction. Every effort is being made by the commanding general to supply the whole army with shoes, which they are very much in need of at present.

September 22.—The ten days' truce expired yesterday. Major Clare and escort have returned. They report a vast amount of suffering among the refugees, who have come south. A large number of them are still at different stations on the railroad, without any shelter or any one to provide for them.

September 23.—Our scouts report the enemy very quiet.

September 24.—Every effort is being made to supply the troops with shoes and clothing. Quiet prevails.

September 25.—President Davis, accompanied by two of his aides-de-camp, arrived at these headquarters about 3 p. m. Major-General Elzey was assigned to the command of the artillery of this army. He took command to-day.

September 26.—The President and General Hood, with their respective staffs, rode out to the front to-day, and were enthusiastically received by the troops. At 8 p. m. the President was serenaded by the Twentieth Louisiana band, and upon being called upon he delivered a short and spirited speech. The assemblage manifested by their loud and continued cheering that they would support him in the remarks he made. General Hood was called upon and delivered a short address to the point. Speeches were made by General Howell Cobb and Governor Harris.

September 27.—The President and suite left at 6 p. m. for Montgomery. General Forrest captured the garrison at Athens, Ala., on the 24th. Some 1,300 men and officers, 500 horses, 50 wagons and teams, and two trains of cars loaded with quartermaster and commissary stores.

September 28.—By order of President Davis, Lieutenant-General Hardee was relieved of duty in this army and department and assigned to the command of the Department of South Carolina and Florida. The army is under marching orders and will move to-morrow.

September 29.—Headquarters left Palmetto at 12 m., and camped at Pray's Church at night, several hours in advance of the army. Crossed the Chattahoochee River at 5 p. m.

September 30.—Army all crossed the Chattahoochee River. Jackson's cavalry left Pray's Church at 7 a. m. Army headquarters moved at 1 p. m., and halted near Dark Corner, eight miles from Pray's Church.

October 1.—The army is in bivouac in front of this place (Dark Corner); Jackson's cavalry are at Powder Springs. He has detached a force and sent them to operate on Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad in the vicinity of Marietta. Firing has been heard in that direction to-day. From information received we learn that Kilpatrick's command is on this side of the river. Garrard's (Yankee) cavalry has gone up the Chattanooga railroad in the direction of Rome, Ga.

October 2.—The army moved from Dark Corner at 9 a. m. Headquarters arrived at Flint Hill Church at 5 p. m., and camped for the night.

October 3.—In accordance with orders from the commanding general, Stewart's corps took up line of march from Big Shanty at an early hour this morning. General Stewart was instructed to move with his whole corps against Big Shanty, and, if possible, to take possession of that place, and to detach a force to take possession of Acworth. Army headquarters moved from Flint Hill Church at 10 a. m., and went into camp at Carley's house, [within] four miles of Lost Mountain, at 3 p. m.

October 4.—After a slight resistance on the part of the enemy, General Stewart took possession of Big Shanty (capturing some 175 men) at 3.30 p. m. yesterday. At 9.30 a. m. the garrison at Acworth surrendered to Major-General Loring, numbering 250 officers and men. Major-General French was moving on Allatoona at 4 p. m. this evening, where the enemy have a large supply of provisions guarded by two or three regiments. Army headquarters are still at Carley's house.

October 5.—Lieutenant-General Stewart returned with all of his corps (except French's division) this morning. He left French's division on the railroad, with instructions to take possession of Allatoona, if possible. That officer made an assault on that place at 10 a. m. this morning, capturing a portion of the works. Just at that juncture he was informed that he would be cut off by a large force of the enemy, then advancing, if he remained any longer at that place. He accordingly withdrew his troops, and is now on the way to join the army at this point. He reports his loss heavy; many valuable officers wounded The army is under marching orders, and will move at an early hour to-morrow morning.

October 6.—We abandoned our position in front of Lost Mountain at an early hour this morning, and arrived at Dallas at 2 p. m., the line extending to New Hope Church. Army headquarters was established at the time being at Dallas at 1 p. m. Army is under marching orders to move in the morning. Enemy, 6,000 or 7,000 strong (infantry, artillery, and cavalry), reported advancing from direction of Lost Mountain.

October 7.—Left Dallas at 8 a. m. and arrived at Van Wert at 2 p. m. Army will move forward in the morning.

October 8.—The army left Van Wert at 8 a. m. and reached Cedartown, distant thirteen miles, at 2 p. m. The army will move in light marching order, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m. Major-General Wheeler returned to-day with a portion of his command.

October 9.—Took up line of march at 12 m. and arrived at Cave Spring at 2 p. m.

October 10.—General Hood's headquarters for the night at Coosaville, ten miles southwest of Rome, Ga.

October 11.—General Hood's headquarters for the night at Armuchee Post-Office, fourteen miles above Coosaville, ten miles northwest of Rome, Ga.

October 12.—Headquarters at Sugar Valley Post-Office, eighteen miles from Armuchee.

October 13.—Demanded surrender of Dalton, Ga., which was at first refused, afterward acceded to, about 4 p. m. Headquarters for the night at Dalton. Major Falconer wounded on Mill Creek.

October 14.—Headquarters Villanow, fifteen miles from Dalton.

October 15 and 16.—Headquarters at cross-roads, nine miles south of La Fayette.

October 17.—Headquarters three miles from the forks of Alpine and Gaylesville and Alpine and Summerville roads.

October 18.—Headquarters half a mile from Little River, near Major Daniels'.

October 19.—Headquarters fourteen miles from Gadsden, Ala.

October 20–21.—Headquarters Gadsden, Ala. On the 21st an issue of shoes and clothing was made to the army.

October 22.—Headquarters three miles and a half west of Bennettsville.

October 23.—Headquarters Brooksville.

October 24.—Left Brooksville at 7 a. m., taking the right-hand road leading to Somerville, Ala. Marched to Blue Creek Church, Morgan County, twenty-two miles, where headquarters for the night were established, nine miles from Somerville. Stewart's corps camped on same road, the head of the column resting two miles in advance of General Hood's headquarters. Lee's corps went into camp in rear of Stewart. Cheatham's corps took the left-hand road at Brooksville.

October 25.—Arrived at Somerville at 11 a. m., and established headquarters. Stewart's corps camped immediately around town. Walthall's and Loring's divisions on the Somerville and Decatur road and French's division on the east side. Lee's corps occupied the same camp near Blue Spring Church that Stewart's corps occupied last night. Cheatham's corps camped about two miles west of town on the Cedar Plains road.

October 26.—Moved from Somerville at 9 a. m. on Somerville and Decatur road to Mr. Scruggs' house, four miles from Decatur, thence across to Decatur and Danville road. Headquarters established about 7 p. m. at house of General Garth, two miles from Decatur. Cheatham's corps marched on Danville road and camped two miles and a half from Decatur. Stewart's corps marched on the Decatur and Somerville road and bivouacked in front of town of Decatur. General Lee's corps marched through Somerville, and camped four miles beyond that place on Decatur road.

October 27.—Headquarters at General Garth's house. General Cheatham's corps moved into position in front of Decatur. General Lee marched on Courtland road to McDaniel's Mill. General Beauregard arrived at army headquarters from Gadsden.

October 28.—Headquarters at General Garth's house. Lee's corps marched from McDaniel's Mill to within three miles of Courtland. Stewart and Cheatham near Decatur.

October 29.—Headquarters moved from General Garth's house near Decatur to Courtland. Lee's corps marched to Leighton Post-Office, thirteen miles from Courtland. Stewart's corps marched from Decatur to a point three miles from Courtland, Cheatham following Stewart's corps.

October 30.—Headquarters moved from Courtland to Tuscumbia. Lee's corps marched from Leighton to Tennessee River opposite Florence, crossed a portion of command and occupied town of Florence. Stewart's corps marched on Tuscumbia road near Leighton, Cheatham's corps following.

October 31.—Headquarters at Tuscumbia and Lee's corps in position on both sides of Tennessee River at Florence. Johnson's division in occupation of the town. Stewart's and Cheatham's corps camped in vicinity of Tuscumbia.

November 1.—Headquarters at Tuscumbia. Stewart's and Cheatham's corps occupied their respective camps of the night before. Clayton's division, of Lee's corps, crossed the Tennessee to-day. Stevenson's division not yet crossed.

November 2.—Headquarters Tuscumbia.

November 3.—Headquarters Tuscumbia.

November 4.—Headquarters Tuscumbia.

November 5.—Headquarters Tuscumbia.

November 6.—Headquarters Tuscumbia. General Lee was directed to move back from Shoal Creek to Florence, making Armstrong cover his front.

November 7.—Headquarters at Tuscumbia. Wheeler reports Thomas and Garrard's cavalry moving after this army.

November 8.—Headquarters Tuscumbia. General Cheatham was directed to move with his corps to Tennessee River, and, if possible, to cross this evening.

November 9.—Headquarters Tuscumbia. Army headquarters will move to Florence to-morrow. In consequence of heavy rain, General Cheatham's corps did not march yesterday, but will move to-morrow.

November 10.—There was a break in the pontoon bridge last evening, which will delay the operations of the army for a day or two. Army headquarters moved from Tuscumbia at 9 a. m. The pontoon boats at Corinth are ordered up immediately.

November 11.—Army headquarters were established last afternoon one mile south Tennessee River, near Florence.

November 12.—The repairs on the pontoon bridge were finished this evening and it is now in good condition. Scouts report the enemy evacuated Rome and destroyed all their supplies and the railroad from that place to Kingston.

November 13.—Army headquarters were established at Florence on the north side of Tennessee River at 10 a. m. Cheatham's corps, with artillery, wagon trains, &c., crossed the river during the day and went into camp on Waynesborough road.

November 14.—Army headquarters at Florence. General Forrest arrived here this morning and was serenaded by the Tennesseeans in the evening, to which he responded in a very encouraging speech. General Hood also made some remarks. Stewart's corps has not yet crossed the river. The supply train and cattle have been crossing to-day.

No. 109.

*Itinerary of the Army of Tennessee.**

September 29, 1864.—Army of Tennessee left Palmetto and crossed the Chattahoochee River. Lee's and Stewart's corps at Pumpkin Town, and Cheatham's corps at Phillips' Ferry. That night the army bivouacked

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*Kept by Col. Edwin J. Harvie, assistant inspector-general, C. S. Army.

near Pray's Church, where General Hood's headquarters were. We found General Jackson's cavalry already there.

September 30.—Left Pray's Church and encamped near Dark Corner. Remained there the next day.

October 2.—Came to Flint Hill.

October 3.—Encamped at Carley's, on Dallas and Marietta road. That evening Stewart struck railroad with his corps, Third Division, and broke it up from near Harrison's Station to beyond Acworth, which latter place capitulated about 9.30 o'clock on the 4th of October. French went on to Allatoona with his division; attacked place [October 5]; lost men and officers; not successful. Stewart captured about 360 men on the expedition; was a success. We lay quiet about Lost Mountain on the 5th of October.

October 6.—Moved to Dallas. General Hood's headquarters here, Lee's at Dallas, Cheatham's at Parsons, Stewart's at New Hope Church. All well thus far.

October 9.—Moved from Cedartown to Cave Spring.

October 10.—Moved to Coosaville; left wagon trains here.

October 11.—Moved to Armuchee Post-Office and encamped for the night.

October 12.—Moved to Sugar Valley Post-Office. Cheatham encamped here, Stewart north of Resaca on the railroad, Lee about Resaca. A few heavy guns heard to-day.

October 13.—Moved to Dalton. Demanded the surrender of the place, which was refused, but afterward acceded to. Captured 2 negro regiments, numbering about 600 men, and three companies of white troops (about 200), some horses, and a number of quartermaster's, commissary, and ordnance stores. Tilton was surrendered to Lieutenant-General Stewart with about 300 men. A small block-house, garrisoned by some sixty men, at Mill Creek Gap refused to surrender, and fired upon the flag-of-truce officer; afterward it surrendered. Troops bivouacked on the railroad, tearing it up from Tunnel Hill to Resaca; also a portion of the Cleveland railroad.

October 14.—Moved to Villanow.

October 15.—Moved and encamped on the Summerville road nine miles from La Fayette.

October 16.—Did not move to-day.

October 17.—Encamped to-night on the Gaylesville and Alpine road two miles and a half from Alpine.

October 18.—Moved; encamped to-night six miles from Blue Pond.

October 19.—Encamped to-night on the Gadsden road.

October 20.—Encamped at Gadsden.

October 21.—Remained in camp.

October 22.—Left Gadsden at 2 o'clock, traveled about twelve miles, and encamped for the night.

October 23.—Moved to Brooksville, Ala.

October 24.—Moved to within nine miles of Somerville.

October 25.—Moved to Somerville.

October 26.—Moved to within one mile of Decatur.

October 27 and 28.—Did not move.

October 29.—Moved to Courtland.

October 30.—Moved to Tuscumbia.

October 31.—Still at Tuscumbia. Cheatham and Stewart here; Lee at Florence.

November 1 to 10.—Remained in camp; raining most all the time.

November 10.—Moved to within half a mile of South Florence and went into camp.

November 13.—Crossed the Tennessee and camped at Florence.

No. 110.

Report of Lieut. Gen. Stephen D. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding army corps.

COLUMBUS, MISS., *January 30, 1865.*

COLONEL: I have the honor to offer the following as my official report of the operations of my corps during the offensive movement commencing at Palmetto Station, Ga., September 29, 1864:

It is impracticable now, in consequence of the movement of troops and my temporary absence from the army to obtain detailed reports from my division commanders.

As a corps commander I regarded the morale of the army greatly impaired after the fall of Atlanta, and, in fact, before its fall the troops were not by any means in good spirits. It was my observation and belief that the majority of the officers and men were so impressed with the idea of their inability to carry even temporary breast-works that, when orders were given for attack and there was a probability of encountering works, they regarded it as recklessness in the extreme. Being impressed with these convictions they did not generally move to the attack with that spirit which nearly always insures success. Whenever the enemy changed his position temporary works could be improvised in less than two hours, and he could never be caught without them. In making these observations, it is due to many gallant officers and commands to state that there were noticeable exceptions, but the feeling was so general that anything like a general attack was paralyzed by it. The army having constantly yielded to the flank movements of the enemy, which he could make with but little difficulty by reason of his vastly superior numbers, and having failed in the offensive movements undertaken prior to the fall of Atlanta, its efficiency for further retarding the progress of the enemy was much impaired, and besides, the advantages in the topography of the country south of Atlanta were much more favorable to the enemy for the movements of his superior numbers than the rough and mountainous country already yielded to him. In view of these facts it was my opinion that the army should take up the offensive, with the hope that favorable opportunities would be offered for striking the enemy successfully, thus insuring the efficiency of the army for future operations. These opinions were freely expressed to the commanding general.

My corps crossed the Chattahoochee River on September 29, and on October 3, 1864, took position near Lost Mountain to cover the movement of Stewart's corps on the railroad at Big Shanty and Allatoona.

On October 6 I left my position near Lost Mountain, marching via Dallas and Cedartown, crossing the Coosa River at Coosaville October 10, and moved on Resaca, partially investing the place by 4 p. m. on October 12. The surrender of the place was demanded in a written communication, which was in my possession, signed by General Hood. The commanding officer refused to surrender. As he could have easily escaped from the forts with his forces and crossed the Oostenaula River, I did not deem it prudent to assault the works, which were strong and well manned, believing that our loss would have been severe.

The main object of appearing before Resaca being accomplished, and finding that Sherman's main army was moving from the direction of Rome and Adairsville toward Resaca, I withdrew from before the place to Snake Creek Gap about midday on the 13th. The enemy made his appearance at the gap on the 14th in large force, and on the 15th it was evident that his force amounted to several corps.

Several severe skirmishes took place on the 15th, in which Deas' and Brantly's brigades, of Johnson's division, were principally engaged. This gap was held by my command until the balance of the army had passed through Mattox's Gap, when I followed with the corps through the latter.

The army moved to Gadsden, where my corps arrived on October 21. At this point clothing was issued to the troops, and the army commenced its march toward the Tennessee. My corps reached the vicinity of Leighton, in the Tennessee Valley, October 29. Stewart's and Cheatham's corps were then in front of Decatur.

On the night of the 29th I received orders to cross the Tennessee River at Florence, Ala. By means of pontoon boats two brigades of Johnson's division were thrown across the river two miles and a half above South Florence, and Gibson's brigade, of Clayton's division, was crossed at South Florence. The enemy occupied Florence with about 1,000 cavalry, and had a strong picket at the old railroad bridge. The crossing at this point was handsomely executed and with much spirit by Gibson with his brigade of Louisianians, under the direction of Major-General Clayton, under cover of several batteries of artillery. The distance across the river was about 1,000 yards. The troops landed, and, after forming, charged the enemy and drove him from Florence. The crossing was spirited and reflected much credit on all engaged in it. Maj. Gen. Ed. Johnson experienced considerable trouble in crossing his two brigades because of the extreme difficulty of managing the boats in the shoals. He moved from the north bank of the river late in the evening with one brigade (Sharp's, Mississippi), and encountered the enemy on the Florence and Huntsville road about dark. A spirited affair took place, in which the enemy were defeated, with a loss of about 40 killed, wounded, and prisoners. The enemy retreated during the night to Shoal Creek, about nine miles distant. The remainder of Johnson's and Clayton's divisions were crossed on the night of the 30th and on the morning of the 31st. Stevenson's division was crossed on November 2.*

To my division commanders—Stevenson, Johnson, and Clayton—I am indebted for the most valuable services. They were always zealous in the discharge of their duties.

Although it is my desire to do so, I cannot now allude to the many conspicuous acts of gallantry exhibited by general, field, and company officers, and by different commands. It is my intention to do so in future when detailed reports are received.

To the officers of my personal staff, and also of the corps staff, I am indebted for valuable services. They were always at their posts and ready to respond to the call of duty.

Yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Lieutenant-General.

Lieut. Col. A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Tennessee.

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*For portion of report (here omitted), relating to the Nashville campaign, see Vol. XLV, Part I.

No. 111.

Report of Lieut. Gen. Alexander P. Stewart, C. S. Army, commanding army corps.

HDQRS. STEWART'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Near Tupelo, Miss., January 20, 1865.

SIR: The following brief outline of the operations of this corps from September 29, 1864, to the close of the campaign is respectfully submitted. It is necessarily an imperfect report, being made at the request of the commanding general without the aid of the reports of subordinate commanders:

Crossing the Chattahoochee at Pumpkin Town, September 29, we camped the night of October 2 within a few miles of Lost Mountain. The next morning (Monday, the 3d), in obedience to the orders of the commanding general, we marched to strike the railroad at Big Shanty, Armstrong's brigade of cavalry joining us at Lost Mountain, and taking post between Big Shanty and Marietta to cover our work of destroying the railroad. Arriving near Big Shanty in the afternoon, Featherston's brigade, of Loring's division, was formed in line, with skirmishers in front, and moved forward on the village. The small force of the enemy took refuge in the depot, which was loop-holed. After the exchange of a few shots and a small loss in killed and wounded they surrendered—some 100 or more. Loring's division then moved direct to Acworth, where a few hundred prisoners were taken next morning. Reynolds' brigade, of Walthall's division, carried Moon's Station, between Big Shanty and Acworth, taking some hundred prisoners, and by 3 p. m. of the 4th the railroad was effectually torn up, the ties burned, and rails bent for a distance of ten or twelve miles. This work, the capture of some 600 prisoners, and a few killed and wounded, was effected with a loss of not more than 12 or 15, mostly wounded.

In compliance with the orders of the commanding general, French's division was started to Allatoona, and with the other two I moved back to Lost Mountain. Reports have already been forwarded of the heroic but fruitless attack made by French's division on the enemy's position at Allatoona.

Moving with the rest of the army at 11 p. m. October 12, after a march that day of near thirty miles, this corps reached the railroad some mile and a half or two miles above Resaca, and immediately went to work to destroy the road. By night of the 13th the road was effectually destroyed to within a few miles of Dalton, and with it a vast quantity of cross-ties and bridge timbers. A working party of the enemy, consisting of 70 or 80 men, their tools, wagons, and work oxen were taken, and block-house at Tilton, with some 300 men, captured. These captures were made by French's division, Selden's battery, of Walthall's division, reducing the block-house.

We next encountered the enemy at Decatur, Ala., toward the end of October, driving in his pickets and skirmishing for a day or two, with a loss of some 135 men, but making no serious attack on his strongly intrenched position. Leaving this place, we moved to Tuscumbia, whence, after a delay of three weeks, we marched for Tennessee.*

I deem it proper to say that after the fall of Atlanta the condition of the army and other considerations rendered it necessary, in my judg-

* For portion of report (here omitted), relating to the Nashville campaign, see Vol. XLV, Part I.

ment, that an offensive campaign should be made in the enemy's rear and on his line of communications. It is not my purpose, nor does it pertain to me, to explain the reasons which prompted the campaign, but simply to express my concurrence in the views which determined the operations of the army.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. P. STEWART,
Lieutenant-General.

Col. A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 112.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Samuel G. French, C. S. Army, commanding division.

HEADQUARTERS FRENCH'S DIVISION,
On the March, October 8, 1864.

GENERAL: Pursuant to the orders received on the 4th instant I moved with my division from Big Shanty to fill up the railroad cut at Allatoona. Before leaving Big Shanty it was reported that the cut at the depot was fortified and held by the enemy with three regiments, guarding stores of the enemy accumulated there. I arrived near the cut on the following morning about 3 a. m., left one regiment and one piece of artillery at Allatoona Creek to capture the garrison there and burn the bridge, placed the eleven guns in position, supported by two regiments, and moved on with the remainder of the division to surround the enemy's works. Owing to the darkness and the immense rugged hills, and the guide getting lost, had to halt till daylight. Got the troops in position about 9 a. m., and at 10 commenced the attack. At 12.15 was informed the enemy's infantry was moving on the railroad and entering Big Shanty at 9 a. m., and that his cavalry was moving up on the east side of the railroad. Ammunition, too, being nearly exhausted, and knowing it could not be supplied under two hours, I resolved to withdraw my forces, knowing the enemy could reach the Dallas and Sandtown road before I could. Before withdrawing ordered that the stores be burned at the depot. Parties were sent, but all efforts they could make failed to procure fire. The matches furnished would not ignite, and no fire could be procured. The enemy's fire concentrated to protect their stores was heavy and incessant all the time. The troops were withdrawn and formed in line of battle about 3 p. m. The conduct of the troops was beyond all praise. Works after works were carried by hand-to-hand conflict, until the enemy was forced into his strong center redoubt on the west of the railroad. My losses were in Ector's brigade—43 killed; 147 wounded; missing, 11; total, 201. Cockrell's brigade—killed, 42; wounded, 182; missing, 22; total, 246.* Sears' brigade—killed, 37; wounded, 114; missing, 200; total, 351.* Total loss in division, 798; and 1 of my staff. The cavalry sent to cut the railroad failed to accomplish the work, and the enemy was heavily re-enforced on the morning of the 5th without my knowledge, and the prisoners report their forces over 2,000. I know they had from seven to ten regiments, and were in force about equal to my own. The

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* But see tables, p. 820.

enemy lost 2 flags, 1 U. S. flag, and the banner of the Ninety-third Illinois, which we have with us; and his loss in men, including the 206 prisoners brought away, must have been equal to our own. This is a mere preliminary report. A more detailed one will be submitted as soon as practicable.

S. G. FRENCH,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Gen. A. P. STEWART,
Commanding, &c.

HEADQUARTERS FRENCH'S DIVISION,
Tuscumbia, Ala., November 5, 1864.

GENERAL: Some time since I had the honor to submit to you a brief preliminary report of the battle of Allatoona. As the reports of the brigade commanders are now in, I have the honor to forward one embracing some of the details of the battle:

About noon on the 4th of October, when at Big Shanty, the following order was handed me by Lieutenant-General Stewart, it being a copy of one to him:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
October 4, 1864—7.30 a. m.

Lieut. Gen. A. P. STEWART,
Commanding Corps:

GENERAL: General Hood directs that later in the evening you move Stevenson back to Davis' Cross-Roads, and that you bring two of your divisions back to Adams' and between Adams' and Davis' Cross-Roads, placing them in such a way as to cover the position at Adams' now occupied by Stevenson, and that your third division (say French's) shall move up the railroad and fill up the deep cut at Allatoona with logs, brush, rails, dirt, &c. To-morrow morning at daylight he desires Stevenson to be moved to Lieutenant-General Lee's actual left, and that two of your divisions, at that time at Adams', to draw back, with your left in the neighborhood of Davis' Cross-Roads and your right in the neighborhood of Lost Mountain, and the division that will have gone to Allatoona to march thence to New Hope Church and on the position occupied by your other troops—that is, that the division shall rejoin your command by making this march out from the railroad and via New Hope. General Hood thinks that it is probable that the guard at the railroad bridge on Etowah is small, and when General French goes to Allatoona, if he can get such information as would justify him, if possible move to that bridge and destroy it. General Hood considers that its destruction would be a great advantage to the army and the country. Should he be able to destroy the bridge, in coming out he could move, as has been heretofore indicated, via New Hope.

Yours, respectfully,

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Soon after an order, of which the following is a copy, was sent me:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF STAFF,
October 4, 1864—11.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-General STEWART,
Commanding:

GENERAL: General Hood directs me to say that it is of the greatest importance to destroy the Etowah railroad bridge if such a thing is possible. From the best information we have now he thinks the enemy cannot disturb us before to-morrow, and by that time your main body will be near the remainder of our army. He suggests that if it is considered practicable to destroy the bridge when the division goes there and the artillery is placed in position, the commanding officer call for volunteers to go to the bridge with light wood and other combustible material that can be obtained and set fire to it.

Yours, respectfully,

A. P. MASON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

General Stewart's corps had struck the railroad at Big Shanty on the evening of the 3d, and all three of his divisions had worked all night in destroying the railroad from near Kenesaw up to Acworth Station. As we had been informed at Big Shanty that the Allatoona Pass or cut was fortified, and that the enemy had there a garrison of three regiments and had accumulated a considerable amount of provisions, it was considered a matter of importance that the place should be captured, and after the orders were handed me General Stewart sent me with Major Myrick, with twelve pieces of artillery. It would appear, however, from these orders that the general-in-chief was not aware that the pass was fortified and garrisoned that I was sent to have filled up. Under these orders I left Big Shanty about 3.30 p. m. and marched to Acworth, a distance of six miles, arriving there before sunset. There I was detained awaiting the arrival of rations until 11 o'clock at night. As I knew nothing of the roads, the enemy's works, or position, it was important to procure a guide, and at last a young man, or rather a boy, was found who knew the roads and had seen the position of the fortifications at Allatoona, he being a member of a cavalry company. At Acworth Captain Taylor, of Pinson's regiment of cavalry, with twenty-five men, reported to me for duty. He was immediately directed to send fifteen men under a trusty officer to strike the railroad as near the Etowah railroad bridge as possible, and to take up rails and hide them, so as to prevent trains from reaching Allatoona with re-enforcements, as well as to prevent any trains that might be there from escaping. From an eminence near Acworth the enemy could be seen communicating messages by their night signals from Allatoona with the station on Kenesaw, and to the east of us were the fires of a large encampment of the Federals and apparently opposite Moon's Station. Citizens residing here informed me that there was a block-house with a garrison of about 100 men at the Allatoona bridge; that at Allatoona there were two small redoubts with out-works, defended with four pieces of artillery and garrisoned with three and a half regiments of infantry. About 11 p. m. the march was resumed. The night was very dark and the roads bad. After crossing Allatoona Creek Colonel Adaire, with the Fourth Regiment Mississippi Volunteers and one piece of artillery, was left near the block-house, with instructions to surround it, capture the garrison, and destroy the bridge over the creek. Continuing the march the division arrived before Allatoona about 3 a. m. Nothing could be seen but one or two twinkling lights on the opposite heights, and nothing was heard except the occasional interchange of shots between our advanced guards and the pickets of the garrison in the valley below. All was darkness. I had no knowledge of the place, and it was important to attack at the break of day. Taking the guide and lights I placed the artillery in position on the hills south and east of the railroad, and the Thirty-ninth North Carolina Regiment, under Colonel Coleman, and the Thirty-second Texas were left as a supporting force, both under command of Col. J. A. Andrews, commanding the latter regiment. This being done I proceeded with the guide to gain the heights or ridge crowned by works of the enemy. Without roads or paths the head of the line reached the railroad, crossed it, and began the ascending and descending of the high, steep, and densely-timbered spurs of the mountains, and after about an hour's march it was found we were directly in front of the works and not on the main ridge. The guide made a second effort to gain the ridge and failed, so dark was it in the woods. I therefore determined to rest where we were and await

daylight. With dawn the march was resumed, and finally by 7.30 o'clock in the morning the head of the column was on the ridge, and about 600 yards west of the fortifications, and between those he occupied and an abandoned redoubt on our left. Here the fortifications for the first time were seen, and instead of two redoubts there were disclosed to us three redoubts on the west of the railroad cut and a star fort on the east, with outer works, and the approaches defended to a great distance by abatis and nearer the works by stockades and other obstructions. The railroad emerges from the Allatoona Mountains by crossing this ridge through a cut sixty-five feet deep. Dispositions for the assault were now made by sending General Sears' brigade to the north side or rear of the works, General F. M. Cockrell's (Missouri) brigade to rest with center on the ridge, while General W. H. Young, with the four Texas regiments, was formed in rear of General Cockrell. Major Myrick had opened on the works with his artillery, and was ordered to continue his fire until the attacking force should interfere, or until he heard the volleys of musketry. General Sears was to commence the assault on the rear, and when musketry was heard General Cockrell was to move down the ridge, supported by General Young, and carry the works by (as it were) a flank attack. So rugged and abrupt were the hills that the troops could not be got in position until about 9 a. m., when I sent in a summons to surrender. The flag was met by a Federal staff officer, and he was allowed seventeen minutes to return with an answer. The time expired without any answer being received, whereupon Maj. D. W. Sanders, impatient at the delay, as bearer of the summons, broke off the interview and returned. No reply being sent me,* the order was given for the assault by directing the advance of Cockrell's brigade. Emerging from the woods and passing over a long distance of abatis formed of felled timber, and under a severe fire of musketry and artillery, nobly did it press forward, followed by the gallant Texans. The enemy's outer line and one redoubt soon fell. Resting to gather strength and survey the work before them, again they rushed forward in column, and in murderous hand-to-hand conflict that left the ditches filled with the dead, did they become masters of the second redoubt. The third and main redoubt, now filled by those driven from the captured works on the west side of the railroad, was further crowded by those that were driven out of the fort on the east side of the road by the attack made by General Sears. They had to cross the deep cut through which our artillery poured a steady and deadly fire. The Federal forces were now confined to one redoubt, and we occupied the ditch and almost entirely silenced their fire, and were preparing for the final attack. Pending the progress of these events I had received a note from General F. C. Armstrong, dated 7 a. m., asking me at what time I would move toward New Hope and pass Acworth, informing me also that the enemy had moved up east of the railroad above Kenesaw and encamped there last night. I had observed this movement when at Acworth, but at 12 p. m. I received another dispatch from him, written at 9 a. m., saying:

> My scouts report enemy's infantry advancing up the railroad. They are now entering Big Shanty. They have a cavalry force east of the railroad.

On the receipt of this second note from General Armstrong I took my guide aside and particularly asked him if after the capture of the place I could move to New Hope Church by any other route than the

* For the reply as given in Corse's report, see p. 763.

one by the block-house at Allatoona Creek, and thence by the Sandtown road to the Acworth and Dallas road, and he said I could not. Here, then, was General Sherman's whole army close behind me and the advance of his infantry moving on Acworth, which changed the whole condition of affairs. Ammunition had to be carried from the wagons, a mile distant, at the base of the hills, by men, and I was satisfied it would take two hours to get it up and distribute it under fire before the final assault. I had learned from prisoners that before daylight the place had been re-enforced by a brigade under General Corse. I knew the enemy was in Big Shanty at 9 a. m. By noon he could reach Acworth and be within two miles of the road on which I was to reach New Hope Church. I knew General Stewart had been ordered to near Lost Mountain. My men had marched all day on the 3d; worked all the night of the 3d destroying the railroad; that they had worked and marched all day on the 4th; marched to Allatoona on the night of the 4th; had fought up to the afternoon of the 5th; and could they pass the third day and night without rest or sleep, if we remained to assault the remaining work? I did not doubt that the enemy would endeavor to get in my rear to intercept my return. He was in the morning but three hours distant, and had been signaled to repeatedly during the battle. Under these circumstances I determined to withdraw, however depressing the idea of not capturing the place after so many had fallen, and when in all probability we could force a surrender before night; yet, however desirous I was for remaining before the last work and forcing a capitulation, or of carrying the work by assault, I deemed it of more importance not to permit the enemy to cut my division off from the army. After deliberately surveying matters as they presented themselves to me, I sent word to General Sears to withdraw his men at once, moving by the route he went in, and directed General Cockrell to withdraw at 1.30 p. m.

Before the action commenced it was foreseen that it would be impossible to carry any wounded on litters to the road, where the ambulances were placed, owing to the steepness of the hills, the ravines, and the dense woods. Accordingly, the wounded were brought to the springs near the ridge. All that could be moved without the use of litters were taken to the ambulances. The others were left in charge of surgeons detailed to remain with them.

The troops reformed on the original ground west of the works and marched back to the south side near the artillery, and at 3.30 p. m. commenced the move toward New Hope. After the troops engaged in the assault had left, I rode on down to Colonel Andrews' position, in front of the works, and directed him to remain until 5 p. m., and then withdraw and move on in our rear. Before I had determined to withdraw the infantry from the captured works (but after the guide said I would have to return by the way I came) I sent orders to Major Myrick to send two of his batteries and his caissons to a point beyond the block-house on the Sandtown road, to act in concert with the troops left there. Having been informed by Colonel Adaire that the block-house at the Allatoona bridge had not been captured I directed Captain Kolb, with his battery, that had remained with Colonel Andrews, to move on and report to General Cockrell for the purpose of taking the block-house. Shortly after 4 p. m., and when not a person could be seen in or around the forts, I left the command of Colonel Andrews and overtook the division near the block-house. Colonel Adaire had burnt the railroad bridge over the Allatoona Creek (over 200 feet long) and the

duplicate of the bridge, already framed to replace the older structure. Under an increased artillery fire the garrison of the block-house surrendered.

We captured 205 prisoners, 1 U. S. flag, and the colors of the Ninety-third Illinois Regiment, a number of horses, arms, &c., and killed and wounded 750 of the enemy; being, with the garrison of the block-house, over 1,000.

History will record the battle of Allatoona one of the most sanguinary conflicts of the war; and when it is remembered that the enemy fought from within their strong redoubts, the desperate deeds of daring performed by our troops in overcoming so many of the foe, a meed of praise is due to their heroic valor.

The artillery opened about 7 o'clock in the morning, and, except when the flag of truce was sent in, continued till 2 p. m. The assault, commencing about 10, continued unremittingly till 1.30 p. m., and the rattle of musketry did not cease entirely till near 3 p. m., when it died away and a silence like the pall of death rested over the scene, contrasting so strangely with the previous din of battle.

I cannot do justice to the gallantry of the troops. No one faltered in his duty, and all withdrew from the place with the regret that General Sherman's movements—closing up behind us—forbid our remaining longer to force a surrender of the last work.

After leaving out the three regiments that formed no part of the assaulting force I had but a little over 2,000 men.

My entire loss in killed, wounded, and missing was 799, as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Captured.
Cockrell's brigade*	42	182	22	.....
Sears' brigade*	37	114	200	.....
Ector's brigade	43	147	11	.....
staff	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	122	443	233	1

Among the killed from Sears' brigade is Col. W. H. Clark, Forty-sixth Mississippi. He fell in the advance near the enemy's works with the battle-flag in his hands. He was an excellent and gallant officer. Also were killed Capt. B. Davidson and Lieuts. G. C. Edwards, J. R. Henry, and G. D. Davis.

Col. W. S. Barry, Thirty-fifth Mississippi, and Major Partin, Thirty-sixth Mississippi, were wounded, together with Capts. R. G. Yates and A. J. Farmer, and Lieuts. J. N. McCoy, G. H. Bannerman, J. M. Chadwick, J. Coopwood, R. E. Jones, E. W. Brown, G. H. Moore, and Ensigns G. W. Cannon and A. Scarborough.

Texas will mourn for the death of some of her bravest and best men. Captain Somerville, Thirty-second Texas, was killed after vainly endeavoring to enter the last work, where his conspicuous gallantry had carried him and his little band. Captains Gibson, Tenth Texas; Bates, Ninth Texas; Conley, Twenty-ninth North Carolina, and Adjutant Griffin, Ninth Texas; Lieutenants Alexander, Twenty-ninth North Carolina, and Dixon E. Wetzel, Ninth Texas, were killed gallantly leading their men.

Brig. Gen. W. H. Young, commanding brigade, was wounded. Most gallantly he bore his part in action.

* But see tables, p. 820.

Colonel Camp, commanding Fourteenth Texas, one of the best officers in the service, was seriously wounded. Also Majors McReynolds, Ninth Texas, and Purdy, Fourteenth Texas.

Of captains wounded were Wright, Lyles, Russell, Vannoy, and Ridley, and Lieutenants Tunnell, Haynes, Gibbons, Agee, Morris, O'Brien, Irwin, Reeves, and Robertson.

In the Missouri brigade were killed or mortally wounded Majs. W. F. Carter and O. A. Waddell; Capts. A. J. Byrne, A. C. Patton, and John S. Holland; Lieuts. Thomas R. Shelly, Joel F. Yancey, G. R. Elliott, R. J. Lamb, G. T. Duvall, and W. H. Dunnica, and Ensign H. W. De Jarnett—men who had behaved well and nobly during the whole campaign.

Among the wounded are Maj. R. J. Williams, Capts. Thompson Alvord, G. McChristian, G. W. Covell, and A. F. Burns; Lieuts. Joseph Boyce, Silas H. F. Hornback, J. L. Mitchell, A. H. Todd, and H. Y. Anderson, and Ensign William A. Byrd.

I have named the killed and wounded officers in this report. The names of the private soldiers who fell or were wounded will also be filed with this as soon as they are received.

It is due to the dead, it is just to the living, that they who have no hopes of being heralded by fame, and who have but little incentive except the love of country and the consciousness of a just cause to impel them to deeds of daring, and who have shed their blood for a just cause, should have this little tribute paid them by me.

For the noble dead the army mourns, a nation mourns. For the living, honor and respect will await them wherever they shall be known as faithful soldiers who have for their dearest rights so often gone through the fires of battle and the baptism of blood. It would perhaps be an invidious distinction to name individual officers or men for marked or special services or distinguished gallantry where all behaved so well, for earth never yielded to the tread of nobler soldiers.

I am indebted to Generals Cockrell, Sears, and Young for their bravery, skill, and unflinching firmness.

To Colonel Earp, on whom the command of the gallant Texans devolved, and to Colonel Andrews, who commanded on the south side, and Major Myrick, commanding the artillery, I return my thanks for services.

Maj. D. W. Sanders, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. Wiley Abercrombie, aide; Capt. W. H. Cain, volunteer aide; Captain Porter and Lieutenant Mosby, engineers, were zealous in the performance of their duties, and E. T. Freeman, assistant inspector-general, was conspicuous for his gallant conduct. I commend the last named to Government for promotion.

Col. E. Gates, First and Third Missouri; Maj. E. H. Hampton, Twenty-ninth North Carolina, and Adjt. W. J. Sparks, Tenth Texas, and Lieutenant Cahal, of General Stewart's staff, are named for gallant services.

Lieut. M. W. Armstrong, Tenth Texas, seized the United States standard from the Federals, and, after a struggle, brought it and the bearer of it off in triumph.

In the inclosed reports of brigade commanders will be found the names of many officers and soldiers that I know are entitled to commendation and all marks of distinction that the Government can award.

The cavalry officer who was sent to cut the railroad and failed to perform that duty is, in my opinion, much to blame. Had he taken up the rails—and there was nothing to prevent it—re-enforcements could not

have been thrown in the works, and the result would have been different. After events showed that a cavalry force of the enemy arrived at Allatoona as we were withdrawing.

Very respectfully submitted.

S. G. FRENCH,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Gen. A. P. STEWART,
Commanding Corps.

ADDENDA.

Return of casualties in Sears' brigade at the battle of Allatoona, October 5, 1864.

[Compiled from nominal list of casualties.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
4th Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
35th Mississippi	2	10	6	46	1	82	147
36th Mississippi	.....	.....	5	3	.....	24	32
39th Mississippi	.....	11	.....	24	2	75	112
46th Mississippi	3	15	1	25	4	52	100
7th Mississippi Battalion	.....	1	1	12	1	15	30
Total	5	37	13	114	8	248	425

C. W. SEARS,
Brigadier-General.

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Return of casualties in the Missouri brigade at the battle of Allatoona, Ga., October 5, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1st Missouri Infantry 4th Missouri Infantry	1	4	5	32	.....	2	6	38
2d Missouri Infantry 6th Missouri Infantry	3	13	4	58	.....	13	7	84
3d Missouri Infantry 5th Missouri Infantry	2	16	6	47	.....	5	8	68
1st Missouri Cavalry 3d Missouri Cavalry	1	9	3	45	.....	2	4	56
Total	7	42	18	182	.....	22	25	246

No. 113.

Report of Maj. Ezekiel H. Hampton, Twenty-ninth North Carolina Infantry, Ector's brigade.

HDQRS. TWENTY-NINTH NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT,
Tuscumbia, Ala., November 1, 1864.

SIR: My regiment was formed on the left of Young's brigade on the 5th of October, at 9 a. m., ready for the action at Allatoona. At 10 a. m. we were ordered forward upon the enemy. My regiment moved for-

ward as a unit through the timber, which was very thick. The enemy were meanwhile pouring a heavy fire into our ranks. My regiment had to advance through the forest farther than the other regiments of the brigade, and not being able to see the brigade got separated from and in advance of the brigade. Upon arriving to where the timber was all felled I saw my regiment was separated from the other regiments, and being exposed to a heavy fire from the enemy, and supposing the remainder of the brigade to be in advance, I ordered my regiment forward at a double-quick to within forty feet of the enemy's outer works, where I halted, ordered my men to lie down, rest, and load. After resting from three to five minutes, I ordered my regiment forward. The order was promptly obeyed. They moved into the enemy's works, where they had a hand-to-hand encounter with sword, bayonet, butt of muskets, rocks, &c., killing a good many and capturing 25 or 30 prisoners and the enemy's intrenchments; thence the regiment moved forward to within twenty yards of the foe's last and strong fort, where they remained contending with the enemy until withdrawn by order of Major-General French, when they fell back in good order.

I took 138 aggregate into the action and came out minus 12 killed, 39 wounded, and 3 missing.

All honor is due my regiment, both officers and men, for their promptness in obedience to orders and their gallantry on the field. And although every man did his duty, I must speak of the conduct of Sergt. John Rich, Lieutenant Alexander, and Sergt. W. J. Parker. Sergeant Rich was carrying the colors in front of the regiment crying "come ahead, boys!" when he was severely wounded and fell. The colors were scarcely to the ground before they were hoisted by Lieut. E. B. Alexander, commanding Company C. He threw them to the breeze saying, "come on, my brave boys!" but he did not get more than fifteen paces until he was killed. Sergeant Parker, of Company F, took up the colors and again threw them to the breeze, and carried them to and planted them on the enemy's inner works. Here he was severely wounded in the face. He then took up the flag, captured a fine horse, and came out with flag, horse, and his first lieutenant, who was severely wounded in the leg.

Very respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

E. H. HAMPTON,

Major, Commanding Twenty-ninth North Carolina Regiment.

Lieutenant LINDSAY,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 114.

Report of Col. David Coleman, Thirty-ninth North Carolina Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTY-NINTH NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT,

Near Tuscumbia, Ala., November 1, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to the order of yesterday I have the honor to report the participation of this regiment in the action of the 5th ultimo at Allatoona, Ga.:

The regiment, with the Thirty-second Texas Cavalry, dismounted, was in rear of the Pointe Coupée Battery south of Allatoona, in support of the artillery on that side. At 10 a. m., the assault having commenced, forty men, with their officers, under my command, were advanced as

skirmishers by order of Colonel Andrews, Thirty-second Texas Cavalry, commanding, through the woods on the right of the field in front, the remainder resting in their position under Lieut. Col. F. A. Reynolds. The skirmishers advanced rapidly, cheering and firing briskly, driving in the enemy's skirmishers to the railroad, some 150 yards from a range of tents (supposed hospitals) at the foot of Allatoona Hill, near their principal fort, on the extreme right and about 200 yards to the right of the railroad cut, dividing their works. On nearing this point a force of the enemy, seemingly about 200, who had been driven from the base of the hill by our advance, were observed on the side of the hill in our front in the act of halting, apparently confused and undecided what to do. These by a sharp fire from us were driven into the shelter of their works on the summit. From our position at the railroad, sheltered by it and the adjoining ground, a constant fire was maintained on the enemy, principally in and near the fort. During the action their fire [was] spirited but not heavy, and sharpshooting was continued until 2.45 p. m., when by order of Colonel Andrews the party was withdrawn to the skirmish line occupied before the assault, and soon after from that to follow the march of the division.

Three horses (one equipped) and 1 mule were captured by us.

The casualties were Privates W. A. Dyson, Company E, wounded slightly in head, and Elisha L. Kimzey, Company B, slightly in left shoulder; both of the skirmish party.

The command behaved with commendable alacrity and gallantry. Their advance as skirmishers and fire throughout was admirably spirited, prompt, and effective.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. COLEMAN,

Colonel, Comdg. Thirty-ninth North Carolina Regiment.

Capt. R. TODHUNTER,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Young's Brigade.

No. 115.

Report of Maj. James H. McReynolds, Ninth Texas Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH TEXAS INFANTRY,

Near Tuscumbia, November 1, 1864.

COLONEL: In obedience to orders from brigade headquarters I have the honor to submit the following report of the part performed by this regiment in battle of Allatoona:

On the morning of the 5th of October we, with the Fourteenth and Tenth Texas Cavalry (dismounted) and Twenty-ninth North Carolina Infantry (our regiment being on the right), were formed in line of battle in a hollow about 600 yards from the enemy's works. About 10 a. m. the command forward was given. We moved forward with the three regiments above named (the Missouri brigade being in our front, we acting as a support to it) about 300 yards, when we were halted and caused to lay down probably five minutes, the Missouri brigade pressing forward, taking the first line of works. We were then ordered forward again. The regiment moved forward in fine order, considering the great obstacles, such as fallen trees, brush, rough ground, &c. At the first line of enemy's works men were addressed in a few brief words by our gallant brigadier-general (Young), telling us what was expected of us and directing us what part of the enemy's lines to charge. Up to

this time we had received no loss. We then rushed forward under a very destructive fire, every man striving for who would be first to mount the enemy's works. We captured some prisoners, killed quite a number of the enemy, having them to fight until we mounted their works. Crossed the second line and rushed forward to the third, still under a deadly fire. Took the third line, capturing a few prisoners and killing quite a number, the remainder making their escape to their main fort. We then took position, some in the ditches and some in advance of the ditches, wherever they could get protection, and sharpshot the batteries and men to the best advantage possible.

The fight continued from 10 a. m. until 1.30 p. m., when we were ordered to withdraw in small squads, which order was obeyed. All this was done in conjunction with the three regiments above mentioned, and supported the Missouri brigade, whose conduct in the fight could not be surpassed. The conduct of the regiment was all that could be desired.

Lieut. J. P. Bates, of Company G, was killed among the foremost, far in advance of the enemy's third line, near their main fort. Sergt. C. E. Dale, Company B, who was among the first to mount the works, was shot dead.

Where all acted so well it would be doing injustice to make distinction.

We took 101 men in the fight, including officers and infirmary corps, and lost 43 killed and wounded and 2 missing.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. H. McREYNOLDS,
Major, Commanding.

Col. J. A. ANDREWS,
Commanding Young's Brigade.

No. 116.

Report of Lieut. Col. Abram Harris, Fourteenth Texas Cavalry (dismounted).

HDQRS. FOURTEENTH TEXAS CAVALRY (DISMOUNTED),
November 1, 1864.

SIR: My regiment was formed in line of battle at Allatoona, the Ninth Texas on our right and the Tenth Texas on our left, my regiment constituting the point of direction. We moved forward to within twenty steps of the first works of the enemy and formed again, having our lines broken by the brush and fallen timber which covered the ground. At this point we were ordered to charge the second line of breastworks of the enemy, who, having been driven from the first line, were now holding the Missouri brigade in check from their second line of breast-works. We moved forward with a yell and carried the works in front of us in less than five minutes, driving the enemy out of their intrenchments with the butts of our guns and rocks, as we did not have any bayonets, pursuing them to within twenty steps of their last and only work. After passing the second line of works some six or seven steps Col. J. L. Camp fell wounded severely in the thigh. We then occupied some buildings about thirty-five or forty steps from the enemy, and commenced sharpshooting the enemy in the fort for over two hours, when we received orders to withdraw, which we did in good order.

I will respectfully state that we entered the fight with eighty-seven guns. We lost 4 killed and 45 wounded, which speaks more for the undaunted bravery and heroism of one and all on that day than anything I could say. It is hard to discriminate where all did their duty so nobly.

I have the honor to be, yours, &c.,

A. HARRIS,
Colonel, Commanding Fourteenth Texas.

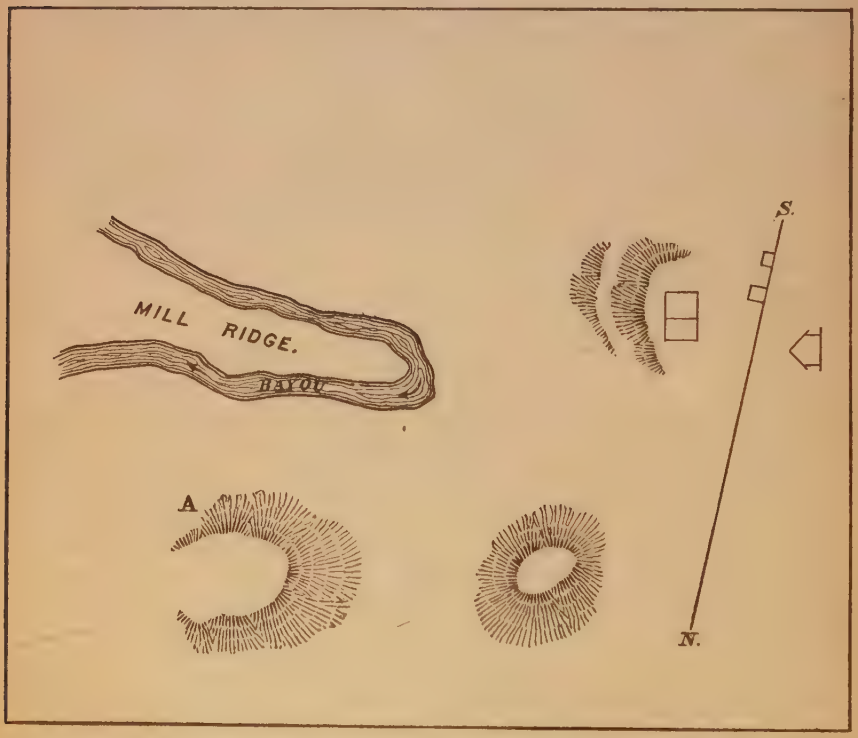
Lieutenant LINDSAY.

No. 117.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Claudius W. Sears, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

OCTOBER 5, 1864.

I find the rear of the enemy's position like this:



My command is at the point A. I have a very difficult position to deploy upon; am sending out my skirmishers and they have commenced firing, but few are in position. Am crowding them forward; have to debouch around the bend in the bayou. I will form line of battle as soon as I can drive their skirmish line far enough back, and will push the matter as far as the honor of our arms may seem to demand.

Very respectfully, yours,

C. W. SEARS,
Brigadier-General.

General FRENCH.

HEADQUARTERS,
[*October 5, 1864*]—*12.30 p. m.*

Our men are fighting bravely. Will get up a grand charge as soon as the men rest a little. We will take this work, if possible. Men are greatly fatigued. We are in enemy's works, but have not the fort yet. The yells of your men do us great good.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. SEARS,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General FRENCH.

No. 118.

Report of Maj. Gen. Edward C. Walthall, C. S. Army, commanding division.

HDQRS. WALTHALL'S DIVISION, STEWART'S CORPS,
Verona, Miss., January 14, 1865.

I respectfully submit the following report of the operations of my command from the 18th of July, 1864, till the close of the campaign in Tennessee:*

The enemy disappeared on the 6th [September] and there was a season of rest for the troops till Sunday (18th), when we moved by Dixon's Bridge through Fayetteville to a point six miles beyond Palmetto, and here, on 20th, took up a line and intrenched between the Chattahoochee River and the railroad leading from Atlanta to West Point. On 29th we left this point, and, crossing the river at Pumpkin Town, moved toward Brownsville Post-Office, reaching there the following evening. We remained here till October 2, and that day marched ten miles in the direction of Big Shanty, and the day after, leaving trains behind, we struck the Dalton and Atlanta Railroad at that point at 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon, following Loring's division. Here I was directed to employ my command in tearing up and destroying the track of the railroad until my troops met those of Major-General Loring, who were to [be] similarly engaged from Acworth down, and below until I met Major-General French's command, which was upon the railroad for the same purpose above Kenesaw Mountain. At Moon's Station an officer and 83 men, who were found in a stockade, were taken by Brigadier-General Reynolds, with a loss of 6 men. On the morning of the 4th, after destroying the track as effectually as could be done by burning the cross-ties and heating and bending all the iron rails for a distance of about four miles, I was directed to move to Adams' Cross-Roads, about five miles off, and encamp. The next morning we continued the march, and passing to the right of Lost Mountain took the road toward Van Wert by way of New Hope Church, and leaving Van Wert a little to the left passed through Cedartown on the morning of the 9th. On the 10th we crossed the Coosa River ten or twelve miles below Rome, and encamped that night near Coosaville, on the Rome road. The next day, taking the road leading through Texas Valley, we moved in the direction of Resaca. On the night of 12th, the advance division of the corps having reached the railroad, I was halted about three miles north of Resaca, and the next day moved up above Tilton, where I was engaged until a late hour in the night in tearing up and destroying

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*For portion of report (here omitted), relating to the Atlanta campaign, see Vol. XXXVIII, Part III, p. 924.

that part of the railroad track allotted to me by orders on the subject which were issued by the lieutenant-general commanding. After this had been thoroughly accomplished we moved by way of Dalton, and passing through Dug Gap on the 14th and Treadaway's Gap on 16th, on by way of Summerville to Little Will's Creek, five miles from Gadsden, Ala. Here we remained from evening of 20th to the morning of 22d, and issued shoes and clothing which had been brought up to that point to meet us by previous arrangement. Our march from this point was through Summit and Somerville to the neighborhood of Decatur, where we remained from 26th to 29th, threatening the town, which was well fortified. Some skirmishing and considerable artillery firing occurred every day while we were there, but without results, except the loss of a few men. Through Courtland and Leighton we moved to Tuscumbia, arriving there 31st, and moving thence up to South Florence on November 14.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. WALTHALL,
Major-General.

Capt. W. D. GALE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 119.

Report of Maj. Gen. William B. Bate, C. S. Army, commanding division, Hardee's army corps.

HEADQUARTERS BATE'S DIVISION,
Tupelo, Miss., January 25, 1865.

MAJOR: In obedience to orders from corps headquarters I have the honor most respectfully to forward this report of the operations of my command in the late Tennessee campaign.

After an absence of two months I rejoined the Army of Tennessee and took command of my division near Cedartown on the 10th of October, 1864. During my absence Lewis' brigade, of my division, had been taken from me and mounted, leaving Jackson's, Tyler's (commanded by Brig. Gen. T. B. Smith), and Finley's (commanded by Col. Robert Bullock), and Cobb's battalion of artillery, composed of Slocomb's, Beauregard's, and Phillips' batteries. My command moved from that time in conjunction with Cheatham's corps until the morning of the 13th of October, when I was sent in advance upon the flanks of Dalton to Mill Creek Gap, with instructions to take the block-house in that gap and destroy the railroad. Having approached within three miles and hearing a locomotive I sent forward my escort, with a man mounted behind each, to cut the road and prevent the escape of the trains from Dalton. Upon my arrival I found a formidable work so commanding the gap as to prevent my passing through it. I soon surrounded it with my infantry and placed my artillery in 200 yards on a commanding point, and sent forward a flag of truce to demand its surrender. The flag was fired on, killing the horse of my assistant adjutant-general, Captain Cheney, who bore it. Thinking it done through mistake, I sent another, of which no notice was taken. I then opened my battery, the Fifth [Company] Washington Artillery, Lieutenant Chalaron commanding, with

* For continuation of report, relating to the Nashville campaign, see Vol. XLV, Part I.

fine effect, and also had the sharpshooters to keep up a fire at the port-holes. The infantry was put to destroying the railroad, except a part of Tyler's brigade (Shy's regiment), which was held as an assaulting party in case the block-house could not be taken otherwise. The block-house was constructed of timber and earth; the timber was compact and four feet thick, with the same thickness of earth thrown up for five or six feet on the outside, and covered with the same depth of timber and earth. It had forty port-holes so arranged, both on the outer and inner sides, as to afford opportunity of firing in almost any direction. A ditch was dug around the outside filled with water. The assault was to be made at night, and all preparations made for it; but the artillery had fired with such accuracy and fatality late in the evening that upon demand after dark it unconditionally surrendered. The garrison consisted of a captain, and lieutenant, and 50 men; 12 or 15 of whom had been killed and wounded. The block-house was burnt next morning, and the destruction of the railroad, which had been prosecuted during the entire night, was continued. I moved Caswell's battalion of sharpshooters to Tunnel Hill early in the morning, together with a regiment of cavalry (which had that night reported to me for temporary duty), with the view of watching the enemy at that point until the division arrived. They found it had been evacuated during the night, leaving many stores, both quartermaster's and commissary, most of which were secured to the troops of my command. Those which could not be transported were burned. The railroad was destroyed nearly to the tunnel, a distance of three miles, when I received orders to rejoin and bring up the rear of the army, taking the Villanow and thence the La Fayette road. On arriving at the latter place my command moved in conjunction with Cheatham's corps, to which it belonged, to Gadsden, Ala., and thence across Sand Mountain to Decatur, Ala., where on the morning of the 27th of October I was ordered on the Courtland road, and in the evening of the same day directed by General Cheatham to press my skirmishers as near as practicable to the fort. I pushed up a detachment from each brigade, under Major Caswell, during the night, and drove the enemy's outposts and skirmishers into the forts, and built skirmish pits on the same plateau with and within 200 or 300 yards of the fort. My skirmishers were connected on the left by those of Cleburne's division. The enemy came out early next morning, turning the extreme left of Cleburne's skirmish line, and passed to the rear of the left of mine, capturing 25 of my men. As soon as ascertained General Jackson, with Colonel Mitchell's regiment (being on the right), retook and held, with much promptness and gallantry, the pits, with a loss, however, of 8 or 10 men. In obedience to orders I moved my command with the corps that evening on the Courtland road; thence to Tuscumbia, where we remained for two weeks, and crossed the Tennessee River on November 13.

Major Cobb having been sent to the hospital on account of indisposition, Captain Beauregard, by virtue of rank, took command of the battalion of artillery.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. BATE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. JAMES D. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* For continuation of report, relating to the Nashville campaign, see Vol. XLV, Part I.

OCTOBER 2-11, 1864.—Operations in Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana, including skirmish at Marianna, Fla., September 27.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

Oct. 2, 1864.—Descent on Fayette, Miss.
4, 1864.—Skirmishes at and near Bayou Sara, La.
4-12, 1864.—Expedition from Natchez to Woodville, Miss., and skirmishes (5th and 6th).
5, 1864.—Skirmish at Thompson's Creek, near Jackson, La.
Skirmish at Alexander's Creek, near Saint Francisville, La.
5-8, 1864.—Expedition from Tunica Landing to Fort Adams, Miss.
Expedition from Natchez to the Homochitto River, Miss.
8, 1864.—Capture of Confederate mail and recapture of Union flags, near Saint Joseph, on the west side of the Mississippi River, La.
9-10, 1864.—Skirmishes near Bayou Sara, La.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Edward R. S. Canby, U. S. Army, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi, including skirmish at Marianna, Fla., September 27, capture of Confederate mail, and recapture of U. S. flags near Saint Joseph, on the west side of the Mississippi River, La.

No. 2.—Maj. Gen. Napoleon J. T. Dana, U. S. Army, commanding District of Vicksburg.*

No. 3.—Col. Embury D. Osband, Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, commanding expedition to Woodville.

No. 4.—Col. Loren Kent, Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, of expedition from Tunica Landing to Fort Adams, Miss.

No. 5.—Col. Bernard G. Farrar, Sixth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, of expedition from Natchez to the Homochitto River, Miss.

No. 6.—Brig. Gen. George B. Hodge, C. S. Army, commanding District of Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana.

No. 7.—Col. John S. Scott, First Louisiana Cavalry, of skirmishes at Thompson's Creek and near Bayou Sara, La.

No. 8.—Col. Frank P. Powers, Powers' Regiment Louisiana and Mississippi Cavalry, of skirmishes at and near Bayou Sara, La.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. Edward R. S. Canby, U. S. Army, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi, including skirmish at Marianna, Fla., September 27, capture of Confederate mail, and recapture of U. S. flags near Saint Joseph, on the west side of the Mississippi River, La.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., October 10, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a summary of recent operations: First. An expedition into West Florida, under command of Brigadier-General Asboth, reached Marianna on the afternoon of the 27th of September, capturing that place after a stubborn resistance of several hours. The result is the capture of 81 prisoners of war (amongst them a brigadier-general and a colonel), 95 stand of arms, large quantities of quartermaster's and commissary stores, over 200 fine horses and mules, and 400 head of cattle. Our loss in killed and wounded amounts to 32; of the former, Capt. M. M. Young, Seventh Vermont, and Lieut. E. W. Ayer, Second Maine Cavalry; of the latter, General Asboth himself, who had his left cheek bone broken and his left arm fractured in two places.

* See also pp. 570, 571.

Second. An expedition sent by Major-General Dana from Rodney, Miss. (composed of colored cavalry and infantry), reached Fayette on the 2d instant, capturing 600 head of fine cattle, a large number of horses and mules, and several prisoners. Another expedition sent by General Dana attacked the enemy at Woodville at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, capturing 3 guns, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 54 enlisted men, and killing 40 of the enemy. No loss whatever on our side sustained in this engagement.

Third. A cavalry expedition, under Brig. Gen. A. L. Lee, reached Clinton on Thursday morning at 7 o'clock, capturing 47 prisoners, the rebel mails, telegraph office, &c., and a considerable quantity of stores and ammunition. Amongst the prisoners captured are Lieutenant-Colonel Pinkney, provost-marshal-general of the district (installed in his office a few hours before the arrival of our troops), 1 captain, and 2 lieutenants. From there the expedition moved to Greensburg, where a tannery and 2,000 sides of leather were destroyed; and thence to Osyka, where 4,000 pounds of bacon, 12 barrels of whisky, 100 dozen of boots and shoes, and large quantities of corn and meal were destroyed, and the telegraph operator and many important dispatches captured. Camp Moore, with a large amount of clothing and gray cloth, was likewise destroyed, and over 200 fine horses and mules captured. General Lee returned to Baton Rouge at noon yesterday, followed by a large number of negroes.

Fourth. Lieut. I. N. Earl, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, commanding a special permanent scouting party of twenty-five men, having learned of an intended attempt to cross a valuable rebel mail at Saint Joseph, on the western bank of the Mississippi, landed on Saturday morning last three miles above that place, proceeded inland about ten miles, when he succeeded in capturing Major Springer, quartermaster and chief of the secret service of the rebel War Department, another major, late chief commissary of subsistence of the Trans-Mississippi Department, 2 captains, and 2 privates. The officers were riding in an ambulance which contained a large and valuable mail and 14 battle-flags taken from our forces during the Red River campaign, and which were on their way to Richmond. Lieutenant Earl, upon learning that a large mounted escort was close at hand, pushed for the river with all dispatch, and reached here this morning safely with his captures. The boats found at Saint Joseph, and upon which this party were to have crossed, were all destroyed. General Asboth, I regret to learn, will probably lose an arm.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff of the Army, Washington, D. C.

No. 2.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Napoleon J. T. Dana, U. S. Army, commanding District of Vicksburg.

NATCHEZ, *October 7, 1864.*
(Received New Orleans 9.15 a. m. 8th.)

My cavalry attacked the enemy at Woodville yesterday at 7 a. m. Enemy 250 strong, with a battery of three guns. Our forces killed 40 of the enemy and captured the battery, with its captain and lieutenant

and 54 men. Woodville post-office and telegraph office, with Richmond dates of the 4th and instruments, taken. I send you the telegrams and some dispatches by a tug. We have not lost a man thus far, and only 4 horses were killed. Our spoils, together with several hundred head of stock and several hundred negroes, are at Fort Adams in safety. Scott was making preparations for an attack on my forces this morning.

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

Major-General CANBY.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Natchez, Miss., October 7, 1864—2 p. m.

As before reported, I landed 1,300 cavalry and four guns, with 500 infantry, at Tunica at daylight on the morning of the 5th. They marched to Pinckneyville, and from there the cavalry and artillery, under Col. E. D. Osband, moved to Woodville, whilst the infantry, under Colonel Kent, Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, marched to Fort Adams. Early in the morning of the 6th Colonel Osband discovered that Colonel Gober, with a command of about 250 men and a battery of three guns, was encamped about two miles from him, and he immediately marched on him and succeeded in surrounding him in a piece of woods, where he killed 40, captured the battery, with Captain Holmes, who commanded it, a lieutenant, and 54 men. Colonel Osband, being hampered with a large number of contrabands, besides a considerable herd of stock, and his captured guns and prisoners, thought it best to fall back to Fort Adams to turn them over to Colonel Kent. Last night he was encamped four miles from Fort Adams on the road to Woodville, and intended to march again to Woodville this morning, unless he was attacked by Scott, who followed him. The telegraph instruments and dispatches, as well as the mail at the post-office at Woodville, were captured, and I herewith inclose telegrams* from Richmond to include the 4th instant. I hear unofficially that Major Cook, with the Third U. S. Cavalry (colored), captured the battery.

Colonel Farrar, with 1,000 infantry and two guns, is on the Homochitto, and I have not yet heard from him.

I requested Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler to land a force at Bayou Sara and make a diversion toward Clinton and Woodville in my favor. I am informed that he did so, and that artillery firing was heard near Bayou Sara all day on the 5th.

I am glad to inform you that thus far my whole loss may be summed up in 4 horses killed.

Very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi.

ADDENDA.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 60. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., October 12, 1864.

It is the pleasant duty of the major-general commanding to make acknowledgment of the very creditable services of the cavalry of this

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* Omitted as unimportant.

command during their late operations, which have resulted in killing upward of 70 of the enemy, capturing the same number, with a battery of light artillery, two mails, and a telegraph office, destroying a large amount of subsistence stores, small-arms and ammunition, besides bringing in about 1,000 head of cattle, 300 valuable mules, and many horses. These operations have extended over 500 miles, and it is very gratifying that no robbery or marauding has been complained of. The improved discipline of the regiments reflects credit on the officers and will always be a matter of pride with every man belonging to the brigade, as that improves their endurance and the efficiency of the mounts increases, and with those results the weight and shock of the charge.

Let all officers and men now apply themselves strictly to instruction and discipline. Let no officer be absent from water and stable calls. Look well to the health of the soldier and to the condition of his best friend—his horse—and let us be ready for the operations of an early day.

By order of Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana:

F. W. FOX,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 3.

Report of Col. Embury D. Osband, Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, commanding expedition to Woodville.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES,
Vicksburg, Miss., October 12, 1864.

CAPTAIN: Pursuant to orders from the major-general commanding I left Natchez, Miss., on the 4th day of October, at 6 p. m., on the transports provided, with detachments of the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, Fourth Illinois Cavalry, Second Wisconsin Cavalry, and Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, one section Twenty-sixth Ohio Battery, and one section of Company K, Second Illinois Light Artillery, and a detachment of the signal corps, in all amounting to 1,200 men. I landed at Tunica Bend, La., at 4 a. m. on the 5th instant, and immediately marched in the direction of Woodville, Miss. When ten miles from Woodville, hearing heavy firing in the direction of Bayou Sara, I proceeded toward that point as far as Sligo, but there, finding that the firing receded faster than we advanced, I moved toward Woodville, and after surrounding the town, charged with two regiments, completely surprising the rebels and capturing 12 prisoners, 1 caisson, 12 army wagons with teams, &c. The Fifth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry secured almost all of the above captures. Leaving a strong provost guard to search the town I moved, after destroying the telegraph and capturing the mail, half a mile south of the village and encamped the command. At daylight I forwarded all prisoners and captured property to Fort Adams to meet the boats, and prepared to march. Hearing at this time of the position of a rebel force upon my right flank about one mile and a half distant, I immediately sent the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, and the section of Company K, Second Illinois Light Artillery, to the left, and moved with the Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Cavalry and Second Wisconsin Cavalry, and the section of the Twenty-sixth Ohio Battery to the right. (Inclosed please find plan of field and position of regiments, marked A.*) The column sent to the left

*Omitted as unimportant.

moved rapidly, the Third U. S. Colored Cavalry in advance, and met a severe fire from Gober's cavalry, as the command rose the hill in rear of the rebel position. The artillery of the column, Fifth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry supporting, opened at about 1,000 yards range, and did fine execution. Maj. J. B. Cook, with Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, pushing rapidly to the rear, stampeded Gober's command, and gained the rear of the battery, when, forming line of battle, he charged through the woods, one battalion with revolver and one with saber, cutting down the rebels, who were now deserting the battery, driving the gunners from and capturing the guns. The batterymen rushing forward were secured as prisoners of war by the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, who were in line immediately in front. In the mean time the other column was met with stubborn resistance at the point where the railroad meets the road, and by the delay caused in dislodging this force only reached the scene of action in time to assist in securing the prisoners, who had scattered through the woods. The results of this half hour's work were one 12-pounder howitzer, two 6-pounder smooth-bore guns, 150 rounds of fixed ammunition, horses and harness complete, 3 battle-flags, 41 prisoners, and 40 of the enemy killed. Our loss was nothing. The fight occurred near the residence of Judge McGehee, who had breakfast cooked for the rebels. Our men ate the breakfast without difficulty, and giving Judge McGehee half an hour to move out of his residence, burned it, together with the quarters he had erected for the use of the rebels. I now sent one company of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry, Captain Bentley commanding, to the right of our position about one mile, when he succeeded in stampeding one company of rebel cavalry. He found and destroyed 35 saddles and 35 stand of arms. I also caused to be burned at Woodville about $100,000 worth of commissary stores, C. S. Army, consisting of salt, sugar, flour, tobacco, and cotton cloth. I now moved rapidly to a point four miles from Fort Adams, sending captured property to the boats at that point in waiting. Here at the junction of these roads the advance (Third U. S. Colored Cavalry) found and drove some two miles a small party of rebels. Our loss was 2 wounded slightly. During the night I learned that we had met Powers' regiment, 200 strong. Before daylight, in attempting to surround them, our plan was accidentally discovered and frustrated. The Fourth Illinois Cavalry had 1 man wounded, who afterward died. Expecting to meet Scott's command and the combined rebel force at Woodville, I marched at 8 a. m. for that point, but found no enemy within twenty miles. Encamped on Buffalo Creek. Marched next morning at daylight, and meeting Colonel Farrar at Kingston reached Natchez at 4 p. m.

I regret to add that that gallant officer, Lieut. Col. Otto Funke, commanding Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, while marching in column on this side of Woodville was painfully but not dangerously wounded by some bushwhackers concealed in the thick brush.

Embarking on transports the afternoon of the 9th I reached camp at Vicksburg the afternoon of the 11th instant.

I learned at Woodville that in the skirmish with Powers' regiment the enemy lost their commanding officer, Major McKowen, and 8 killed.

A SUMMARY OF THE TWELVE DAYS' SCOUT.

The command embarked and disembarked twice, traveled by river 175 miles, and marched by land 260 miles. They lost no material, had only 2 men killed and 1 officer and 5 men slightly wounded. The enemy's loss in killed is Major McKowen, commanding Powers' regiment,

C. S. Army, and Lieutenant Dodds, secret scout, C. S. Army, and 54 enlisted men; and by capture, 4 commissioned officers (Captain Holmes, the leader of the expedition, which recaptured the Chesapeake), the lieutenant and post commissary of subsistence at Woodville, a son of General Liddell, and an acting assistant surgeon, C. S. Army, and 82 enlisted men.

The command captured 3 pieces of cannon, 1 caisson, 350 rounds ammunition, harness, &c., 1,000 head beef-cattle, 300 sheep, and between 300 and 400 horses and mules, 12 army wagons, harness, &c.; destroyed about 350 stand of small-arms, $100,000 worth of subsistence stores, the telegraph station at Woodville, and a large portion of the line, the printing office at Woodville, and secured a large amount of information through captured dispatches, and otherwise valuable to the Government, and also gained 175 able-bodied colored recruits.

The command returned in good health, and with a few days' rest are ready for another raid on the enemy.

I stated in a former report that I desired to prefer charges against Lieutenant Earl, commanding Major-General Canby's scouts; while I do not desire to again have him under my command, his gallant action in [re]capturing the flags of our armies and sealed dispatches at Saint Joseph leads me to believe that he is a valuable agent of the Government, and I would most respectfully decline to prosecute him for what I thought unofficer-like conduct.

Respectfully submitted.

E. D. OSBAND,
Colonel Third U. S. Colored Cavalry.

Capt. F. W. FOX,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 4.

Report of Col. Loren Kent, Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, of expedition from Natchez to Fort Adams, Miss.

HDQRS. TWENTY-NINTH REGT. ILLINOIS VOL. INFTY.,
Fort McPherson, Natchez, Miss., October 8, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report:

On the morning of the 5th instant, at 7 a. m., with this regiment and eleven men of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, I marched from Tunica Landing, Miss., on the road to Fort Adams, via Pinckneyville, a distance of eighteen miles, arriving at 5 p. m. No enemy was seen on this route, but small parties, I afterward learned, hovered about our flanks at a respectful and safe distance. We drove in to camp about 100 good beef-cattle. On the following morning I mounted (on mules captured the previous day) thirty-five of my men, and with the squad of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry and 100 infantry moved in the direction of Buffalo Creek, a distance of ten miles, returning about dark with 100 head of cattle, many serviceable horses and mules, and quite a number of able-bodied negro men. Upon my arrival at Fort Adams I found Colonel Osband with a portion of his command, who gave information and brought in stock. According to information given in detail in my previous report, for prudential reasons, also previously made known to you, I determined to remain at Fort Adams until this morning at 8 o'clock. Yesterday was occupied in loading stock, cotton, wagons, and

property of various descriptions. This morning at 8 a. m. the steamer having troops and stores on board got under way for this place, where we arrived at 6 p. m., the delay being chiefly occasioned by a very hard wind. I received from Colonel Osband, I believe in all to be, 54 prisoners of war, who have been placed in custody of the provost-marshal. The negroes, including those of all ages and sizes, numbered between 200 and 300, and have been reported to the superintendent of freedmen.

The number of cattle brought up on boats, my quartermaster informs me, will amount to about 335, and will be turned over to the commissary of subsistence in the morning. The horses and mules captured by my command number about 90, and are all serviceable. This does not include those brought here and captured by forces under Colonel Osband. I also caused the seizure of a lot of cotton at Fort Adams, which was placed in charge of an officer, with orders to turn the same over to the special agent Treasury Department, as per instructions contained in General Orders, No. 51, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi. I am unable to do more than approximate to the actual amount of property that has come into my possession, but in the transfer of the same, as per instructions this night received, I will be able to make an accurate return, if desired. I have to report Privates Justice Rearden, Joseph Heath, and Stephen Sealey, Company G, Fourth Illinois Cavalry, who, without authority, entered a house near Pinckneyville, and took a uniform complete, worn by a lieutenant-colonel in the U. S. service in the war of 1812; also a citizen's coat. The clothing was recovered and placed in the hands of Captain Lord, of gun-boat Chillicothe, to be returned at my request. With this exception, I make no complaints of the behavior of the men.

Permit me to suggest to the major-general commanding that in the country near the Homochitto River and Buffalo Creek there is a large amount of cattle, horses, negroes, &c., yet left (as we touched but a very small portion of it), and can be easily obtained by a comparatively small force at Fort Adams.

I desire to express my appreciation of the many courtesies extended to myself and command by Captain Lord, of the gun-boat Chillicothe, and the officers of his boat.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. KENT,
Colonel, Commanding Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteers.

Capt. J. W. MILLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following supplementary report to the one handed in this morning:

The amount of property brought up on the transport from Fort Adams and turned over to the proper officer, in obedience to orders of Major-General Dana, is as follows, as per report made to me by the quartermaster in charge, viz: 73 serviceable mules, 24 serviceable horses, 330 beef-cattle, 46 bales of cotton, 6 wagons, that can be easily converted into army wagons. The negroes, of all ages and sizes, numbered 215.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

L. KENT,
Colonel, Commanding.

No. 5.

Report of Col. Bernard G. Farrar, Sixth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, of expedition from Natchez to the Homochitto River, Miss.

HEADQUARTERS,
Vidalia, La., October 9, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that in obedience to Special Orders, No. 80, headquarters Natchez, and to instructions from the major-general commanding District of Vicksburg, I proceeded with the command designated, on the Liberty road, in the direction of Havard's Ferry, Homochitto River, twenty-nine miles from Natchez. I started on the morning of the 5th instant at daylight, and marched eighteen miles, when we went into camp for the night. Resumed the march the next morning at daylight, and at 12 m. the same day reached Havard's Ferry, where we encamped. Finding that the river could not be forded at this place, I sent a detachment of 150 infantry and 25 cavalry, under Major Reynolds, with instructions to proceed three miles farther up the river to Wilson's Ferry, ascertain the depth of water at the ford, and endeavor to gain some information of the movements of the cavalry forces under Colonel Osband. The expedition left at 5 p. m. and rejoined me at 8 p. m. On the following morning I again sent a detachment of cavalry for the same purpose to Wilson's Ferry. Having received a report that a fight had occurred at Woodville, and fearing that Colonel Osband would fail to connect with my command at Havard's Ferry, I determined to move back to a position eighteen miles from Natchez, on the 7th instant. The same night (7th) I received information from Captain Sproat that a fight had occurred between Colonel Osband and the rebel forces, and that after his victory over them the colonel had fallen back toward Fort Adams, with the purpose of again advancing. I then determined to move on the following morning to Kingston. On the morning of the 8th I moved from the Liberty to the Kingston road, eight miles, sending my captured stock direct to Natchez by the former road. On my arrival at Kingston I met the forces of Colonel Osband, then en route for Natchez. The object of the expedition being thus accomplished I returned with my command and arrived at Natchez at 10.30 p. m. the 8th. The troops conducted themselves in an orderly manner; no depredations were committed and very little straggling. On the entrance of the troops into the city, some firing took place by men who had straggled from their commands, and eluding my advance guard reached the city and fort before me. Not a shot was fired by the troops in the column. I find by the reports of officers that the firing in the fort was done principally by the fortification guard, and from the camp of the Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry.

On the expedition 1 of our men was slightly wounded while in advance, and 1 rebel soldier killed. We captured and brought in 20 horses and mules, 250 head of cattle, 35 head of sheep, and 10 colored recruits.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. G. FARRAR,
Colonel Sixth U. S. Colored Artillery, Commanding.

Lieut. C. B. SMITH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 6.

Report of Brig. Gen. George B. Hodge, C. S. Army, commanding District of Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana.

LIBERTY, MISS., *October 13, 1864.*

His Excellency President DAVIS,
Richmond, Va.:

Mr. PRESIDENT: Knowing the anxiety you feel in regard to this district, I take the liberty of inclosing a copy of my report of the recent raid of the enemy in this region. They did but little damage, got no cotton, and carried away but few negroes. They burned the house of your old friend Judge McGehee, and abused the old gentleman and his wife. I had but 650 troops to meet them with. I found here but 420 for service. Many more are in process of organization, but arrangements were incomplete when the storm burst upon us. My way is full of troubles, but I think I see a better day ahead of me, if I am permitted by the Senate to go on. At all events, until they decide I shall endeavor to evince my appreciation of all your kindness by untiring efforts to carry out your wishes. There is a great deficiency in arms and equipments even of those troops I have, but I will not trouble Your Excellency with complaints. If in any of the steps I have taken, and which I have written Your Excellency of, you think a change desirable, I should be most grateful for a letter from you pointing out the desired alteration. The enemy is very strong at Baton Rouge and Morganza (25,000), and other raids may be expected, which I will endeavor to guard against.

With high respect, your grateful friend,

GEO. B. HODGE,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISS. AND EAST LA.,
Liberty, Miss., October 13, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following statement of the operations in this district connected with the recent raid of the enemy:

On the evening of October 3, while at Clinton, La., I was informed that the enemy had landed a large force at Bayou Sara and were advancing both upon Jackson and Woodville, Miss. I immediately telegraphed Colonel Gober at Woodville to be on the alert, and called in Colonel Ogden from Tangipahoa. At 9 p. m. intelligence came in that the enemy had re-embarked. On the morning of the 4th, at 10 a. m., I learned, however, that he had again landed and was advancing on Jackson. I re-enforced the officer in command on the Jackson road, first by two companies and finally by Scott's entire regiment, sending Colonel Scott to take command in person. At midnight I received a dispatch from Colonel Scott that the enemy were in position near Jackson with a battery of artillery, and asking for the Third Louisiana [Cavalry]. I was unwilling to send this regiment at the time, as it was covering the road from Baton Rouge to Clinton, and as I had been warned by my agents that the enemy had been for some time preparing a formidable and extensive raiding force to sweep the district and capture my batteries, trains, and stores.

On the morning of the 5th, having received no intelligence from Colonel Scott, but hearing incessant and heavy discharges of artillery, I

sent it to [his] assistance. This left the Baton Rouge road picketed with but twenty men, while I had only Ogden's command of sixty-four men to protect Clinton, with the artillery and trains of the First and Third Louisiana and Ogden's command. I telegraphed Gober to leave pickets in front of Woodville, and by a rapid march to attack the enemy in flank and rear, but so soon as the enemy had been driven back to resume with celerity his original position at Woodville. The day passed without any message or dispatch from Colonel Scott. At 5 p. m. I was informed by telegram from Woodville that the enemy were entering Woodville 2,000 strong. It was now evident that the attack and invasion was a combined one, and that I must look for demonstrations both from Woodville and, as I had been previously warned, from Baton Rouge. I immediately sent couriers to Colonel Scott to cross to Centreville, effect a junction with Gober, and throw himself between Woodville and Liberty, the depot of supplies. Taking Ogden and all the trains, I crossed by a night march to Liberty and placed Ogden in position covering the approaches from Clinton to Woodville.

At daylight of the 6th scouts brought information that the enemy, 3,000 strong, were advancing from Natchez by Wilson's Ferry road on Liberty, and through Meadville on Brookhaven. At 11 a. m. I learned that Scott had failed to concentrate with Gober, but that Gober had attacked the enemy at Woodville; had been repulsed, losing 3 pieces of cannon; that the enemy had dashed into Clinton from Baton Rouge 800 strong, and that another column was moving on Greensburg by way of Williams' Bridge, on the Amite. I had previously warned the officers on the line of the railroad to be prepared and to send everything valuable to Brookhaven, and had instructed Colonel Wingfield to call out the militia and defend the road. I now ordered both Scott and Gober to fall back to Liberty, and sent my own escort to scout the Natchez road. They did not arrive until the morning of the 7th, much jaded and worn down. I immediately massed the trains on the Brookhaven road, sending them nine miles back, and ordered the troops to rest and feed their horses.

At 3 p. m. of the 7th the scouts on the Natchez road brought in word that the enemy had crossed the Homochitto and were advancing rapidly on Liberty, and that the column from Greensburg was advancing on the railroad. I ordered Colonel Scott with the First and Third Louisiana to proceed ten miles out on the Natchez road, Gober to guard the approaches from Greensburg; should Scott encounter the enemy to check him, and falling back effect a junction again at Liberty, when we would fall back along the Brookhaven road until the trains were safe, then resume active efforts against the enemy. At 7 p. m. a courier from Summit reached me with the information that the enemy had occupied Osyka and were advancing up the road, having dashed in at 2.30 p. m. It now became, as I supposed, a matter of vital importance to get the trains to Brookhaven before the column from Osyka could reach them and before the enemy could reach Liberty. I ordered Colonel Scott to come in; that by consolidating all my force we could hold the Natchez force in check, while Ogden, with his small command, moved on in front of the trains. At 9.30 p. m. a dispatch from Colonel Scott informed me that at 11 he would march by a cross-road to Marcellus, twelve miles back on the Brookhaven road, and join me. At 10 p. m. I moved back with Gober to the designated point and waited three hours, when intelligence reached me from Colonel Scott that, being satisfied there was no enemy on the railroad, he had gone back to Liberty. The citizens, however, were confident that the enemy were

at Summit. I ordered Colonel Scott to wait at Liberty, watching the enemy in the direction of Natchez and Woodville; crossed myself at daylight to Summit, fourteen miles; then crossed to Liberty, twenty-four miles, and arrived there only to find Colonel Scott gone, leaving a verbal message that he had gone to Woodville. Here a dispatch reached me from General Gardner to the effect that the enemy had again struck the railroad at Tangipahoa and were still in heavy force at Greensburg. I immediately, with Gober's command, moved to Greensburg by a night march and scouted to Williams' Bridge and Stony Point, but found the enemy retiring, and returned to Liberty, ordering Colonel Scott to occupy Clinton again, and placing Ogden at Woodville.

Colonel Gober's command is so exhausted that it must have rest. I have placed it at Nebo Church to recruit and cover the approaches from Greensburg to the railroad, and the district is for the present free from the enemy. The large force—26,000 men—at Morganza and Baton Rouge have led me to believe that these demonstrations will be frequent and vigorous, and I earnestly ask for more troops.

I desire to express my appreciation of the promptness and cheerfulness with which Colonels Gober and Ogden and the officers and men of their commands obeyed my orders; and while not desiring to censure any, I can but regret that the same cheerful obedience to orders was not universal.

Colonel Gober lost 3 howitzers, but undoubtedly checked the advance of the Woodville column and prevented its coming to Liberty. With this exception we have lost nothing, while a force, as nearly as I can compute, of 7,500 of the enemy, after an exhausting raid of five days, have retired baffled. We still have all our rifle pieces, our stores, trains, and transportation.

I desire, also, to express my high appreciation of the services of my assistant adjutant-general (Captain Robinson) and the other officers of my staff, particularly Major Bynum, who, in charge of a company of scouts, hung on the enemy's front and flanks, and constantly gave me reliable and valuable information. But for his efforts I should have been surprised by the Greensburg column, and I cannot too highly express my obligations to him; and my assistant adjutant-general, who was with me during the most active and wearisome marches, during which we were in the saddle for twenty hours in every twenty-four, and for five days and nights.

I am, major, respectfully,

GEO. B. HODGE,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. A. T. BOWIE, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 7.

Report of Col. John S. Scott, First Louisiana Cavalry, of skirmishes at Thompson's Creek and near Bayou Sara, La.

HEADQUARTERS,
Liberty, Miss., October 28, 1864.

GENERAL: In compliance with your order of to-day I have the honor to submit the following report of the movement and action of the troops under my command during the late raid in East Louisiana:

On Monday, the 3d of October, you being in Clinton at my headquarters, it was reported by the commanding officer of a company

of the First Louisiana Cavalry that the enemy had landed in some force at Bayou Sara. You ordered me to await their development. On Tuesday morning they were reported by the same officer as entering Jackson. At my suggestion my regiment (the First Louisiana Cavalry) was sent out (eighty-six strong, with one piece of artillery) to meet them. A few hours after my regiment was started the enemy were reported to be skirmishing with one of my companies at Keller's Cross-Roads, within ten miles of Clinton. I asked permission to go to the front to direct the movements against the enemy. Before leaving, however, after conference with me, you had ordered Colonel Gober, with his and Colonel Powers' regiment, to move directly from Woodville or its vicinity to Whittaker's Springs, a point six miles from Jackson, within the angle formed by the Bayou Sara and Woodville and Jackson and Woodville roads. I reached Keller's Cross-Roads about dark and found my regiment, under Acting Major Campbell, bivouacked at that place. I then learned that the enemy, about 2,000 strong (infantry, cavalry, and one battery), were encamped one mile from Jackson at Thompson's Creek, two miles and a half from my camp. I immediately dispatched as to their disposition and numbers, and asked you, if you could spare them, to send me re-enforcements, as I should attack the enemy at daylight. I also dispatched a courier by a circuitous route to inform Colonels Gober and Powers that I would attack the enemy at daylight, supposing them to be at Whittaker's Springs, in accordance with your order of that day, and asking them at the same time to attack in the rear. Fearing that one courier might fail I sent three during the night. To these I received no reply. Before daylight I received one piece of artillery from you, making my force eighty-six men and two pieces of rifled cannon.

At daylight on the 5th I proceeded to make the attack on the enemy's camp. They had a strong position on the south side of Thompson's Creek, but throwing my whole force forward as skirmishers and opening briskly with my two pieces I soon succeeded in routing the enemy and driving him in considerable confusion from his camp. Five miles from the point at which I attacked the enemy's rear guard was overtaken and he again made a stand, but the nature of the ground was such that I pushed my sharpshooters up and picked off a few of his artillerymen and he again retired. Had I only thirty additional men at this place I could easily have taken his battery, for his cavalry, after a few well-directed shots from the artillery, fled. Another feeble stand was made at Alexander's Creek, one mile from Saint Francisville, to cover their retreat to their boats. After the retirement of the enemy I was joined at the outskirts of Saint Francisville by Colonels Gober and Powers. I told Gober that I had attacked the enemy at daylight with eighty men, having seen his orders to be at Whittaker's Springs and expected help from him, and that if he had been at the point to which he was ordered we would have captured the entire party. On arriving within half a mile of Saint Francisville I ordered Colonels Gober and Powers, in compliance with your two orders just received to that effect, to proceed and occupy their original position at Woodville and Homochitto. Colonel Gober then informed me that it was reported that the enemy were marching from Fort Adams in the direction of Woodville. I told him that it was your order that he resume his original position, and if he found the enemy too strong for him to call on me and I would help him out. I have never heard from Colonel Gober officially from that time to this. My men and horses being entirely worn out, and in absence of orders to the contrary I camped my command (First Louisiana Cav-

alry, 86 men) and Third Louisiana Cavalry (150 men), who had reached me after the fight was over, on Alexander's Creek, two miles from Bayou Sara. At 9 o'clock that night Captain Foster, U. S. Navy, commanding Second District Mississippi River, came to my camp, accompanied by Maj. J. M. Taylor and ex-Governor R. C. Wickliffe. These gentlemen had gone to see Captain Foster to arrest his shelling the town of Saint Francisville, assuring him that the pursuit was stopped by me. His presence in my camp was unauthorized and unexpected, but as he was assured of a safe return to his boat I felt compelled to comply with the promise given.

On the morning of the 6th I marched for Clinton, having heard nothing from you since 3 p. m. on the 5th, which ordered me to send Colonels Gober and Powers back to their original positions. Four miles from Jackson I heard rumors that Colonel Gober had been whipped at Woodville, losing his artillery and many of his command. A few moments after one of my own regiment, who had been absent from his command, reported to me that the enemy were in Clinton, and that he had captured one of the pickets. A few moments afterward I received an order from you to the effect that you had left Clinton and would concentrate near Centreville, and if I was pressed to get out of the country the best way I could.

I marched through Jackson at 1 p. m. on the 6th, and at Keller's Cross-Roads I learned from one of my scouts that the force in Clinton was very small, and about the same time I heard from stragglers coming in from Gober's command that the enemy was not moving from Woodville in the direction of Liberty, and I intended to attack and capture the 200 men and occupy Clinton. I accordingly dispatched Lieut. John W. Leake, of my staff, and Lieutenant Brown, of the scouts, with about 100 men, to cross the Comite and reach the plank road at a point near Clinton on the south side, while I, with the balance of the force, would make an attack on the morning of the 7th at daylight from the direction of Liberty.

As I was moving around on the night of the 6th to get into position I received the following order, commanding me to suspend all operations against Clinton and march to Liberty:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT,
October 7, 1864—1.30 a. m.

Col. J. S. SCOTT,
Near Clinton, Osyka Road:

COLONEL: I am directed by General Hodge to say to you that you will suspend all demonstration upon Clinton and move with your whole force at once to this place, which he regards as most in danger at present. The enemy reported in heavy force at Woodville, having captured 3 guns of Holmes' battery and most of his officers and men, and moving on Liberty. Even if such were not the case, the animals of Ogden's command are altogether too much jaded to admit of any co-operation with you at Clinton. You will therefore join the main force here as soon as possible.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

N. T. N. ROBINSON.

I reached Liberty on the morning of the 7th and reported my arrival. At about 2 p. m. I received the following order:

HEADQUARTERS,
October 7, 1864.

Colonel SCOTT:

Scouts on upper Natchez road report enemy advancing on Wilson's Ferry road in heavy force. You will move out with your command to meet them at once.

By order of Brigadier-General Hodge:

N. T. N. ROBINSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

In accordance with which I moved rapidly on the Wilson's Ferry road. Finding no enemy or no signs of one within ten miles, I halted and sent forward my scouts, who afterward reported to me that seven negro soldiers had appeared at Wilson's Ferry that morning, who, after being fired on by some stragglers, had retreated.

While feeding about dark on the same evening I received the following order:

OCTOBER 7, 1864.

Col. J. S. SCOTT:

COLONEL: Certain information received that the enemy have attacked Osyka; moving on Summit. Supposition is that parties are scattered, so that the general wishes to fall back on Brookhaven to-night. As soon as you have given the enemy a check fall back on Liberty, where he will await you. Greensburg and Camp Moore roads well guarded.

Very respectfully,

N. T. N. ROBINSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

I then wrote you that for me to cross the angle and join you on the Brookhaven road would save me a ride of ten or twelve miles, and that my horses were so much jaded that I would be compelled to rest until 11 o'clock; one hour after which I received the following order from you:

HEADQUARTERS,
October 7, 1864—7.30 p. m.

Col. J. S. SCOTT:

COLONEL: Report from Wingfield, at Summit, 2 p. m., that enemy turned off at Osyka on the Osyka [railroad]. Colonel Gober all ready. Trains and artillery gone to Brookhaven. The general is waiting for you to come in. As you know, he is apprehensive of a column heading us off at Brookhaven from Natchez.

Respectfully,

N. T. N. ROBINSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

I saddled up immediately, and when about to march I received the following order from you:

HEADQUARTERS,
October 7, 1864—8 p. m.

Col. J. S. SCOTT:

COLONEL: The general desires you to hurry up in a gallop. Reports every moment of enemy on Greensburg road, advancing rapidly.

Respectfully,

N. T. N. ROBINSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

When I arrived in Liberty I found you had left, and before leaving the town myself I received a dispatch (which I forwarded you) from Lieutenant Brown, my scout, who informed me that the enemy were retiring on Baton Rouge. A few moments after sending you the dispatch of Lieutenant Brown I received one from Lieutenant Leake, on the plank road, informing me that General Lee's cavalry from Baton Rouge only numbered 800 men. They came only as far as Williams' Bridge, some fourteen miles south of Clinton, sending 200 men into Clinton and 80 men in the direction of the railroad.

I waited twelve hours in Liberty for orders, and then hearing that the enemy were returning to Woodville, I moved out to meet them. I found them on Sunday, the 9th, between Bayou Sara and Woodville. Skirmished with them on Sunday evening and Monday morning, when

they again retreated to their boats at Bayou Sara, and I marched my command, in order to forage my horses and feed my men, to Keller's Cross-Roads.

In my engagements around Bayou Sara the enemy lost 65 killed and wounded; we buried 11. My loss was 1 man killed and 4 wounded.

As an apology for the length of this report I would beg to say that the character of this raid renders it necessary to enter more into the form of a narrative than a concise military report.

Very respectfully,

J. S. SCOTT,
Colonel First Louisiana Cavalry.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE B. HODGE,
Comdg. Dist. of Southwest Miss. and East La., Liberty, Miss.

No. 8.

Report of Col. Frank P. Powers, Powers' Regiment Louisiana and Mississippi Cavalry, of skirmishes at and near Bayou Sara, La.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY COMMAND,
Camp on Homochitto, November 4, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 4th [ultimo] I received an order from General Hodge to report with my command to Colonel Gober. I reached Woodville about 12 o'clock; pushed on in direction of Bayou Sara, and met the enemy twelve miles below Woodville a little before dark. I would state that on my receiving the unexpected order to join Colonel Gober the greater portion of my command was at that time on detached service arresting absentees and deserters. I was only enabled to re-enforce Gober with about seventy-five men. This officer taking command soon after my arrival, we drove the enemy into Bayou Sara, or, I should rather say, we followed them at a snail's pace. After this feat, with the approbation of the commanding officer, I turned my command over to Captain McKowen and left the field; returned to the Homochitto, by way of Liberty, for the purpose of concentrating my command.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, captain, your obedient servant,

FRANK P. POWERS,
Colonel, Commanding, &c.

Capt. N. T. N. ROBINSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

OCTOBER 10, 1864.—Affair at South Tunnel, near Gallatin, Tenn.

Report of Capt. Benjamin S. Nicklin, Thirteenth Indiana Battery.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Gallatin, Tenn., October 10, 1864.

I have the honor to forward you the following statement regarding the attack on the colored troops at the tunnel:

About 3.30 o'clock this p. m. two soldiers of the Fortieth U. S. Colored Infantry came to these headquarters with report that Harper and

his band had attacked them at the tunnel, and that they (being only two) could not resist them, and started for this [place], pressing two horses in on the road. The negroes stated that the rebels were tearing the track up, burning ties, &c. I immediately sent (3.45) Captain Cleveland, of First Tennessee Mounted Infantry, with forty men, to the scene. At 5 o'clock this evening I sent Lieutenant Gable and fifteen men of the One hundred and first Colored Regiment up the railroad to the tunnel and Buck Lodge to remain until I could hear from you. Not expecting to hear from the cavalry until to-morrow I gave them orders to pursue and kill every one of the scoundrels they caught, and hearing from the conductor or baggageman of the down train that he saw 6 dead bodies—4 soldiers and 2 railroad hands—lying near the track, some of them with the heads cut open with an ax, and only seven men at the tunnel, I ordered Lieutenant Gable to remain as stated, and to-night at 7 o'clock I sent six of my batterymen armed, on a hand-car, up to the tunnel, with orders to the sergeant to investigate fully and report to me to-night. I am now waiting on them to return, which will be 11 or 12 o'clock to-night. I will then finish this report in time to send it you by the 1 o'clock train to-night.

While waiting for them I would call your attention to the fact that the country above us is full of guerrillas. Governor Johnson's proclamation enrolling the citizens is sending them to the guerrillas and to the rebel army. This county has not even the germ of loyalty in it, and while the rebels and guerrillas are advised of every movement of our side we can learn nothing of them until too late. Men that talk loud, both here and at Nashville, of their devotion to the Union, never do an act for its support, but, if their negroes are to be believed, when they are at home stigmatize all as Yankees, and chuckle over the way they get around the Federal authorities. I have a long list of names, together with witnesses and charges, that I will forward you as soon as I get it completed, showing how the citizens of this and Wilson County act, and if I am here next week will try and arrest some of them. If there was one more full company of mounted [men] here than there is, the county could be kept quiet, because if every man who furnished them anything was dealt with severely they would soon learn to fear us as much as they pretend to fear the rebels or guerrillas, and when they learned that lesson they could and would give us information. There is not force enough at this point—there is only sixty cavalry (Tennessee mounted infantry) and my battery that are at all reliable; eighteen of the cavalry are on picket duty every day, and fifteen of the artillery as patrol, and leaves but few men for scouting purposes. One company more, either infantry or mounted, with what we have would do, for we could always have enough men to scout within fifteen to twenty miles of the post. The guards on the railroad are negroes, and recruits at that.

Twelve o'clock at night.—My couriers have not returned from up the road yet, but I learn from the conductor on this train that Harper and his band killed 5 of the colored soldiers and split their heads open, set fire to the wood pile, but the coming of the cavalry we sent up started them. If I learn anything further I will write you.

Yours, very respectfully,

BEN. S. NICKLIN,
Captain Thirteenth Indiana Battery, Commanding Post.

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Nashville, Tenn.

OCTOBER 10-28, 1864.—Operations in East Tennessee.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

Oct. 10, 1864.—Skirmish at Thorn Hill, near Bean's Station.
15, 1864.—Skirmish at Mossy Creek.
16, 1864.—Skirmish near Bull's Gap.
18, 1864.—Skirmish at Clinch Mountain.
21, 1864.—Skirmish in Clinch Valley, near Sneedville.
27, 1864.—Skirmishes at Mossy Creek and Panther Springs.
28, 1864.—Action at Morristown.
Skirmish at Russellville.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, U. S. Army, commanding U. S. Forces.
No. 2.—Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge, C. S. Army, commanding Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee.
No. 3.—Brig. Gen. John C. Vaughn, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Brigade.
No. 4.—Col. John B. Palmer, Fifty-eighth North Carolina Infantry, commanding Mountain District of North Carolina.
No. 5.—Lieut. David J. Hynds, Company A, Third Tennessee Infantry (mounted), Provisional Army.
No. 6.—Sergt. A. B. Byrd, Macbeth (South Carolina) Light Artillery.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, U. S. Army, commanding U. S. Forces.

HEADQUARTERS GOVERNOR'S GUARDS,
Henderson's Mill, November 8, 1864.

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the troops under my command from the 19th to the 28th of October:

I had been aware for some days that General Williams, commanding a rebel cavalry division of about 2,500 men and three pieces of artillery, had been ordered to join Hood by way of the French Broad and Tennessee Valley. I had also learned that on his way down the valley, it was Williams' intention to turn my position at Bull's Gap by crossing the French Broad at or near the mouth of Chucky, while General Vaughn made a demonstration in my front.

On the 19th of October I learned that Williams had arrived at Newport, and that Vaughn was at Greeneville. That night I crossed my command to the north side of the Holston River at Anderson's Ford, intending to attack a rebel force of two regiments at Rogersville, but the rebel commander, Major Day, learning that I had crossed the river, and believing that I was pursued by Vaughn and Williams, crossed Clinch Mountain, and marched down the valley of the Clinch. Learning of this move I marched down the Holston Valley, and at Mooresburg detached Colonel Parsons, with Ninth Tennessee Cavalry, and ordered him to cross the Clinch Mountain by way of Flat Gap, and to march down the Clinch Valley in the enemy's rear.

Late on the evening of the 20th I reached Bean's Station, and found the enemy in the gap. Night came before I could dislodge him. I

ordered an attack the next morning at 4 o'clock, but the enemy, learning my force, retreated about daylight up the Clinch Valley, pursued by a battalion of the Eighth Tennessee Cavalry, under Major Sawyers. About 7 a. m. the enemy met Colonel Parsons. Attacked thus in front and rear he was routed and driven through Sneedville, with a loss of 15 killed, including 2 captains, 8 men, 17 horses, and 43 guns captured. This little affair reflects much credit upon Colonels Parsons and Brownlow.

On the 22d instant I learned that in consequence of the failure of Hood to capture Chattanooga, and hold lower East Tennessee, that Williams' command had been ordered to Georgia by way of Paint Mountain, Tenn., and Asheville, N. C. No sooner had I received this information than I determined to cross the river and attack General Vaughn, who had advanced to Morristown, and on the 23d crossed the Holston at Dyer's Ford and encamped at New Market. It being necessary to go to that point to get some necessary supplies and ammunition, I was unavoidably detained at New Market until the 27th, the military authorities at Knoxville acting with much apparent indifference in regard to furnishing supplies for my command.

On the 27th I marched from New Market, and met the enemy's pickets at Mossy Creek; skirmished with them until we arrived at Panther Springs, where we came upon about 250 of the enemy, who were charged by a battalion of the Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Ingerton. The rebels lost 3 killed and 5 captured. It was now 5 o'clock, and we were yet five miles from Morristown. There was not, therefore, time enough to attack the enemy at that place and secure anything like a decisive result. I therefore determined to defer the attack until morning. That night the troops lay upon their arms ready for action at a moment's warning.

On the 28th we left camp at 7.30 a. m., Colonel Parsons, commanding Ninth Tennessee Cavalry, in the advance. The remainder of the troops marched in the following order: Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, Battery E, First Tennessee Light Artillery, Eighth Tennessee Cavalry; the train I left at Panther Springs under a guard of two companies of the Ninth Tennessee Cavalry. The enemy's pickets were met soon after leaving camp, and rapidly driven in. About 9 a. m. we came upon the enemy's skirmish line about one mile and a half from Morristown. Colonel Parsons immediately charged and drove them back upon their main body, which was discovered drawn up in two lines, one just west, the other east of the village of Morristown. The lines extended entirely across the open fields, with the flanks resting on the woods, their artillery on the flanks of the second line. The distance between their lines was about 800 yards. I brought forward Patterson's battery, and placing it on an eminence on our right flank shelled their front line for a short time, whilst Lieutenant-Colonel Ingerton was forming his regiment in a column of fours by companies. Everything being ready I ordered Colonel Ingerton to charge the center and right of their front line. The distance separating our line from that of the enemy was about 1,000 yards. The first 600 yards of this distance was passed over at a walk, and with an utter disregard for the shower of shells hurled at them by the enemy's artillery, and which could not be replied to by our artillery without endangering our own troops. When about 400 yards from the enemy's line our cavalry took a trot. Soon after the enemy opened a musketry fire from his entire line, and Ingerton charged. For a moment both parties were envel-

oped in smoke; the next the rebels were seen fleeing, hotly pursued by Ingerton's regiment. Just at this time the enemy endeavored to turn our right flank. Colonel Parsons was ordered to meet this movement and turn the enemy's left flank. It was my intention not to charge their left flank and second line until Parsons had obtained a position from which he could cut off their retreat, but before Parsons could complete his move I perceived the enemy preparing to charge our battery. I immediately ordered Colonel Patton, commanding Eighth Tennessee Cavalry, to charge their left and center, whilst Ingerton, who had reformed his regiment, should charge their right. Both charges were gallantly made, and the enemy routed and fled. The entire command were then ordered to pursue, and the order was promptly obeyed and the enemy followed beyond Russellville. Their loss was 85 left dead on the field, including 6 officers; 224 captured, including 19 officers; 5 pieces of artillery with caissons complete, all their ammunition for small-arms; also 6 wagons were captured. Our loss was 8 killed and 18 wounded.

Where all behaved with so much gallantry it would seem invidious to mention individuals, but I hope Your Excellency will allow me to call your particular attention to Lieutenant-Colonel Ingerton, commanding Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, who led the first charge and broke the enemy's first line without firing a shot. I earnestly recommend that he may be appointed to the command of the first regiment of Tennessee Cavalry that becomes vacant. Colonels Patton and Brown, of the Eighth Tennessee Cavalry, and Colonels Parsons and Brownlow, of the Ninth Tennessee Cavalry, led their regiments with distinguished gallantry. Captain Patterson and Lieutenant Regan, Battery E, First Tennessee Light Artillery, displayed the same skill, coolness, and daring that has characterized their conduct since we have been in East Tennessee. To my personal staff—Lieut. J. B. Carpenter, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. O. C. French, acting assistant quartermaster; Lieuts. J. J. Douglas, B. A. Miller, and D. M. Nelson, aides-de-camp, and Capts. George E. Grisham and B. P. Stacy, provost-marshal—I am under many obligations for the prompt and gallant manner in which they transmitted my orders to different parts of the field. Surg. A. L. Carrick, medical director, is entitled to much credit for the manner in which he provided for our wounded, embarrassed as he was by the large number of the wounded left behind by the enemy without medical attendance, all of whom received the same care of our own wounded. The forces engaged in this battle were about equal on each side and were exclusively Tennesseeans, except the Sixteenth Georgia (rebel) Regiment [Battalion].

I omitted to mention at the proper place that we picked up over 300 stand of small-arms that had been thrown away by the enemy. Some of these I had distributed to citizens to defend themselves against guerrillas, the remainder I have deposited at the office of the assistant quartermaster for Tennessee troops.

The enemy could not have lost less than 500 in killed, wounded, and captured. In this action their killed and captured amounted to 310 men. Among their wounded was General Vaughn.

I am, Governor, very respectfully,

ALVAN C. GILLEM,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Governor ANDREW JOHNSON,
Nashville, Tenn.

No. 2.

Reports of Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge, C. S. Army, commanding Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WESTERN VIRGINIA AND EAST TENN.,
Wytheville, October 19, 1864.

Our scouts burned the railroad bridge over Mossy Creek on the night of the 16th. Yesterday morning before daylight enemy hurriedly evacuated Bull's Gap, retreating in direction of Knoxville. General Vaughn is pursuing.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

General R. E. LEE,
Army of Northern Virginia.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 18, 1864. (Received 6.30 p. m.)

Hon. J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

General Breckinridge reports that Lieutenant Hayes, of Vaughn's command, with twenty men, attacked a select party of thirty of the enemy north of Bean's Station, killing and capturing all but three. On the 17th [15th] [Lieutenant Hynds, Third Tennessee Infantry], of same command, attacked enemy at Mossy Creek, near Strawberry Plains, killing 13, and taking a number of prisoners. These young officers deserve much credit for their courage and good conduct.

R. E. LEE,
General.

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HDQRS. DEPT. OF WESTERN VIRGINIA AND EAST TENN.,
Wytheville, October 29, 1864.

General J. C. BRECKINRIDGE:

General Vaughn telegraphs from Russellville that he has had a disaster. Enemy stampeded him and captured 4 pieces of artillery and a good many prisoners. Thinks he may have to fall back to his old lines at Carter's Station. Suggests that some re-enforcements, with artillery, be sent to Carter's in case he is forced back. Have telegraphed Brigadier-General Echols.

J. STODDARD JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. DEPT. OF WESTERN VIRGINIA AND EAST TENN.,
Wytheville, October 29, 1864.

Brigadier-General ECHOLS,
Dublin:

Vaughn has been stampeded, with loss of 4 pieces of artillery and a good many prisoners. Is falling back rapidly. Asks for re-enforcement to be sent to Carter's Station. Have telegraphed General Breckinridge. Where is Colonel Morgan with detachment of Duke's men?

J. STODDARD JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 3.

Reports of Brig. Gen. John C. Vaughn, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Brigade.

RHEATOWN, *October 14, 1864.*
(Via Carter's Station.)

Major Day dispatches me from Rogersville that Lieutenant Hayes, of his battalion, met thirty select men from the Tenth Michigan at Thorn Hill, north of Bean's Station, killing and capturing the entire party but 3. Major Day's brother was killed in the engagement. Lieutenant Hayes had but twenty men.

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Major JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, &c.,
Rheatown, October 17, 1864.

GENERAL: Your note of the 15th instant is at hand. So soon as Lieutenant-Colonel Bean, who was in command of the troops of my brigade in the Valley, arrives, I shall procure the names of the officers who left their command without the proper authority and see that they are ordered before the military court at once. It is impossible to procure the names at present in the absence of Colonel Bean. Lieutenant Hopkins, who shot Captain Day, will also be sent up. On my front all is quiet. Captain Bushong, in charge of a scout of some thirty men, attacked a scout of seventy of the enemy within eight miles of Bull's Gap last night and stampeded them. The enemy's loss unknown, as he took to the woods; our loss, 1 man mortally wounded. I heard from Colonel Palmer's command on the 14th instant. He will move to-day and be at Warm Springs on the 19th instant, nothing preventing.

I am, respectfully, &c.,

JOHN C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE,
Commanding, &c.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Rheatown, October 18, 1864.

MAJOR: In addition to my dispatch of yesterday I have the honor to report that Lieutenant Hynds, Company A, Third Tennessee, who was on scout below with twenty men, surprised the guard at Mossy Creek of thirty men on night of 15th, killed 5, wounded 1, and brought out 12 prisoners, and thinks there were some 6 or 7 burned up in the brick store in which they were sleeping, and which they had pierced with port-holes for musketry. He captured 20 horses. On account of the smallness of command and the prisoners to guard, he was unable to destroy the bridge at that point.

I am happy to be able to state that my command is increasing every day by recruits and absentees. I am in great need of clothing for the command; a great many are nearly naked and barefooted. I need supplies of every sort in quartermaster's department.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

Major JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
In the Field, October 18, 1864.
(Via Carter's Station 19th.)

MAJOR: Mossy Creek bridge was burned by one of my scouts on night of 16th instant. The enemy evacuated Bull's Gap very hurriedly about 2 o'clock this morning, retreating in the direction of Knoxville. I am pursuing. Commissaries should look well to the supplies in this department.

Very respectfully,

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

Major JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, &c.,
Near Bull's Gap, October 20, 1864.

MAJOR: The enemy moved hurriedly from Bull's Gap on the night of the 17th instant. They are now encamped at Bean's Station. The cause of the evacuation was occasioned by a detachment of twenty men, under Captain Mims, burning the fort used by the enemy at Mossy Creek, and the destruction of the railroad bridge. He also destroyed effectually some two miles of the railroad. He reports great consternation among the citizens at Knoxville and surrounding country. They report Confederate forces in Cleveland, Dalton, and on the railroad to Kenesaw Mountain. Two companies cavalry at Strawberry Plains. Small force represented to be at Knoxville. I am of the opinion that the enemy will return and give me battle in a day or two. Colonel Palmer will probably reach me to-morrow. I shall endeavor to hold as much of the country as possible, but if pressed shall resume my old lines at Rheatown.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding, &c.

Maj. J. STODDARD JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—I am having the railroad destroyed effectually in the direction of Knoxville.

J. C. V.

HEADQUARTERS FORCES EAST TENNESSEE,
In the Field, October 21, 1864.

MAJOR: Colonel Palmer, commanding North Carolina forces, will form a junction with me by 2 p. m. to-day. I will leave the infantry and some artillery at Bull's Gap and establish my line at that point. I will pursue the enemy with my cavalry and some artillery. I will probably overtake them in vicinity of Strawberry Plains. I will watch them closely and keep you advised of all their movements. Inclosed find communication* from Colonel Palmer.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. J. STODDARD JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LATER.—My brigade has just arrived from Virginia. Enemy preparing for a siege at Knoxville. They think General Breckinridge is marching on Knoxville with heavy force. We captured 1 lieutenant and 15 of the Tenth Michigan last evening.

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORCES EAST TENNESSEE,
Morristown, October 23, 1864.

MAJOR: My forces pursued the enemy to their fortifications at Strawberry Plains, where they met some re-enforcements; and from the condition of my stock, for want of shoeing and other causes, I think it prudent to fall back to the line at Bull's Gap. The strength of the enemy that left Bull's Gap was between 3,000 and 4,000, consisting of cavalry, artillery, and infantry. Permit me to call your attention to the want of supplies in ordnance department. By constant marching the horses have become barefooted and will not be able for active service until shod, and my ordnance officer has so far been unable to obtain shoes. I would suggest that if nothing of a threatening character keeps the troops in the upper portion of the department that Generals Cosby's and Duke's commands be sent here, and I think we could draw the enemy out of his works, and if so could very easily defeat him. I hope the general will favor the suggestion. My command is increasing every day and getting some recruits.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. J. S. JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MORRISTOWN, TENN., *October 27, 1864.*

MAJOR: Had a skirmish yesterday and to-day, in which my troops were successful, driving the enemy. So far they have shown no disposition to advance.

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. J. S. JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Not found.

MORRISTOWN, *October 28, 1864.*
(Via Carter's Station 29th.)

Enemy drove in my scouts and pickets yesterday on Mossy Creek road within two miles of this place, when I checked them. They are encamped at Panther Springs, five miles from this place. Strength estimated at 3,500. Shall fall back if pressed in direction of Bull's Gap, and join Colonel Palmer.

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

Major JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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RUSSELLVILLE, *October 28, 1864.*
(Via Carter's Station 29th.)

I regret to say that my command was stampeded at Morristown this morning. I lost four pieces of artillery. My command is now formed at this place in order. The enemy is in check. The enemy has a superior force to mine, and I suggest that you send re-enforcements to the upper part of East Tennessee for fear I am driven back. Colonel Palmer has now formed a junction with me. I lost a good many men in prisoners.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

General BRECKINRIDGE.

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HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, &C., EAST TENNESSEE,
Three miles east of Rheatown, October 30, 1864.

The enemy have made no demonstrations this side of Bull's Gap; at least scouts who came from within one mile of that place yesterday report no advance. The enemy have been re-enforced by the Fourth and Eighth Tennessee Infantry and Eighth Ohio, and some think there were some negro troops in the engagement. I had commenced falling back when the enemy pressed my lines and produced the disaster which no one laments more than myself. A great many men thought to be captured are coming into camp. Forty came in yesterday. I am confident that the enemy will advance, if for no other purpose than that of a political effect. I think that troops should be kept well in hand ready for the advance. I would respectfully suggest that they be sent farther to the front.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Major JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

MR. PAGE'S,
On Lick Creek, October 18, 1864—3 a. m.

[General J. C. VAUGHN:]

GENERAL: I have just returned from Mr. Wells', four miles from the gap, on the Babb's Mill road. From some lady friend I gained the fol-

lowing information relative to strength, &c., of forces at the gap: Eighth Tennessee, 800; Eighth and Ninth Tennessee Infantry, consolidated, 200; Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, 400; Third North Carolina Scouts (Kirk), 400; one battery heavy artillery (Kentucky), 100-days' men, 150. I give the above as her figures. I think the estimates exaggerated. The Fourth Infantry (Tennessee) is also reported there. They are busy fortifying the heights in vicinity of Methodist Church. They picket one mile above Jackson's. They do not forage above the gap, and send but few scouts out—from motives of fear. The gaps north of Bull's Gap are clear; those south they know nothing about. The Pennsylvania and Michigan regiments were sent south. The 100-days' men stay and scout along the base of the mountains between our lines. There were forty-two in the squad which we stampeded. They passed Mr. Wells' in squads of five and ten, full tilt, for the gap. I could get no particulars as to their loss. She did not know how many pieces belonged to the Kentucky battery. I send this by Mr. Ingle. I will take Theodore Rankin and Ellis and Rogers down the creek and try to get more definite information. I will report in person to-morrow; everything seems quiet. Scouts can ramble through here with impunity. I have seen nor heard from no other scouts' operations.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. DICK BUSHONG,
Captain, Commanding Scouts.

[Indorsement.]

[General BRECKINRIDGE:]

GENERAL: I consider this reliable, and shall move down and attack the enemy in the rear of the gap, as I think I can scare them out of the gap.

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

No. 4.

Report of Col. John B. Palmer, Fifty-eighth North Carolina Infantry, commanding Mountain District of North Carolina.

HDQRS. MOUNTAIN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Asheville, November 3, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the recent operations of the force under my command:

On September 27 last I notified you that General Vaughn had been ordered back to Saltville, and that I had fallen back to Warm Springs, and that I intended moving to Cocke County, Tenn., in the rear of the enemy, who had followed General Vaughn's forces to Carter's Depot. This movement of mine, as I have since ascertained from Generals Breckinridge and Vaughn, and citizens of Tennessee, seriously alarmed the enemy and caused their precipitate retreat to Bull's Gap.

In according with directions received from General R. E. Lee to cooperate with General Breckinridge when notified by him, I moved from this place on October 17, and, concentrating my forces at Warm Springs, moved over the Paint Mountain on the 19th with 800 men and three

pieces of artillery. About the time I moved from this place a small force of cavalry I had stationed in Cocke County, Tenn., as a protection to the district from an advance of the enemy in that direction, struck the railroad at Mossy Creek and burned the railroad bridge. This caused the enemy to evacuate Bull's Gap and retire in the direction of Bean's Station.

On October 21 I formed a junction with General Vaughn at Bull's Gap. During the night of that day I moved to Russellville, and having effectually destroyed the railroad in that vicinity and collected and secured the telegraph wire, I, by General Vaughn's directions, returned to Bull's Gap.

On the 27th of October I proceeded, by directions of General Breckinridge, to Morristown for the purpose of conferring with General Vaughn, whose forces I found skirmishing with the enemy. That night my mountain howitzer was ordered forward. I inclose Sergeant Byrd's report, showing the manner in which it was captured by the enemy. General Vaughn requested me to send back to Bull's Gap and have my command in readiness to move the next morning at 6 a. m. to Russellville, should he so order. This I did.

Early on the morning of the 28th I addressed a note to General Vaughn to know if my command had been ordered up during the night, in order that if it had I might go back and place it in position at Russellville; or if it had not, that I might go to his headquarters and hold a conference with him as directed by General Breckinridge. I received the following reply from General Vaughn's assistant adjutant-general:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, &c.,
Morristown, October 28, 1864.

Colonel PALMER,
Commanding, &c.:

The general directs me to say, in reply to your inquiry, that your command was ordered to Russellville last night. Enemy are still in our front. Some skirmishing this morning.

Respectfully, &c.,

BIRD G. MANARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

I notified General Vaughn that I would place my command in position at Russellville, and immediately returned to that place, in the vicinity of which I found my command had arrived a few moments before. I selected a line about one mile in advance of Russellville, on the Morristown road, and was moving my command into position when General Vaughn's staff officer arrived from the front and requested me to form my line in rear of Russellville, on the Bull's Gap road. I faced the column about and was marching it to the new position when General Vaughn's retreating cavalry swept by my men in the wildest disorder. My men were hastily thrown across the road and an ineffectual attempt made to stop the fleeing cavalry and induce them to form a line. The rear of General Vaughn's baggage and supply train had just reached my line when the pursuing enemy entered the town on its opposite side. Skirmishers were immediately thrown out from my command on the left and engaged the enemy, while my artillery opened from a slight elevation in rear of my right, effectually checking the enemy's advance and enabling General Vaughn to rally from 150 to 200 men in rear of my line. The enemy made no farther advance, but fell back to Morristown, stating that they had encountered at Russellville the whole of Breckinridge's corps. I had with me not more than 600 men, the balance having been left at Bull's Gap by direction of General

Vaughn. From this position I was ordered back to Bull's Gap, and from thence to Greeneville, I protesting against both movements. From Greeneville General Vaughn fell back to Rheatown, and by his directions my command returned to this district.

I brought everything out that I took to Tennessee with me excepting the mountain howitzer, which was loaned to and captured from General Vaughn's cavalry. I likewise brought out some cattle and hogs, my train loaded with wheat and commissary stores, and some captured horses, mules, and intrenching tools. A detachment of one commissioned officer and twenty men, of the Tenth Michigan, were sent to watch my movements across the mountain. My scouts captured the officer and 15 of his men.

The officers and men of my command exhibited great coolness in the face of the enemy, and I am confident all would have fought well had the enemy advanced farther, or had I been permitted to advance with my force against them.

It is evident that this district, as I have always urged, affords an admirable base from which to operate against and threaten the enemy in East Tennessee. Thomas' legion, as at present organized, is of but little if any use, either for local defense or aggressive movements. I respectfully refer the general commanding to my letter* of the 3d instant in reference to Colonel Thomas' command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. PALMER,
Colonel, Commanding District.

Maj. A. C. AVERY, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 5.

Report of Lieut. David J. Hynds, Company A, Third Tennessee Infantry (mounted), Provisional Army.

HDQRS. MOUNTAIN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Asheville, November 3, 1864.

Col. J. S. JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Wytheville, Va.:

COLONEL: I inclose Lieutenant Hynds' report of a scout in the enemy's rear; also an intercepted dispatch from General Gillem. Lieutenant Hynds' man delivered the prisoners and dispatch to me at Warm Springs. I send the papers to General Vaughn through you, as I do not know his present location.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. PALMER,
Colonel, Commanding District.

[Inclosure.]

ALLEN'S FORD, *October 28, 1864.*

SIR: Yours of the 26th was not received until to-day. I received one from the general of the same date, and moved the following morning to whip the pickets on the roads mentioned. I learned that the road leading from Dandridge to New Market was ambushed with about 100 men, for the purpose of catching my scout, and that the pickets on all the other routes were too heavy for me. I also learned that there were

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* Not found.

about forty men on picket at Friend's Station. These I determined to fight, but when I got nearly to the place I found that the whole force, consisting of the Eighth, Ninth, and Thirteenth Tennessee Regiments, had gone up the country, Kirk having gone to Knoxville. I lay in the immediate vicinity of Friend's Station until day. I then took up the main road leading to Morristown, hoping I would be able to release any of my men they might capture. I met with none of the enemy until I got to Mossy Creek, where I found some 250 of them guarding a wagon train. I left the creek to my left and struck the road leading to Talbott's Station. At Doctor Harris' my advance met two couriers and captured 1. In the race they ran on a wagon-train guard of about forty men, who charged them and drove them back to where I was with the scout. I ordered a charge and we fought them hand to hand. The contest was soon over; the cowards could not stand us, and they broke and ran in confusion. We captured 6 or 7, killed some, and wounded some. Sergeant Milligan with five men followed them some distance, while I remained behind to protect our rear with the remainder of the scout. Just as the charge was returning some 100 or 150 of the Yankees came up the road on the charge. We gave them a volley, which checked them for an instant, but they soon came again and succeeded in driving us back across the fields to the woods. At this time another charge came on us from above, who succeeded in releasing all my prisoners but one and capturing 3 of my men. I formed in the woods, fired on and checked them, and released two of my men who had been captured, and actually drove the whole force back across the fields in confusion. I then made good my retreat, bringing off 4 prisoners, 4 or 5 pistols, 6 guns, and 2 horses, saddles and bridles. One of the men we released says that they shot Hicks, of Company C, Third Regiment Tennessee Cavalry, after he had surrendered. We saw him surrender, and if he is killed I will retaliate.

Inclosed you will find Gillem's official dispatch to Governor Johnson in regard to the fight.

The forces now in your front are the Eighth, Ninth, and Thirteenth Tennessee Regiments; Kirk's has gone to the rear—some say to your rear; the Tenth Michigan is at the Plains; the Fifteenth Pennsylvania and Tenth Kentucky have gone farther down, perhaps to Knoxville. The citizen prisoner I send you has kept out of the army by lying out in the woods while we held the country. While the Yankees held the country he belonged to the home guards, and arrested all the Vicksburg prisoners he could get. I send you 5 prisoners by Lieutenant Bell. Write to me and give an account of yesterday's fight.

Return my most sincere thanks to the general for his kindest consideration of my welfare.

I am, your obedient servant,

D. J. HYNDS,
Lieutenant, Commanding Cavalry.

Lieut. JOHN TOLAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Sub-inclosure.]

RUSSELLVILLE, TENN., *October 28, 1864.*

Governor ANDREW JOHNSON,
Nashville, Tenn.:

Our victory is more complete than I had anticipated. Our prisoners will amount to 250, I think; among them Colonel Rhea, 2 majors, 4 captains, and several lieutenants, and 4 pieces of artillery and caissons,

1 complete battery, with its captain and lieutenants, and a portion of their ammunition train. I am unable to give either my loss or that of the enemy. Our cavalry fought entirely with the saber. The enemy retreated in great confusion, many of them throwing away their arms. I am still in pursuit.

ALVAN C. GILLEM,
Brigadier-General.

No. 6.

Report of Sergt. A. B. Byrd, Macbeth (South Carolina) Light Artillery.

CAMP MACBETH LIGHT ARTILLERY,
November 3, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to an order from Colonel Palmer I respectfully submit for your consideration the following report of the part taken by the mountain howitzer of which I was in charge in the engagement at Morristown, Tenn., on the 28th of October, with the request that you forward it to him:

On the night of the 27th, while stationed on the mountain at Bull's Gap, I received an order from Lieutenant Scaife (who was then in command of the battery) to report without delay to General Vaughn with the mountain howitzer and a detachment of eight men. After a tedious march I reached Morristown about 2 a. m. on the 28th, and reported to General Vaughn. He ordered me to hold myself in readiness for any emergency. About 9 a. m. I received an order from him to go to the front in double-quick time. Not being able to mount all of the cannoneers, I ordered three of them to mount the box in order to have the gun in position by the time the other cannoneers had come up. I found General Vaughn in person on the field. He ordered me to open fire on the enemy, who were in column about 1,000 yards distant. Their advance as skirmishers, however, were within shorter range—say 600 yards. I immediately opened upon them with some effect, as they were partially checked, but after a reconnaissance on their part they moved forward, gradually pressing our advance line back. I continued [to fire] on them until I had expended all of my ammunition except a few rounds of canister. This I wished to fire on their skirmishers, but General Vaughn ordered me to cease firing and retire beyond the town, that I might replenish with ammunition. I accordingly retired with the loss of 1 man (Private C. A. Moore) wounded. While replenishing my ammunition I noticed squads of cavalry passing. Not being able to find General Vaughn, I reported to an aide (I think his assistant adjutant-general), who ordered me to fall in with a battery then passing, and govern myself by its movements. I had not proceeded far before the passing squads of cavalry had increased to an extent that warranted the belief that a rapid retreat had commenced, which continued until a general stampede on the part of the cavalry followed. It was now apparent that the artillery was being left without support. I then ordered the howitzer to pass the battery in its front, thinking I might possibly save it, though the artillery of General Vaughn's command were lost. In consequence of the road being blockaded by stampeding cavalry, I was forced to fall in behind one piece of the above-mentioned battery, and compelled to remain in this position until it was my painful duty to witness the capture of the howitzer and

horses, together with 6 of the detachment, viz, Corpl. R. D. G. Sims, Privates Robert King, T. A. Moore, John Nelson, J. W. Sartor, and L. J. Simpson. Private St. Clair, having procured a loose horse, succeeded in making his escape before the capture of the piece.

In regard to my own escape I ask to make the following statement: Although I am myself conscious of having done all that lay in my power to save the gun and detachment, yet it may seem strange that I alone should escape. After the capture of the gun I saw a possible chance to make my escape, as I was mounted. This I barely did by running the gauntlet of the enemy, then coming in on my right and just ahead of the gun. This course was deemed best both with regard to the service I owe my country and to myself. I would also respectfully bring to your notice the time I reached Russellville and reported to you, which I think was half an hour or more after the greater portion of the cavalry had arrived at that place.

Respectfully submitted.

A. B. BYRD,
Sergeant, Macbeth Light Artillery.

Capt. B. A. JETER,
Commanding Macbeth Light Artillery.

OCTOBER 11, 1864.—Skirmish near Fort Donelson, Tenn.

Report of Lieut. Col. Thomas R. Weaver, One hundred and nineteenth U. S. Colored Infantry.

FORT DONELSON, TENN., *October 12, 1864.*

I have the honor to report that on yesterday morning at 4 o'clock I left Pine Bluff with a recruiting party of eighty-five men of the Fourth Colored Artillery (Heavy), and when near the house of Doctor Williams, within about five miles of this place, I discovered a force of rebel cavalry in our front, which I have since learned was composed of parts of three regiments under command of Colonel Chenoweth. My advance commenced firing as soon as they discovered them, which threw them into some confusion. I immediately moved the main body forward a short distance to a slightly elevated position and formed line near the house of Mr. Sexton, where we were immediately attacked, the rebel cavalry charging up the hill in good style until within fifty yards of our line, when they were met by a volley which sent them back in confusion. They reformed and charged again, but were again driven back. They then began moving a force on both flanks, at the same time keeping up a vigorous attack in front, when, finding that we were being surrounded, I directed my men to occupy the log dwellings and outhouses of Mr. Sexton, which they succeeded in doing, after driving the rebels away from them, but in doing so Mr. Sexton, a peaceable citizen, was killed, my men supposing him to be one of the rebels, as he attempted to escape. The rebels, having dismounted their force, continued the attack on the houses, but were met by a well-directed fire, which soon compelled them to withdraw into the woods. Finding it impossible to dislodge us they attempted to send in a flag of truce, which was instantly fired on, and although the act was a violation of the usages of civilized warfare we believed we were justifiable in doing so, as we had no favors to ask nor none to grant, and knowing the treatment which

officers and men of colored regiments have generally received at their hands we believe we will not be censured for firing on their flag of truce. The rebels shortly after disappeared, leaving their dead and severely wounded in our possession. Shortly after we occupied the houses I sent two men to Captain Flood, commanding at this post, for assistance, which arrived shortly after the rebels withdrew.

Our thanks are due Captain Flood, his officers and men, for the promptness with which they came to our assistance. The rebels left Lieutenant-Colonel Sorey, Captain [Major] Garr, and 1 enlisted man dead, 3 men mortally and 4 severely wounded, in our hands, and Doctor Williams informs me that they took at least 7 wounded off with them. We have had 4 of their wounded brought in; the others will die.

Our loss is Lieutenant Johnston, Company I, Fourth Colored Artillery (Heavy), and 3 enlisted men killed, and 9 enlisted men wounded. The entire command lament the loss of Lieutenant Johnston, as he was a most excellent officer and possessing the entire confidence of his men. Our success must be attributed in a great measure to his exertions.

As for the colored soldiers they behaved nobly. There was not a single instance in which they did not surpass my expectations of them.

We brought all our killed and wounded in with us. The wounded are in hospital and are doing well.

Their wounded say they crossed the Tennessee River in the morning with 250 men, and admit a loss of 20 men.

Lieutenant Upham, commanding Company D, Fourth Colored Artillery (Heavy), Lieutenants Wright, Russell, O'Healy, and Hill, of the One hundred and nineteenth Colored Infantry, who accompanied the expedition, were conspicuous during the entire fight, and did their whole duty.

Our guide, Mr. Joice, was also mortally wounded and has since died.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. R. WEAVER,
Lieutenant-Colonel 119th Colored Infantry, Commanding.

Brigadier-General MEREDITH,
Paducah, Ky.

OCTOBER 16–NOVEMBER 10, 1864.—Forrest's Raid into West Tennessee.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

Oct. 30, 1864.—Capture of gun-boat Undine (No. 55) and transports near Fort Heiman, Ky.

Nov. 2-3, 1864.—Attack on gun-boats at Davidson's Ferry, Tennessee River.

4, 1864.—Destruction of gun-boats Tawah (No. 29), Key West (No. 32), and Elfin (No. 52).

4-5, 1864.—Action at Johnsonville, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Cumberland.*

No. 2.—Lieut. Col. William Sinclair, Assistant Inspector-General, U. S. Army.

No. 3.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. James L. Donaldson, U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Cumberland.

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* See also pp. 589, 590.

No. 4.—Capt. Samuel J. McConnell, Seventy-first Ohio Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General, District of Tennessee.

No. 5.—Acting Volunteer Lieut. Edward M. King, U. S. Navy.*

No. 6.—Brig. Gen. Solomon Meredith, U. S. Army, commanding District of Western Kentucky.

No. 7.—Col. Reuben D. Mussey, One hundredth U. S. Colored Infantry.

No. 8.—General G. T. Beauregard, C. S. Army.

No. 9.—Maj. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest, C. S. Army, commanding Forrest's Cavalry.

No. 10.—Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers, C. S. Army, commanding cavalry division.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Cumberland.

NASHVILLE, *November 4, 1864—10.30 p. m.*

Col. C. R. Thompson, commanding at Johnsonville, telegraphs this p. m. that three gun-boats were disabled at Johnsonville to-day and abandoned, and destroyed by fire by rebel batteries on the western bank of the Tennessee River, and that rebel batteries opposite the town on the other side of the river were engaging his batteries at that place. He also reports that the gun-boat and transports captured by enemy a few days since were all destroyed.

In addition to the above I have just received the following from Lieut. Commander E. M. King, to Commander Shirk, Paducah:

At daylight this morning the Undine came up through chute at Reynoldsburg Island, loaded with rebels, who fired her and left. At 8 a. m. the Paw Paw and three other gun-boats came in sight. I went down with Elfin and Tawah and engaged a battery of 20-pounder Parrotts above Reynoldsburg Island, west side; it was too much for us. The Key West received ten shells through upper works, seven through berth deck, and two through hull; guns disabled on my vessel and Elfin; shell of Tawah, received from Nashville, mostly too large. At 10 a. m. we returned here. At 2 p. m. enemy's batteries opened on us at this place, above and below. The three boats and forts engaged; in shipping cable got foul of stern-wheel. Anchor was weighed and Tawah took us in tow and we moved to bank opposite upper battery. Both batteries now opened on us; after firing away mostly all our ammunition I gave orders to get ready to fire boats. Tawah's starboard-bow Parrott disabled by enemy's shell; my boat's wheel disabled. Seeing it was impossible to hold out longer we burnt the boat reluctantly. Paw Paw and other boats are below, with batteries above and, I think, below them. My officers and crew I have ordered to the fort. Johnsonville can only be saved by a large force and iron-clads. Seven transports and our prize Venus are set on fire. We have done what we could.

After reading this dispatch I have determined to send Twenty-third Corps to Johnsonville. It is now on the way here for Pulaski. The first trains will be here to-night, and will be at once sent forward. Have telegraphed Colonel Thompson, who has a force of nearly 4,000 men, that he must not think of abandoning place, and that re-enforcements will reach him by to-morrow night. I do not see how the enemy can cross the river to attack the forts, and therefore feel sure that I can get Schofield's corps there in time.

General Croxton reports from Shoal Creek bridge, 7.30 p. m. yesterday, enemy was repulsed in their attempt to cross Tennessee at Blue Water, half way between Florence and mouth of Elk River; that the force at Florence remains the same, and in same position as last reported by him.

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*For other naval reports, see Report of the Secretary of the Navy, December 4, 1865, pp. 403–408.

General Granger reports from Decatur 10.05 a. m. to-day that he had sent scouts out on the Moulton and Courtland roads last night. Party on Moulton road saw no enemy, and was informed by citizens no troops had passed that road since October 31. Party on Courtland road drove back some Texas cavalry, which they ascertained to be part of the Texas Legion, of which three regiments are encamped between Decatur and Courtland. Citizens reported to them that they were told by soldiers, and others who came up from Tuscumbia, that main part of Beauregard's army had gone to Corinth. He put one corps across river at Florence, and commenced fortifying, but had moved on himself, and had also withdrawn part of that force. Above statement is corroborated by citizens living on Moulton road, who say this is general impression in that section.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

Major-General SHERMAN.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Col. William Sinclair, Assistant Inspector-General, U. S. Army.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., *January 7, 1865.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report as the result of my investigation into the circumstances attending the destruction of a large amount of property on the Tennessee River, between October 28 and November 5, 1864. This investigation was made in compliance with your written instructions, dated November 21, 1864:

The rebel cavalry, under Forrest, first made its appearance October 28, on the left bank of the Tennessee River, at Fort Heiman, two miles above Fort Henry, capturing the steam-boat Mazeppa and a barge bound from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Johnsonville, Tenn., with a valuable cargo of quartermaster's and subsistence stores. After having landed the cargo the boat and barge were burned. The greater part of the stores captured on the Mazeppa were taken away by the rebels in their wagons. Capt. Henry Howland, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, depot quartermaster at Johnsonville, was informed of the capture and burning of the steam-boat Mazeppa on the morning of October 30, by telegram from commanding officer at Pine Bluff.

The rebels having placed batteries in position on the river at Fort Heiman and Paris Landing, four miles above, on the morning of the 30th of October, the gun-boat Undine (55), with the steam boats Cheeseman and Venus, empty, bound from Johnsonville down the river, got between the batteries. The gun-boat Tawah (29), Lieutenant Williams commanding, proceeded down the river from Johnsonville and engaged the batteries at Paris Landing, but returned without reaching the besieged boats. After six hours' fighting the Undine was abandoned, and with the Cheeseman and Venus fell into the enemy's hands on the evening of the 30th of October. Neither of these boats was disabled. The Undine and Venus were afterward used by the rebels near Johnsonville; it is supposed they burned the Cheeseman near Paris Landing. The captain and part of the crew of the gun-boat Undine made their escape to Pine Bluff. The loss on this boat was only 2 killed and 8 wounded. The crews of the Venus and Cheeseman were captured. Captain Howland was informed of the capture of these boats by telegraph from Pine Bluff on the morning of the 31st of October.

Johnsonville is located on the right bank of the Tennessee River, two miles above Reynoldsburg, seventy-eight miles from Nashville, and is the western terminus of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad. On the right bank of the river there is a range of hills coming down to within 100 yards of the river-bank, the railroad running for some distance along the base of these hills before reaching the river. The country north of the railroad, in the direction of Reynoldsburg, is flat, the timber has been cut off hills and flats for more than a mile out from the depot on the river-bank. The Government warehouses were on the river-bank. The river at this point is about 400 yards wide, and the course straight. The ground on the left bank of the river is flat and heavily wooded, no timber having been cut down on that bank previous to the attack.

At 3 p. m. on November 2 Lieutenant-Commander King, with gun-boats 32 and 29, started from Johnsonville down the Tennessee. When some five miles below that point he met the gun-boat Undine and steam-boat Venus, carrying two 20-pounder Parrott guns. These boats were loaded with rebel troops, and were steaming up the river. Our gun-boats opened fire upon the rebels. The Venus was disabled, run into the shore, and abandoned; the Undine steamed down the river. The gun-boats returned with the Venus to Johnsonville. The Venus had on board, when captured, two 20-pounder Parrott guns, with 200 rounds of ammunition for same; 100 boxes shoes, 2 bales blankets, 576 boxes hard-bread, and a few other packages. The quartermaster's and subsistence stores had been taken from the Mazeppa. The guns and ammunition were removed from the boat, the other property was destroyed with the boat.

About 12 m. on November 3 the Undine came up the river, near the head of the island, little more than a mile below Johnsonville. Our gun-boats moved down to engage her, when she steamed down the river for the purpose of decoying our boats into their shore batteries. This was repeated twice, the rebel sharpshooters on the bank firing in volleys upon the gun-boats.

On the morning of November 4 the Undine was discovered lying at the head of the island. Our gun-boats moved down the river, and continued to advance upon her until she was fired and abandoned. The Key West, in advance, ran into a battery within two miles of Johnsonville, and received nineteen shots before she was able to escape. Five of our gun-boats came up the river and engaged the rebel batteries near the foot of Reynoldsburg Island, about five miles below Johnsonville, but were not able to get up. The military and naval force at Johnsonville on November 4 was as follows: Forty-third Wisconsin Volunteers, 700 men; detachments of the Twelfth, Thirteenth, and One hundredth U. S. Colored Infantry, — men; armed quartermaster's employés, 800 men; detachment of the Eleventh Tennessee Cavalry, 20 men; First Kansas Battery, six 10-pounder Parrott guns; Company A, Second U. S. Colored Artillery, two 12-pounder Napoleon guns; one section quartermaster's battery from Nashville, two 12-pounder Napoleon guns; two 20-pounder Parrott guns captured on Venus; gun-boats Key West (32), Elfin (52), and Tawah (29). Col. C. R. Thompson, of the Twelfth U. S. Colored Infantry, was in command of the troops, and Lieutenant-Commander King of the gun-boats. On the hill, near the river, there was an earth-work, the artillery being posted in and about this work. Part of the infantry was posted in this work, and part in rifle-pits that had been thrown up on the flat north of the railroad. At about 2 p. m. on the 4th of November the rebels were

discovered planting batteries opposite, also above and below the warehouses and levee. The gun-boats and land batteries opened upon them, and a reply was soon received from all the rebel batteries. It is said the gun-boats continued firing until they were disabled, when Lieutenant-Commander King ordered them to be abandoned and burned. Fearing the rebels would cross the river and capture the steam-boats, Colonel Thompson, upon the recommendation of Lieutenant-Commander King and other officers of the gun-boats and Captain Howland, directed Captain Howland to destroy by fire all the transports, which direction was immediately complied with, the fire soon extending to the large pile of stores on the levee, and from that to a warehouse, which, with its contents, was burned. After the boats were fired the rebels concentrated their fire upon the levee and warehouses to prevent the flames from being extinguished. When the stores on the levee caught fire Captain Howland gave orders to have the flames extinguished, but owing to the intense heat and the difficulty in getting men to go where they would be shot at, very little was done toward complying with the order. The large new warehouse, with what little property it contained, was not burned. Six barges in the river also escaped. After shelling the depot for a short time on the morning of the 5th of November, the rebels left the river. It is claimed by Colonel Thompson and others that there was danger of the steam-boats falling into the hands of the rebels, as they had the two small boats of the Undine in their possession with which to cross the river and seize them. The armed force at Johnsonville was sufficient to have prevented any of the rebel force from crossing the river in two small boats at or near Johnsonville. The firing of the boats was premature. They could have been temporarily disabled by scuttling and removing parts of their engines. The boats were fired at 3 p. m., at the time the wind was blowing on the levee, whereas if they had waited until the wind changed, the stores on the levee and in the warehouse, where the loss was the greatest, would have been saved. The property on the steam-boats and barges should have been landed between October 30 and November 4. After the fire a general system of theft was inaugurated, stealing clothing, hospital stores, and anything they could lay their hands upon. I was informed that some of the officers of the gun-boats helped themselves to clothing, and directed their men to take what they wanted. The soldiers and quartermaster's employés came in for their share of the plunder:

On the evening of the fire the railroad agent at Johnsonville, C. H. Nabb, ran off with a train of cars loaded with clothing and some 400 men from gun-boats. On arriving at Waverly, twelve miles from Johnsonville, he detached the engine and tender and went to Nashville, leaving the train at Waverly. The boxes on this train were broken open and a considerable amount of clothing stolen. This man, Nabb, was still in the employ of the Government when I was at Johnsonville.

* * * * * * *

The total money value of the property destroyed and captured during the operations of the rebels on the Tennessee River, including steam-boats and barges, is about $2,200,000.

Colonel Thompson estimated the rebel force operating on the left bank of the Tennessee at 13,000 men, under Generals Forrest, Chalmers, Buford, Bell, and Lyon, with thirty-six guns, twenty of them 20-pounder Parrotts. This estimate was formed upon the observation of scouts and men who were captured from the transports below Johnsonville. I think this estimate of the rebel force is too large.

Our force sustained a loss of 8 men killed and wounded during the attack.

Colonel Thompson and Captain Howland are responsible for the destruction of the boats and other property at Johnsonville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM SINCLAIR,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.

Col. JAMES A. HARDIE,
Inspector-General U. S. Army.

[First indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
January 26, 1865.

Respectfully referred to the Quartermaster-General to report what steps have been taken to meet the requirements of the public interest respecting the matters set forth in the within report referring to the conduct of officers and employés of the Quartermaster's Department, and as to the responsibility which rests upon them for the great and unnecessary loss of public property stated.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Colonel and Inspector-General.

[Second indorsement.]

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
February 1, 1865.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War.

Under date December 10, 1864, Brig. Gen. R. Allen, chief quartermaster Valley of the Mississippi, was instructed by this office to detail an officer, specially selected for the purpose, to inquire into the circumstances relating to the loss of quartermaster property at Johnsonville, Tenn., who should continue his investigations until all the facts had been ascertained. He was directed to obtain information relating to transports from General Donaldson at Nashville, to procure the manifests of the vessels, or copies of them, together with information from the officers who loaded them, and reports from the officers at Johnsonville and Nashville. No report has as yet been received from General Allen. He was telegraphed to to-day to inform this office immediately what steps he had taken in accordance with the instructions of the above date. As soon as his reply is received will report further.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General and Bvt. Maj. Gen., U. S. Army.

No. 3.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. James L. Donaldson, U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Cumberland.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 1, 1864.*

GENERAL: The following copies of telegrams just received are furnished for the information of the major-general commanding:

JOHNSONVILLE, *October 31, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. L. DONALDSON,
Chief Quartermaster:

The new boat Mazeppa, with 700 tons of freight from Cincinnati, was captured and burned at Fort Heiman, two miles this way from Fort Henry, on opposite side

of the river, on Friday. The Naugatuck and Alice were captured at Widow Reynolds' Bar, forty miles this way from Paducah, on Saturday. Gun-boat 55, with transports Venus and Cheeseman, were captured yesterday without being disabled near Paris Landing, forty miles below here and four miles this way from Fort Heiman. Our information is reliable that Forrest intends to attack this place, with from 8,000 to 10,000 men, within next three or four days. Our employés will be ready and do good service.

HENRY HOWLAND,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

The substance of the above telegram was sent you yesterday, but this is clearer and more specific, having been repeated for that purpose.

JOHNSONVILLE, *October 31, 1864.*

Gun-boat 55 with the two transports were captured without being disabled, and are now in the hands of rebels in the river. Colonel Brott, at Fort Donelson, telegraphs that Lieutenant-Colonel Weaver, commanding at Pine Bluff, has abandoned the post. The pilot of the 55 has just reached here by land.

HENRY HOWLAND,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

CLARKSVILLE, *November 1, 1864.*

Lieut. S. H. STEVENS,
Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Nashville, Tenn.:

Steamer Dave Hughes, with barge loaded with Government stores, was burned yesterday afternoon, fifteen miles above this post, by guerrillas.

I. P. WILLIAMS,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

The Dave Hughes was a light-draft boat valued at $5,000 to $7,000, and was chartered by me some time since.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. H. STEVENS,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

Very respectfully,

J. L. DONALDSON,
Bvt. Brig. Gen., Chief Quartermaster Dept. of the Cumberland.

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 4.

Report of Capt. Samuel J. McConnell, Seventy first Ohio Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General, District of Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE,
Nashville, Tenn., November 14, 1864.

MAJOR: In obedience to inclosed copy of order directing me to proceed to Johnsonville for the purpose of investigating and reporting the facts in reference to the burning of boats and Government stores at that place, I have the honor to report the statements of the following officers:

Col. C. R. Thompson, commanding forces on Northwestern railroad and at Johnsonville, on the 3d day of November, states that Lieutenant King, commanding gun-boat fleet, directed Captain Howland, chief depot quartermaster, to have the transports ready to fire at a moment's notice. About 3 p. m. of the 4th instant he had fought his boats about one

hour, receiving nineteen shots through the Key West, disabling her for further action, when he run the entire fleet to shore and burnt them. There were twenty-five guns on the three boats which were lost. He informed Captain Howland, assistant quartermaster, that he must burn the transports to save the town. Captain Howland reported to me what Lieutenant King, commanding, had said, and asked me if I thought the boats had not better be burned. I told him to have it done. This was after 3 p. m. on the afternoon of the 4th instant. There were guns from three different points bearing on the place. My scouts reported a force of from 400 to 500 men on Yellow Creek, fifteen or twenty miles this side the Tennessee. I had not the men to spare to put on the levee to repel any attack that might be made from either up or down the river, the forces that I had being barely enough to make a line embracing hills east of the railroad embankment, and the hill upon which this fort is situated. None of the troops, except the men of the First Kansas Battery, had ever been under fire; the 400 colored troops were the only ones that were drilled. The levee was covered with quartermaster and commissary stores, which caught fire from the transports. The fire was also conveyed from them to the warehouse, which was also filled with quartermaster and commissary stores. I advised the burning of the transports on Lieutenant King's (commanding) report. I could not see the necessity of burning them at the time it was done.

Capt. James E. Montandon, acting assistant quartermaster, at Johnsonville, reports as follows:

Lieutenant King, commanding, on the 4th instant called to see me and invited me to go down the river on the Key West. I went with him. Six miles below this place we came on the gun-boat Undine, in the hands of the rebels, also the transport Venus, in their hands. As soon as they discovered us they ran around the point and disappeared. We ran down to the point, came in sight, and opened fire on them, capturing the Venus with 2 rifled 20-pounders, and towed her to Johnsonville, the Undine escaping. While running up to Johnsonville a rebel battery opened on the Key West, putting nineteen shots through her before she could be got out of range. She was greatly disabled and returned to Johnsonville. I arrived here at about 2 p. m., and was put in command of 550 Government employés, and directed to put them in the intrenchments. Our battery was firing over the left of the line, where my employés were stationed, one of the 20-pounder guns going off and killing twenty of the mules in the corral near where the employés were stationed, completely demoralizing them, and causing them to stampede immediately. About this time the gun-boats were set on fire, and Captain Howland told me that he had ordered the transports to be burned.

Capt. J. E. Chalfant, commissary of subsistence, stated he was at Johnsonville on the 4th and was at the levee about 1 p. m. of the same day. The transports and barges which were burned were lying near the levee; they could not have been burned without burning the stores upon the levee and in the warehouse. I did not see any necessity at all of burning the transports at the time they were burned, as the rebels had made no demonstration whatever to cross, and to my knowledge they had nothing to cross with, and in my judgment they could not have crossed and captured the transports with our 10 guns and 1,200 muskets to defend them. At the time of the burning of the transports the place had not been under fire to exceed one hour and a half. In my judgment the stores could not have been saved after the transports were set on fire.

Capt. C. F. Lovelace, commissary of subsistence, states:

I was at Johnsonville on the 4th, and was at the levee in the morning. Some of the transports were burned in daylight, and in my judgment there was no necessity for burning them at the time they were burned, but I do not think the stores could have been saved after the transports were set on fire.

Colonel Cobb, Forty-third Wisconsin Volunteers, commanding post Johnsonville, states:

I was ordered by Colonel Thompson to remain in the fort with my regiment. On the 4th I was where I could see the enemy and their battery during the entire engagement. I do not think there was the most remote necessity of burning either the transports or gun-boats, as the enemy had made no demonstration to cross whatever, nor could they have crossed and captured them under our fire. I supposed for some time that the gun-boats and transports had been set on fire by the enemy's shells, until I was informed by Williams, acting master's mate, who commanded one of the gun-boats, to the contrary. Williams came into the fort with some of his crew, apparently very much frightened; stated to me that Lieutenant King, commanding, had burned his boat, the Key West, and that he (Williams) had fired his himself. I looked somewhat astonished at this assertion, and he commenced justifying himself for doing so. I should have put him under arrest immediately, but he stated he was looking for Colonel Thompson, my superior officer. There were over 100 explosions of shells upon the boats after they had been fired. There was only one of the boats disabled, to my knowledge, at the time they were fired. I heard Captain Howland say that he paid a Mr. Chase $25 for setting fire to the transports. I had 1 of my men killed and 1 mortally wounded. I believe there were but 3 men killed and 3 wounded during the entire fight. There was no effort made to save the stores, to my knowledge. The Government employés were all stampeded. My orders from Colonel Thompson were to keep my men in the intrenchments.

I would respectfully state that Colonel Cobb has seen three years' service in the Army of the Potomac as colonel of the Fifth Wisconsin Regiment, and from what I can learn has been repeatedly under fire, and is a gallant and brave officer, and is, in my judgment, the most competent to make a true report of the affair at Johnsonville. In my judgment, with the forces that were at Johnsonville, there could have been 200 men used as sharpshooters, with the corn sacks for a defense, which could have driven the enemy from their battery opposite, rendering it useless, and have saved the stores and transports.

Respectfully submitted.

S. J. McCONNELL,
Captain, Seventy-first Ohio Vol. Infty., A. A. I. G., Dist. of Tenn.

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Tennessee.

No. 5.

Report of Acting Volunteer Lieut. Edward M. King, U. S. Navy.

JOHNSONVILLE, *November 4, 1864—4 p. m.*

At daylight this morning the Undine came up through the chute at Reynoldsburg Island loaded with rebels, who fired her and left. At 8 a. m. the Paw Paw and three other gun-boats came in sight. I went down with Elfin and Tawah and engaged a battery of 20-pounder Parrotts above Reynoldsburg Island, west side; it was too much for us. The Key West received ten shells through upper works, seven through berth deck, and two through hull. Guns disabled on my vessel and Elfin. Shell of Tawah, received from Nashville, mostly too large. 9.45 a. m., we returned here. At 2 p. m. enemy's batteries opened on us opposite this place, above and below. The three boats and forts were engaged. In shipping cable it got foul of stern-wheel and the anchor was weighed, then Tawah took us in tow and we moved to bank opposite upper battery. Both batteries now opened on us. After firing away mostly all our ammunition I gave orders to get ready to fire the boats. Tawah's starboard-bow Parrott disabled by enemy's shell. My boat's wheel disabled and cases bent. Seeing it was impossible to hold out

longer we burned the boats reluctantly. Paw Paw and other boats are below, with batteries above and, I think, below them. My officers and crew I have ordered to the fort. Johnsonville can only be saved by a large force and iron-clads. Seven transports and our prize Venus are set on fire. We have done what we could. With a heavy heart I close this dispatch.

E. M. KING,
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, Commanding Key West.

Commander JAMES W. SHIRK, *Paducah.*

No. 6.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Solomon Meredith, U. S. Army, commanding District of Western Kentucky.

PADUCAH, KY., *November 1, 1864.*

I have just received information that the gun-boat Undine was captured on the night of the 30th by the enemy between Paris Landing and Fort Heiman. It is also reported that 2 transports were captured at the same time. I have just received reliable information from a scout who visited Forrest's headquarters at Paris, Tenn., that he is there in force. Buford is at Fort Heiman, on the Tennessee. Chalmers and Lyon with Forrest at Paris. Forrest has seventeen regiments, four battalions, and nine pieces of artillery—that is, in addition to Buford's force on the Tennessee. I need more assistance. All reports concur that he is to attack me soon. My opinion is that he intends taking Johnsonville if not re-enforced. I need 1,500 more men to insure the safety of Columbus, Ky. I ought at least to have 2,000 more men for this place. There should be an aggressive move made against Forrest at once, both from this place and above; if not, the Tennessee River is blockaded and Johnsonville taken. Give me a sufficient force and I will drive him out of the country.

S. MEREDITH,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Lexington, Ky.

PADUCAH, KY., *November 1, 1864.*

CAPTAIN: I have just received the following telegraphic dispatch from the officer commanding Smithland, Ky.:

Gun-boat Undine, No. 55, engaged the batteries at Paris Landing Sunday at 10 o'clock; captured at 4 p. m. and reported sunk. Lyon in command of the enemy's forces—4,000 men and seven pieces of artillery, 6 and 12 pounder rifled guns. Forrest at Heiman, with 8,000 men, five 12-pounders, and eighteen siege guns. The transport Venus, Lieutenant Gibson and party of recruits belonging to Thirty-fourth New Jersey Volunteers, on board, were fired into by musketry above Paris Landing. Lieutenant Gibson returned the fire, and had a running fight until opposite the landing, when they were fired into by the batteries. The captain of the Venus and 2 men of the Thirty-fourth New Jersey Volunteers were killed. The boat was captured and I have reason to believe the officer and balance of the men also.

S. MEREDITH,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 7.

Report of Col. Reuben D. Mussey, One hundredth U. S. Colored Infantry.

HDQRS. COMMISSIONER ORGANIZATION U. S. COLD. TROOPS,
Nashville, Tenn., November 14, 1864.

CAPTAIN:

* * * * * * *

The behavior of the colored troops at Johnsonville, Tenn., during the recent attack upon that place was, I am informed by several eye-witnesses, excellent. A section of Meigs' battery, temporarily there, made excellent practice, dismounting one of the guns of a battery placed by the rebels on the opposite bank of the river and causing the battery several times to change their location. The rebel battery devoted its attention to this section, shelling it furiously. The men stood their ground well. Some of the Thirteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, who were at Johnsonville, were upon the river-bank as sharpshooters, and armed with the Enfield rifle, and did good execution. The affair was slight, but it has gained credit for the colored troops.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. D. MUSSEY,
Colonel One hundredth U. S. Colored Infantry,
Commissioner Organization U. S. Colored Troops.

Capt. CHARLES P. BROWN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Memphis, Tenn.

No. 8.

Report of General G. T. Beauregard, C. S. Army.

TUSCUMBIA, *November 8, 1864.*
(Received 12th.)

General Forrest reports on 5th instant that he was then engaged fighting enemy at Johnsonville, having already destroyed 4 gun-boats of eight guns each, 14 steamers, and 20 barges, with large quantity of quartermaster's and commissary stores, on landing and in warehouses, estimated at 75,000 to 120,000 tons. Six gun-boats were then approaching, which he hoped to capture or destroy.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

No. 9.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest, C. S. Army, commanding Forrest's Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Near Johnsonville, November 3, 1864.

GENERAL: Having advised you, by previous dispatch, of the capture of U. S. gun-boat 55 and 3 transports and barges, and also of the

damage to steamer Anna, which, in consequence of damage from our batteries, is reported to have sunk, I have now the honor to state that my command is in front of Johnsonville, at which place there are three gun-boats, seven transports, and quite a number of barges. I have batteries above and below the boats, and am to-night fortifying and placing a battery directly opposite them, and will to-morrow endeavor to sink or destroy them. Johnsonville is strongly fortified with heavy siege pieces in their works, and is garrisoned by a heavy force. There are several boats and barges yet unloaded for want of room; the landing and banks (several acres in extent) are piled with freight for Sherman's army; all the houses are full, and trains are running incessantly night and day in removing them. I regret to state that the transport Venus was recaptured by the enemy. In moving up from Fort Heiman orders were misunderstood and the boats got in advance of our land batteries, were come upon suddenly, and vigorously attacked by two gun-boats of the enemy; the transport was disabled and abandoned; the crew escaped. Having only my ordnance train and a few wagons for carrying cooking utensils with me, I found it impossible to remove the stores captured from steamer Mazeppa, at Fort Heiman, and had them placed on transport Venus, with a view, if possible, of carrying them up the river by Johnsonville or hauling them out from Reynoldsburg to Camden. Owing, also, to the condition of the roads and the fact that the horses attached to the 20-pounder Parrott guns were worn out, the guns were also placed upon the Venus and have fallen into the hands of the enemy. We still have the gun-boat in possession, but she is out of coal, and her furnaces being built for coal, and it being impossible to supply her or get her by Johnsonville, I may have to burn her. Will make the attack on the transports to-morrow at Johnsonville, and will, day after to-morrow, if necessary to do so, burn the gun-boat and move to join General Hood.

My command is coming in. Many having been absent for clothing, and the bad roads and worn-down condition of the horses compel me to move slowly. Have ordered that portion of my command at Jackson and Lexington to move at once to Perryville and arrange for crossing the river with all the commissary and quartermaster stores I have there. Have also ordered my wagon train, with one regiment and one company which were left at Corinth, to move to Cherokee, and written General Hood to give them such orders as may be necessary. A portion of my Kentucky troops, sent in the direction of Paducah to guard my flank, will also be here in time to move with me day after to-morrow. Will advise you again of the result of my operations to-morrow.

Have received an order from General Beauregard to move my command and report to General Hood, north of the Tennessee River, and will obey the order unless it is countermanded. I am of the opinion, however, that blockading the river here will be more detrimental to the enemy and advantageous to General Hood than to move my command into Middle Tennessee; nevertheless, I shall go there as soon as the scattered condition of my command and worn-out condition of my horses will permit.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

Lieut. Gen. R. TAYLOR,
Comdg. Dept. of Ala., Miss., and East La., Selma, Ala.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY CORPS,
Verona, Miss., January 12, 1865.

COLONEL: Continued active service in the field for two months has prevented me from reporting at an earlier day the action of my troops on the expedition along the Tennessee River. I avail myself, however, of the first leisure moment, and have the honor of submitting the following report:

On the 16th of October I ordered Colonel Bell to move with his brigade from Corinth and to form a camp at Lavinia. On the 18th Brigadier-General Buford was ordered to move with the Kentucky brigade to Lexington for the purpose of watching General Hatch, who was reported to be in that direction. I moved from Corinth on the morning of the 19th, with my escort and Rucker's brigade, to Jackson, Tenn. At this place I was joined by Brigadier-General Chalmers with about 250 men of McCulloch's brigade and 300 of Mabry's brigade, which, with Rucker's brigade, constituted his division. On the 29th I ordered him to proceed to the Tennessee River and there co-operate with Brigadier-General Buford, who was blockading the river at Fort Heiman and Paris Landing. On arriving at the river I found it most effectually blockaded by a judicious disposition of the troops and batteries sent for this purpose.

On the morning of the 29th the steamer Mazeppa, with two barges in tow, made her appearance. As she passed the battery at Fort Heiman, supported by Brigadier-General Lyon, she was fired upon by one section of Morton's battery and two 20-pounder Parrott guns. Every shot must have taken effect, as she made for the shore after the third fire and reached the opposite bank in a disabled condition, where she was abandoned by the crew and passengers, who fled to the woods. A hawser was erected on this side of the river and she was towed over, and on being boarded she was found to be heavily loaded with blankets, shoes, clothing, hard bread, &c. While her cargo was being removed to the shore three gun-boats made their appearance, and commenced shelling the men who were engaged in unloading the Mazeppa. They were forced to retire, and fearing the boat might be captured Brigadier-General Buford ordered her to be burned.

On the 30th the steamer Anna came down the river and succeeded in passing both the upper and lower batteries, but was so disabled that she sunk before she reached Paducah. The Anna was followed by two transports (J. W. Cheeseman, the Venus) and two barges under convoy of gun boat Undine. In attempting to pass my batteries all the boats were disabled. They landed on the opposite side of the river and were abandoned by the crews, who left their dead and wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Kelley, with two companies of his regiment, was thrown across the river and soon returned to Paris Landing with the boats. The steamer J. W. Cheeseman was so disabled that she was ordered, with the two barges, to be burned; the gun-boat was also burned while moving up the river to Johnsonville. The Venus was recaptured by the enemy on [November 2,] but was destroyed the next day [November 4] at Johnsonville by my batteries.

On the 1st of November I ordered my command to move in the direction of Johnsonville, which place I reached on the 3d. At this point Colonel Mabry joined General Chalmers with Thrall's battery. The wharf at Johnsonville was lined with transports and gun-boats. An immense warehouse presented itself and was represented as being stored with

the most valuable supplies, while several acres of the shore were covered with every description of army stores. The fort was situated on a high hill and in a commanding position, and defended by strong works.

All my troops having arrived, I commenced disposing of them with a view of bombarding the enemy. As he commanded the position I designed to occupy, I was necessarily compelled to act with great caution. I planted most of my guns during the night, and while completing the work the next morning my men worked behind ambuscades, which obscured everything from the enemy. Thrall's battery of howitzers was placed in position above Johnsonville, while Morton's and Hudson's batteries were placed nearly opposite and just below town.

I ordered a simultaneous assault to commence at 3 o'clock. All my movements for twenty-four hours had been so secretive the enemy seemed to think I had retired, and for the purpose of making a reconnaissance two gun-boats were lashed together and pushed out just before the attack opened. The bombardment commenced by the section of Morton's battery commanded by Lieutenant Brown. The other batteries joined promptly in the assault. The enemy returned the fire from twenty-eight guns on their gun-boats and fourteen guns on the hill. About fifty guns were thus engaged at the same time, and the firing was terrific. The gun-boats, in fifteen minutes after the engagement commenced, were set on fire, and made rapidly for the shore, where they were both consumed. My batteries next opened upon the transports, and in a short time they were in flames. The immense amount of stores were also set on fire, together with the huge warehouse above the landing. By night the wharf for nearly one mile up and down the river presented one solid sheet of flame. The enemy continued a furious cannonading on my batteries.

Having completed the work designed by the expedition, I moved my command six miles during the night by the light of the enemy's burning property. The roads were almost impassable, and the march to Corinth was slow and toilsome, but I reached there on November 10, after an absence of over two weeks, during which time I captured and destroyed 4 gun-boats, 14 transports, 20 barges, 26 pieces of artillery, $6,700,000 worth of property, and 150 prisoners. Brigadier-General Buford, after supplying his own command, turned over to my chief quartermaster about 9,000 pairs of shoes and 1,000 blankets.

My loss during the entire trip was 2 killed and 9 wounded; that of the enemy will probably reach 500 killed, wounded, and prisoners.

On this expedition my division commanders, Brigadier-Generals Chalmers and Buford, displayed the same prompt observance in obeying orders, the same skill, coolness, and undaunted courage which they have heretofore exhibited, and for which I thank them.

My brigade commanders, Colonels Bell, Rucker, Crossland, and Mabry, are deserving of the highest commendation for their conduct on this as on all former occasions.

Brigadier-General Lyon, who had been assigned to another department, reported to me on this expedition and rendered much valuable service at Johnsonville and Fort Heiman.

To Capt. John W. Morton, acting chief of artillery, and the brave troops under his command, my thanks are especially due for their efficiency and gallantry on this expedition. They fired with a rapidity and accuracy which extorted the commendation of even the enemy. The

rammers were shot from the hands of the cannoneers, some of whom were nearly buried amid the dirt which was thrown upon them by the storm of shell which rained upon them by the enemy's batteries.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

Col. E. SURGET,
Assistant Adjutant General, Meridian, Miss.

No. 10.

Report of Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers, C. S. Army, commanding cavalry division.

HDQRS. CHALMERS' DIVISION, FORREST'S CALVARY,
Perryville, Tenn., November 8, 1864.

MAJOR: In obedience to orders from Major-General Forrest, commanding, &c., I moved on the morning of the 30th of October from Paris, Tenn., with Rucker's brigade, my escort battalion, and four pieces of rifled artillery (one section of Rice's and one of Hudson's battery), to Paris Landing, on the Tennessee River, where I arrived about 11 a. m. on the same day. I found Colonel Bell at the landing with his brigade, of Buford's division, and a section of Morton's battery. He reported to me that a short time before my arrival a gun-boat and two transports had passed his position, going down the river, and that in obedience to orders from General Buford he had reserved his fire until they had passed, and had then opened upon them, and he thought had done them some damage. One of the transports succeeded, as I was afterward informed, in passing Fort Heiman, where General Buford was stationed with the Kentucky brigade of his division, a section of Morton's battery, and the two 20-pounder Parrott guns of Hudson's battery, but was badly crippled in the attempt. The other transport (the Venus) and the gun-boat (the U. S. steamer Undine, No. 55) were at a bend of the river about midway between the positions of Colonel Bell and General Buford, and out of the range of the guns of either. After consultation with Colonel Bell, I directed him to move his artillery down the river to a point as nearly as possible opposite to the boats, and to drive them from their position. He rode off to reconnoiter, and on returning reported that the order could not be executed on account of the ground to be passed over. My artillery having arrived was placed in position on the bank of the river above that held by Colonel Bell, with an interval of several hundred yards between the sections.

Colonel Rucker, coming upon the field, suggested that guns should be moved down the river to attack the boats, and on being told that Colonel Bell had reported the ground impracticable for artillery, he proposed that he and I should re-examine it. We accordingly rode down the river, Colonel Bell accompanying us, but before we had found a suitable position a courier reported another transport coming down, and Colonel Bell and I returned to the batteries, leaving Colonel Rucker with orders to continue his reconnaissance. The transport proved to be the J. W. Cheeseman, a stern-wheel steamer. She was allowed to pass the upper

battery (Rice's) unmolested, but as soon as she came opposite to the middle battery (Hudson's) the guns of both opened upon her, and her steam pipe was cut and other parts of her machinery disabled. As she was passing Hudson's battery Colonel Bell's battery also opened upon her, and a heavy fire of small-arms being poured into her by troops stationed along the bank of the river, she was soon compelled to surrender. Soon after this Colonel Bell moved his brigade to Fort Heiman, in obedience to orders from General Buford, whom I had directed to consolidate his division at that point.

Colonel Rucker having reported that he had found a practicable route and a good position for attacking the boats below the landing, I directed him to move down to it with the section of Hudson's battery (two 10-pounder Parrott guns), the Fifteenth Regiment, and Twenty-sixth Battalion Tennessee Cavalry, of his brigade, and attack them, which he did with such vigor and success that after a severe artillery duel between his battery and the gun-boat, the latter was disabled and driven to the opposite bank, where all of her officers and crew, who were able to do so, abandoned her and escaped, leaving only the dead and wounded behind.

At the same time Lieutenant-Colonel Kelley, commanding Twenty-sixth Battalion Tennessee Cavalry, attacked the transport Venus, which was defended by a small detachment of U. S. infantry, so sharply that she surrendered to him, and the gallant colonel, going on board of her with two companies of his battalion, crossed the river, took possession of the gun-boat, and brought both safely to the landing.

While this fight was going on another gun-boat (the No. 29) appeared above us, and coming to anchor about a mile and a half above our batteries, began to shell them. The upper battery (Rice's) returned a few shots, but finding that the distance was too great for effective firing, I directed it to move up nearer to the boat and ordered a portion of my escort battalion and the cadet company of the Seventh Alabama Cavalry to support the battery and act as sharpshooters. After a brief and spirited engagement the gun-boat weighed anchor and withdrew up the river. The Cheeseman was so badly injured that it was impossible to repair her with the means at our command, and she was afterward burned by order of the major-general commanding, as were also the three barges captured on the same day. The transport Venus and the gun-boat Undine being only slightly injured, were soon put in repair, by his order. These boats being bound down-stream, after having delivered their cargoes of freight for the U. S. Government at Johnsonville, contained no stores beyond the usual supplies for their own use and a small quantity of private freight of but little value for army use. The Undine belonged to the class of gun-boats known as "tin-clads," and was one of the largest boats of her class on the river. She carried eight 24-pounder brass howitzers, and when captured had all of her armament and equipment on board of her. An attempt had been made to spike two of the guns and to disable one by placing a shell in its muzzle, but these were soon removed.

I have been more minute than may seem to be necessary in giving all the particulars of the capture of these boats, because I am aware that some dispute has arisen as to what troops are entitled to the honor of their capture. I do not regard this as a matter of much importance, since all that was done was but the execution of the plans of the major-general commanding, and whatever of honor may arise therefrom is due first to him who conceived and then to those who executed them.

All of the troops, so far as I am informed, acquitted themselves well, but I feel it is but just to those who took the most prominent part in the execution of those plans that they should receive the greater share of that honor which is the dearest reward of the soldier. I repeat, therefore, that when the Cheeseman was captured there were six guns playing upon her, of which two (of Morton's battery) belonged to Colonel Bell's command, and four (two of Rice's and two of Hudson's battery) belonged to my command. They were placed on the bank of the river, Rice's being the upper, Hudson's the center, and Morton's the lower battery, and the boat was disabled before she had passed the center battery by one of the first shots fired at her.

The gun-boat Undine and the transport Venus were captured after Colonel Bell had withdrawn his brigade, including his artillery, and when there were no troops present excepting those belonging to this division. The troops immediately engaged in the capture were the Fifteenth Regiment and the Twenty-sixth Battalion Tennessee Cavalry and one section of Hudson's battery. It has been said, however, that these boats were badly crippled by Colonel Bell as they passed his position in the morning and before any part of this division had arrived, but in reply to this I would respectfully say that the Venus was not materially injured when she was captured, as is shown by the fact that she was used immediately afterward to tow the gun-boat to the landing. The shot which struck her injured her cabin and upper works, but had not damaged either her machinery or her hull. Colonel Bell stated to me that, in obedience to orders, he did not fire at either of the boats until they had passed his position. This exposed their sterns and larboard sides to his fire, but the shot which disabled the Undine struck her in front and on the starboard side, and could not have come from Colonel Bell's battery. In addition to this, the boat was manageable, and maintained a sharp fight for some time after Colonel Bell had withdrawn his brigade. In view of these circumstances I think it evident that the greater share of the honor of capturing these boats belongs to those troops to whom they were actually surrendered.

Our loss in this affair was 1 man of Rucker's brigade severely wounded; that of the enemy, so far as we have been able to ascertain it, was 5 killed and 6 wounded on the Venus; 3 killed and 4 wounded on the Undine, and 1 wounded on the Cheeseman; total, 8 killed and 11 wounded. We also captured 43 prisoners, among whom was 1 officer and 10 men of the U. S. infantry. The others belonged to the different boats.

On the morning of November 1 moved my command up the river as far as Danville, where we encamped, placing our guns in position on the river-bank so as to protect our boats (the Undine and Venus), which had been ordered to move up the river, keeping in rear of our batteries.

On the following morning I moved toward Reynoldsburg, in accordance with previous instructions, but was afterward ordered, by the major-general commanding, to halt near Davidson's Ferry, and to place my guns in position at that place, which was done. Our boats having ventured too far beyond the protection of our batteries, were attacked by two of the enemy's gun-boats, and the Venus was recaptured by them.

On the 3d instant we moved up the river opposite to Reynoldsburg and Johnsonville, and had frequent skirmishes during the day with the enemy's gun-boats, of which there were three at the latter place, but without any decisive results. Here we were joined by Colonel Mabry's brigade of cavalry and Thrall's battery of 12-pounder howitzers, attached

to this division, which had been left at Paris, and had moved directly from that place and taken position a short distance above Johnsonville.

On the 4th instant, General Buford having come up with his division and Morton's battery, the latter was ordered to the position occupied by Colonel Rucker, and my division was formed as follows: Colonel Mabry, with his brigade and Thrall's battery, on the right immediately above and opposite to Johnsonville; Colonel Rucker, with Morton's battery and the Seventh Alabama Cavalry, immediately below and opposite to that place; Lieutenant-Colonel Kelley, with the Twenty-sixth Tennessee Battalion and two guns of Rice's battery, opposite to Reynoldsburg, and Lieutenant-Colonel Logwood, of the Fifteenth Tennessee Cavalry, with his regiment and a section of Hudson's battery, at Clark's house, still farther down the river and about two miles below Johnsonville.

The enemy had at Johnsonville three gun-boats and a number of transports and barges—variously estimated at from eight to ten of the former and from twelve to fifteen of the latter, some of them laden—together with an immense quantity of Government stores, a part of which was contained in a large warehouse, and the remainder piled upon the bank, covering about an acre of ground. The town was defended by a strong earth-work, well garrisoned and supplied with artillery, and they possessed an additional advantage in the fact that the bank of the river on that side is much higher than that on which we were.

At 2 p. m. the bombardment began, and in a short time one of the gun-boats was set on fire. One after another the others followed, and before night-fall all of the gun-boats, transports, and barges, the warehouse, and the greater part of the stores on the shore, were set on fire and consumed. The enemy kept up a heavy fire from their gun-boats and land batteries until the former were disabled, but without inflicting any serious injury upon us or forcing any part of our troops to abandon their positions. During the engagement five gun-boats came up the river, evidently with the intention of re-enforcing the town, but they retired after a sharp cannonading with the artillery under Colonel Logwood's command.

Our loss in this engagement was very small, but as the official reports have not been received it cannot now be stated with accuracy.

All the officers and men under my command deserve honorable mention for the very creditable manner in which they have borne themselves during the entire expedition, and I do not desire to detract in the slightest degree from the honor due to the others in calling especial attention to the gallant conduct of the Seventh Alabama Cavalry in this their first engagement, and to the very effective service rendered by Thrall's battery in setting fire to the enemy's boats and stores.

My thanks are due to the officers of my staff and to Captain Lawler, Seventh Tennessee Cavalry, and Lieut. D. F. Holland, aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. D. H. Maury, who were temporarily on staff duty with me, for their efficient services.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. J. P. STRANGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Forrest's Cavalry.

OCTOBER 17, 1864.—Skirmish at Eddyville, Ky.

Report of Col. John D. Abey, Thirteenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.

SMITHLAND, KY., *October 20, 1864.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I left Louisville on the 15th instant, in order to repair to Eddyville, Lyon County, Ky., in obedience to Special Orders, No. 212, paragraph III, from headquarters District of Kentucky.

On my way hitherward I learned, through Col. H. T. Burge, Forty-eighth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, that the post assigned to me was taken by the rebel forces under Brigadier-General Lyon, and in order to ascertain the facts in the case I proceeded from this post, on the 18th instant, by the gun-boat Brilliant, No. 18, to that point, and there learned the following particulars: That the rebels, under General Lyon (whose home is in Eddyville), with a force variously estimated at from 200 to 600 men, came into the vicinity of Eddyville and attacked, at about 5 a. m., with about forty men, its garrison, stationed in the county court-house, and composed of some twenty men of the Forty-eighth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, commanded by Capt. H. M. Hiett and Lieut. John T. Rushing, and eight officers of the Thirteenth Regiment U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery (stationed there on recruiting service) and some twenty-seven of their recruits. After a very short resistance (owing, I heard, to the scarcity of ammunition) the garrison surrendered, or rather capitulated, on what conditions I have been unable to ascertain. The officers of the Thirteenth Artillery and the captain of the Forty-eighth Kentucky Mounted Infantry were then carried or led off by the rebels some two miles from the village, when the gun-boat Silver Lake, No. 2, came up, shelled the town, and took the wife of General Lyon as hostage. Word having been sent out to the general of this fact, he at once paroled the officers, but carried off the colored recruits. Two of the recruits subsequently escaped, one carrying or running off two of their horses. Captain Sutherland (who had come there contrary to my orders) jumped through the window of the second story, dislocated his ankle in the fall, and got shot in the arm on reaching the ground. One rebel got wounded; since died. Having no garrison whatever to enforce my authority as post commander or to protect myself, I felt compelled to return to this post, where I am now awaiting further orders or troops to garrison the post and defend it against further attacks from the enemy. I learned from reliable authority that General Lyon boasted that he expected Forrest up soon and intends to make Eddyville his permanent headquarters. In that case either he or I would have to leave, the place being too small for both of us. Should you deem it expedient to hold that point (which, if fortified by the rebels, might create serious annoyance to the navigation of the Cumberland River, and would have to be retaken with considerable loss, owing to the peculiar topographical features of the site) and intrust me with its defense, I pledge myself (if supported on the flanks by gun-boats) to defend it to the last extremity. To enable me to accomplish this I should ask about 400 men, colored troops, and one half battery of artillery. I believe I could, in about ten working days, so intrench the position as to render abortive an attack of far superior forces.

I have the honor to be, general, your most obedient servant,

JNO. D. ABEY,

Colonel, Comdg. Thirteenth Regt. U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.

Brig. Gen. H. EWING,

Commanding Second Division, District of Kentucky.

OCTOBER 18 and 21, 1864.—Raids on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, Tenn.

Report of Lieut. William L. Clark, Twelfth U. S. Colored Infantry, Assistant Inspector Railroad Defenses.

OFFICE ASST. INSPECTOR RAILROAD DEFENSES,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Eastern Section Nashville and N. W. Railroad, Section 29,
October 25, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received yesterday from your office, dated October 22, I have the honor to report the following particulars of the attack upon trains at section 36, Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, on the morning of the 18th instant; also, on the afternoon of the 21st instant:

The track repairers at section 36 were taken prisoners by McNary's gang (variously estimated at from 15 to 40 men, while some place the number at exactly 23) on the night of the 17th, about 12 o'clock, and held till late on the following morning, and made by McNary to draw the spikes from a rail and remove the fastenings at its end so as to be loose. The gang then drew back from observation, and in this condition of affairs the first a. m. train passed safely by them, except that a shower of bullets was poured in, which wounded a surgeon, Hogle, Engineer E. Andrews, and killed a boy, who was cook and brakeman, dead on the bunk, where he happened to be lying. The second a. m. train came to the loose rail and ran off; the engineer and fireman were wounded. Everybody was stripped of whatever money, watches, or valuables they had which pleased the fancy of the robbers. The locomotive was upset and slightly injured by cutting places with axes. One box-car was burned, but their efforts to burn the flat-cars loaded with iron, which composed the balance of the train, were not successful, and these were slightly injured. The third train, loaded with sawed timber from Ayres' saw-mill at section 29, ran up and was fired into. All hands jumped off and were robbed, except Engineer W. H. Stevens, who ran the train back to section 32, White Bluffs, in safety. Mean time the first train, Civil Conductor Charles White, arrived at Sneedville, and Colonel Murphy, who was on board, had the telegrapher, G. W. Leedon, send a dispatch to Lieutenant Orr, at White Bluffs, to come on with his cavalry. The dispatch was promptly obeyed, and Lieutenant Orr arrived with twenty-five men twenty minutes after the gang had taken their departure, and pursued them a short distance unsuccessfully, and his horses being tired and inferior he returned. A wrecking train was dispatched with hands from Gillem's Station, section 51, to clear the road, and Lieutenant Cox, with a detachment of Company B, One hundredth U. S. Colored Infantry, and Captain Frost, with a detachment from companies of the Twelfth U. S. Colored Infantry from Sullivan's Branch, were sent to section 36, and the road made clear on the following morning, 19th instant.

Again on the 21st instant, as the p. m. train for Johnsonville was passing section 36, it was signaled by the section foreman, whose cook had informed him she had seen men tearing up the track. Capt. O. B. Simmons, military conductor, had the train stopped, and with his large train guard pursued the bushwhackers, whose numbers could not be ascertained, for a considerable distance, but as they were mounted the pursuit was unavailing. Civil Conductor Charles White fastened down the rail and the train passed on. Afterward the gang returned and burned the house and commissary of the section foreman, who lay

in the bushes in sight. They also burned nearly all the negro and other dwellings along the railroad for two miles. Piles of wood at sections 38 and 39 were burned, and various estimates placed the loss in wood at from 3,000 to 15,000 cords. The wood being in several ranks close to the road many ties were burned at the ends, and the rails warped by the intense heat, so that the 3 o'clock train for Nashville could not pass. The telegraph operator at Sneedville called operator at White Bluffs, section 32, and while calling the line was cut before getting an answer. Capt. J. W. Dickins, at Sneedville, went to the burning wood with part of his company, and arrived in time to hear the retreating bushwhackers laughing and talking, but was not able at that time (11 o'clock night) to do anything, and returned to Sneedville. On the 22d Military Conductor Captain Van Skike, from Nashville, found out the condition of the road at sections 38 and 39, and took a detail up from White Bluffs and repaired the road as soon as possible so that trains ran through on the 23d of October.

I have made no delay in gathering the materials from authentic sources for this report, and hope it may prove acceptable.

WILLIAM L. CLARK,
First Lieut., Twelfth U. S. Colored Infantry,
Division Inspector Eastern Section Nashville and Northwestern R. R.

Maj. JAMES R. WILLETT,
First U. S. Vet. Vol. Engrs., and Chief Insp. Railroad Defenses.

OCTOBER 24-31, 1864.—Operations in Issaquena and Washington Counties, Miss., and skirmish (25th) at Steele's Bayou.

Reports of Col. Embury D. Osband, Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, commanding expedition.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY EXPEDITION,
Skipwith's Landing, October 25, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report a small skirmish and 1 rebel mortally wounded. He states as his "last will and testament" that all troops were ordered out of here to-morrow, to concentrate at Oxford, Miss., to participate in a combined attack upon Memphis. I have notified the commanding officer at Memphis. No report from Major Cook. Will hear particulars in morning.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. OSBAND,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Expedition.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES,
Vicksburg, October 31, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the following as the result of the expedition, under my command, which left here Monday, October 24, and returned to-day:

On the Mississippi side we drove the scouts out of Issaquena and Washington Counties (killing 2 of them), and allowed the Government lessees to bring in their cotton, amounting during the week to about 600 bales. We captured 63 bales and 65 bags of cotton, about 100 horses and mules, 300 sheep, and 50 head of beef-cattle, besides arresting the prominent rebels through the country to be held as hostages.

On the Louisiana side we looked only for information, which I have had the honor previously to report. I believe a cavalry force necessary now upon the west bank of the river, to assist the gun-boats in preventing a crossing. I also captured and brought to this city 50,000 feet of lumber and 20,000 brick, which I can use to great advantage in making shelter for the men.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. OSBAND,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Forces.

Lieut. Col. T. H. HARRIS, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

OCTOBER 26, 1864.—Affair in Scott County, Va.

Report of Col. D. Howard Smith, Fifth Kentucky (Confederate) Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENTS,
Camp, Many Sinks, Scott County, Va., October 26, 1864.

MAJOR: My scouts killed this morning the notorious Captain Burleson, the leader and principal man of the gang of scoundrels that have infested this county for some time past. They also captured 3 others; 1 of them, John Gardner, is a very bad man; he was and still is a lieutenant in Palmer's company. Palmer is the worst man that has been in this county, next to Burleson. I feel that half of my labors are finished in the destruction of Burleson. I have sent to-day the prisoners to Bristol and turned them over to the commandant of post, with descriptive lists of each. I have instructed Lieut. J. W. Doncaster, second lieutenant in Rowan's battery, Johnston's battalion of artillery, Army of Tennessee, to report to you under arrest. He came with a scout on Sunday last, in the immediate vicinity of my camp, and robbed and plundered several houses, impressed three horses without authority, and burned a house. He assumed the responsibility of these acts to me, and I thereupon released the other parties with a slight lecture. I have heretofore called your attention to the importance of punishing this class of offenders.

D. HOWARD SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. J. STODDARD JOHNSTON, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

OCTOBER 27, 1864.—Attack on Steamer Belle Saint Louis at Fort Randolph, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. James N. McArthur, Fourth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, commanding post of Columbus, Ky.

No. 2.—Maj. William H. Jameson, Paymaster, U. S. Army.

No. 3.—Col. Loren Kent, Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry.

No. 1.

Report of Col. James N. McArthur, Fourth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, commanding post of Columbus, Ky.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE POST,
Columbus, Ky., October 28, 1864.

GENERAL: The steamer Belle Saint Louis, coming up, while attempting to land at Fort Randolph at 12 o'clock last night, was attacked by 100

men under Col. Jesse Forrest. Major Beeler, of Illinois, and Maj. D. C. Smith, of Minnesota, were killed. Major Beeler killed a captain and wounded and captured another. The heroic conduct of Colonel Kent, Twenty-ninth Illinois, and officers on board, and Captain Zeigler, of the steamer, and his crew, saved the boat from capture. One paymaster's clerk was wounded, also 2 of the boat's crew. The wounded prisoner reports that Chalmers was at or near Jackson, Tenn., and that Jesse Forrest's command are flankers of the main force, and that Chalmers intends coming into Kentucky.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES N. McARTHUR,

Col. Fourth U. S. Colored Artillery (Heavy), Commanding Post.

Brig. Gen. MORGAN L. SMITH,

Commanding District of Memphis, Memphis, Tenn.

No. 2.

Report of Maj. William H. Jameson, Paymaster, U. S. Army.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 29, 1864.*

SIR: I would respectfully report that having completed the payment of the troops in and around Memphis, in obedience to your orders, I left Memphis with the paymasters ordered to report to me, viz, Majors Whiting, Dickson, Beeler, Smith, and Patrick, on the steamer Belle of Saint Louis, on the evening of the 27th instant, on our way to Saint Louis. About midnight the boat landed at Randolph, Tenn., sixty miles above Memphis, for the purpose of taking on some cotton. As soon as the staging had been run out and the deck-hands went on shore, the captain discovered a large number of armed guerrillas rushing toward the boat and immediately gave orders for the boat to be backed out from the bank, but before that could be accomplished eight or ten of the rebels succeeded in getting on board and a large number of rebels on shore commenced firing with musketry on the boat. The rebels who succeeded in getting on board immediately stationed a guard of three men over each of the two engineers who were working the engine and ordered them to immediately land the boat again, threatening them with instant death if they refused to do so. Two or three others at the same time rushed up to the cabin and in a loud tone demanded those in charge to land the boat, and commenced robbing some of the passengers of their pocket-books and money; just at this point, as the boat was again approaching the landing, and we all felt that the boat and all on board were surrendered to the tender mercies of Jesse Forrest (who was said to be in command) and his rebel force, Majs. A. Beeler and D. C. Smith, paymasters, and members of our corps, took their revolvers and boldly approached the two rebels who were at the cabin doors. As they approached one of the rebels shot Major Smith, mortally wounding him. Major Beeler immediately shot the man who fired upon Major Smith, and, mortally wounding him, he then turned his attention to the other rebel. They both fired simultaneously, the rebel falling dead and Major Beeler mortally wounded. The rebels for a moment quailed, and, just as the bow of the boat neared the shore a second time, the engineers commenced backing the boat with all the power of the engine, the rebels on board jumping overboard, and amid volleys of musketry fired upon the boat, we were soon backed out of range to a place of safety,

All on board the boat acknowledge that the gallant acts of Majors Beeler and Smith were the means of saving the boat and probably the lives of all on board. We all felt that they had lost their own lives in their successful efforts to save ours, and also to preserve the Government property on board, and we shall always hold them in affectionate remembrance and mourn the loss of two such efficient and gallant officers from our corps. Mr. L. F. McGowan, clerk to Major Dickson, was also seriously wounded, his left arm having been broken by a musket-ball, which also passed through the fleshy part of his breast.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. JAMESON,
Paymaster, U. S. Army.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

No. 3.

Report of Col. Loren Kent, Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry.

CAIRO, ILL., *October 29, 1864.*

SIR: As the senior officer on board, under orders from headquarters District of West Tennessee, I have the honor to submit the following as a report of the trip of the steamer Belle Saint Louis, from Memphis, Tenn., to this place:

We left Memphis at or about 6 p. m. of the 27th instant with a large number of passengers, including several officers and about fifty discharged and furloughed soldiers. Of this number six were paymasters returning to Saint Louis from payment of troops in the field. They had with them, I was informed by one of the corps, about $40,000. The steamer reached Randolph, Tenn., about 12 o'clock of same night, landed, and proceeded to take on board eight bales of cotton under permit of the military authorities at Memphis, the port from which the boat was cleared. The cotton belonged to one Harris, who was the first to leave the boat. He appeared to hasten at once to the top of the bank and immediately a party of armed rebels, numbering, I should think, at least fifty, rushed toward the boat, discharging their arms, and attempted to get on. Only six of them succeeded, as Capt. Alexander Zeigler, master, as soon as they were discovered, ordered that the steamer be backed into the stream, which was done, leaving the second clerk, Mr. George Atherton, and crew ashore. The rebels on board entered the engine-room at once, ordered the engine to be reversed, and the boat run to the landing. By their knowledge of their duties and their coolness they succeeded in only complying with part of their orders, and kept the boat at a sufficient distance from the shore to prevent others from getting on board. Defeated in their effort these rebels then attempted to reach the pilot and compel him to execute the orders they had given the engineers. By this time the passengers had not only become thoroughly aroused, but most thoroughly panic-stricken. The appearance of the rebels in the cabin and their orders to surrender gave rise on the part of many to the belief that we were then past relief. The only arms on board were pistols in possession of officers, and in many cases these were either with their baggage in the party's room or in unserviceable condition. My first effort upon observing the critical condition of affairs was to see that orders were given not to

land the steamer under any circumstances, knowing that under way these rebels on board could be easily disposed of by superior numbers. Majors Smith and Beeler, paymasters, with their pistols, advanced to the forward part of the boat just as the men before mentioned were ascending to seize the pilot. Shots were at once exchanged and Major Smith severely wounded, from the effects of which he died on the evening of the succeeding day. Major Beeler received a severe wound in the breast, but continued to fight until he had killed one and mortally wounded another. He then was able to return to the cabin and lingered until about noon of the succeeding day. The rebels then observing their failure to capture the boat and being aware of their own danger, escaped by jumping overboard. I do not know whether they succeeded in reaching the shore or not. Mr. L. F. McGowan, paymaster's clerk, one of the engineers sick in his berth, and a negro were severely, though not fatally, wounded. Majors Smith and Beeler deserve great praise for their bravery and presence of mind. Both had previously served in the line of the army with commendable distinction.

The pilots, S. A. McPheeters, Lewis Moan, and assistant Charles Zeigler stood by the wheel and never flinched, though shots were repeatedly discharged at them. John McBride, engineer, and John Dorris and George Beebe, assistants, never left their posts, even while their lives were threatened. To all the officers of the boat, and these in particular, especial credit is due for a display of coolness and bravery which saved the boat and passengers from capture. Permit me to say that no suspicion of collusion with the rebels, who were a portion of Forrest's command, rests upon Captain Zeigler or any officers of the steamer. The permit for the boat to land was seen by the Government aide on board, Mr. Peterson, who also gave his consent to have the cotton taken on board. With the exception of Mr. Harris, who was left with the rebels, all are exonerated from blame.

The steamer arrived at Cairo on last evening without further molestation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. KENT,
Colonel.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OCTOBER 29, 1864.—Attack on Vanceburg, Ky.

Report of Lieut. Col. Lewis M. Clark, Forty-fifth Kentucky Infantry.

VANCEBURG, KY., *October 31, 1864.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 29th instant Col. John P. Williams, of the rebel army, with forty men, attacked Vanceburg about 4 a. m. I collected what citizens could be found, and met them one mile and a half from the town. We had a considerable skirmish with them and completely routed them and drove them twenty miles. They made better time than we, taking all the best horses on the route. The last heard from them they were on Fox Creek, in Fleming County, Captain Underwood, of the Carter County home guards, in close pursuit. These men say that they intend that this (Lewis) county shall vote for McClellan. The citizens are much

frightened, and think they will return at or about the time of the election. This is a loyal county—has sent over 900 men into the army of the Union, and will give Lincoln a large majority in November. We have neither arms nor ammunition. If it is possible for you to send me some arms and ammunition I will place them in the hands of good men. By so doing, I think we will be able to protect ourselves. This must be done soon to enable us to accomplish anything. There was a large amount of shotguns, muskets, and powder captured and turned over to the brigade ordnance officer of the Second Brigade. Please send us the arms or send us men to protect the polls.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. M. CLARK,
Lieutenant-Colonel Forty-fifth Kentucky and Recruiting Officer.

Major-General BURBRIDGE,
Commanding District of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.

OCTOBER 29, 1864.—Skirmish at Nonconnah Creek, Tenn.

Report of Capt. Joseph W. Skelton, Seventh Indiana Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH INDIANA CAVALRY,
Camp Howard, October 30, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that being ordered to take command of twenty-four men and patrol the Pigeon Roost road as far as the Nonconnah Creek, I left camp (pursuant to orders issued from your headquarters) at 4 a. m. yesterday, and proceeded toward the creek, having one-third of my command under the charge of a reliable sergeant in advance as an advance guard, with orders to send two men in the advance of him as his advance guard, and four men under the command of a non-commissioned officer as rear guard, one man well out on each flank as flankers. When within 200 yards of the creek, two men from the advance having crossed to the opposite side, I was fired upon from my right by the enemy, concealed in the briers and cane not more than five paces from the road, and they were so effectually concealed that it was impossible for me or the right flanker to see them, having left their horses on the south side of the creek. At the same time I was fired upon, my entire advance guard was cut off from me and captured; my rear guard was routed at the first fire. I ordered a charge, but soon discovered that it would be impossible to charge on horseback, and to dismount would insure the capture of the whole command. I then retreated across the high embankment on my left and halted. A part of my men could not get their horses over the embankment, but dashed back up the road through the enemy that were dismounted. I then discovered about ten horsemen ride out into the road in my rear, and charge my retreating men. The above-named horsemen were posted about 200 yards down the creek. My loss is 1 mortally wounded, 1 severely wounded in arm, and 10 men missing.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH W. SKELTON,
Captain Company F, Seventh Indiana Cavalry.

Col. JOSEPH KARGÉ,
Comdg. First Brigade, Second Division of Cavalry.

NOVEMBER 1, 1864.—Skirmishes at Union Station, Tenn.

Report of Col. John W. Noble, Third Iowa Cavalry, commanding brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 3, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions I have to report in regard to the affairs of the 1st instant, in which the Tenth Missouri Cavalry met with a considerable loss, that on that day the patrol, required by special instructions, was detailed from said regiment and consisted of forty men and two commissioned officers. The officers were Lieutenant Norman and Lieut. Miles Reilly. Having crossed Wolf River the patrol drove three scouts of the enemy to Union Depot and beyond, arriving at the depot between 9 and 10 o'clock. At this point Lieutenant Norman, being unable to learn anything of the enemy in force, took fifteen men and proceeded to patrol toward Somerville, leaving twenty-five men at Union Depot under Lieutenant Reilly, who was particularly cautioned to be on the alert, and not allow himself to be surprised. After Lieutenant Norman had been gone some time (it was about 11.30 o'clock) a band or company of rebels suddenly appeared on Lieutenant Reilly's right flank as he was in line, and charging upon him with shots and yells put him to flight. There were not over fifty or sixty rebels, according to the best information I can get, and there was no cause for Lieutenant Reilly leaving his post. His men have heretofore proved themselves brave soldiers, and they were well armed and in line. Their officer fled and carried his men with him. The rebels pursued and captured the most of this party. At once investing themselves in the clothing of the men captured, the enemy turned in pursuit of Lieutenant Norman and his party. The lieutenant returning was warned of the fact that Lieutenant Reilly had left Union Station, and the rebels were there. He left the main road with the intention of crossing at an upper ford of Wolf River, but had gone but a little way when the rebels came in sight, but being in our uniform, our party retained its fire. The enemy charged, and although some shots were given in return, it was not until Lieutenant Norman had reached the adjoining woods that he was able to make any resistance. At this point he dismounted his men and did the best he could to hold his ground, but the enemy now numbering between 80 and 100, the lieutenant retreated and succeeded in getting off some of his men, but very few of his horses, &c. The alarm reached me at camp about 1 o'clock, and taking with me seventy-five men of the Tenth Missouri, I went at once to the scene of the skirmish, ordering seventy-five more to follow from the Fourth Iowa. I picked up a number of stragglers and some horses, but could find nothing of the enemy, who had fled with his prisoners several hours before, moving toward La Grange. After crossing over the country to the La Grange road, as night was setting in and I deemed further pursuit hopeless, I returned.

I inclose a statement of the losses in detail.

Lieutenant Norman did all he could, but there is no question but that had Lieutenant Reilly held his ground he could have soon overcome the small force assailing him. Lieutenant Reilly is a prisoner.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Col. J. KARGÉ,
Commanding Cavalry Corps.

[Inclosure.]

Report of casualties in Tenth Regiment Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, November 1, 1864: One commissioned officer, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 23 privates captured; 4 privates wounded; 1 private killed; 32 Spencer carbines lost or captured; 10 Colt army revolvers; 38 horses and horse equipments.

F. R. NEET,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

NOVEMBER 4–17, 1864.—Breckinridge's advance into East Tennessee.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

Nov. 11, 1864.—Skirmish at Russellville.
11–13, 1864.—Action at Bull's Gap.
14, 1864.—Action near Russellville.
16–17, 1864.—Skirmishes at Strawberry Plains.
17, 1864.—Skirmish at Flat Creek.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Cumberland.
No. 2.—Brig. Gen. Jacob Ammen, U. S. Army.
No. 3.—Brig. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, U. S. Army.
No. 4.—Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge, C. S. Army, commanding Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee.
No. 5.—Brig. Gen. John C. Vaughn, C. S. Army.
No. 6.—Brig. Gen. Basil W. Duke, C. S. Army.
No. 7.—Col. John B. Palmer, Fifty-eighth North Carolina Infantry, commanding Forces of Western North Carolina.
No. 8.—Maj. Samuel Tool, Third Tennessee Infantry, Provisional Army (mounted).

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Cumberland.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 16, 1864—10 p. m.*
(Received 11 p. m.)

I forward the following telegraphic report of General Gillem to Governor Johnson, received to-day:

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *November 15, 1864.*

Regret to inform you my command has met a terrible reverse. On the night of the 9th moved from Greeneville to Bull's Gap; 11th, the enemy attacked me and was repulsed; 12th, at daylight assault was renewed, Breckinridge leading storming party. Their attack was most handsomely repulsed by the Eighth and Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry. They left 5 officers and 24 men dead in and near our works. At the same time our rear was attacked by General Vaughn, who was also repulsed by the Ninth Tennessee Cavalry and driven off. On the 13th the enemy renewed attack, but not with such vigor. From our position we could see their infantry arriving, and, as my command had been living four days without bread, horses starving, and ammunition exhausted, I determined to evacuate the gap on the night of the 13th, and was not interfered with until the greater part of my command, artillery, and trains had

passed Russellville, when the rear was attacked and men became panic-stricken. All efforts of myself and their officers to rally them was fruitless. They ran over everything. The enemy, who had not attacked vigorously at first, then charged and broke through our lines, capturing artillery and trains. Do not think we had 20 killed. I passed over the grounds in the enemy's rear. Did not see a dead Federal soldier; but, in horses, arms, and equipments, have lost heavily. Two hundred men will cover our loss. This command has heretofore fought gallantly. Had it not become panic-stricken could have easily repulsed the enemy and kept them back. I remained in our rear. Did not reach here until last night. Will reorganize command and await your orders; and, if you are willing to trust me, try them again. Had assistance been extended when asked for from the commander at Knoxville this disaster would not have occurred. But my men were allowed to starve while storehouses were full and a railroad running to Russellville.

ALVAN C. GILLEM,
Brigadier-General.

General Ammen reported he had sent re-enforcements to Gillem, and that they were in the fight at Morristown. I attribute disaster to want of co-operation, and in Gillem not considering himself subject to General Ammen's orders, Gillem's command being the Governor's Guard. General Hatch reports to-day that the movement of the enemy yesterday on the Waynesborough road was but a reconnaissance in force. Prisoner he captured confirms report, previously forwarded, that only one corps is yet across the Tennessee.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

No. 2.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Jacob Ammen, U. S. Army.

KNOXVILLE, *November 14, 1864.*

General Gillem was routed last night near Morristown, his cavalry running over the infantry I sent to support him, which, I fear, is captured. Breckinridge is said to be in command of 2,000 to 8,000—not reliable.

J. AMMEN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Major-General STONEMAN.

KNOXVILLE, *November 16, 1864.*

Squads of the enemy's cavalry are passing round this place, possibly with the intention of cutting our communication. It is reported that the enemy are 5,000 strong. Should they cut our communications, would be glad of your assistance.

J. AMMEN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

General STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga.

KNOXVILLE, *November 16, 1864.*

The enemy is reported crossing the Holston, seven miles above Strawberry Plains, with large force; number not known. Will you send me assistance if I need it?

J. AMMEN,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General STEEDMAN.

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KNOXVILLE, TENN., *November 16, 1864.*

About 1,000 of the enemy are on the hills opposite Strawberry Plains. A strong force is crossing the river seven miles above the Plains; numbers unknown. Shall defend the bridge if possible; if not, shall withdraw my forces to this place.

J. AMMEN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Major-General STONEMAN,
Louisville, Ky.

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KNOXVILLE, *November 17, 1864.*

The garrison at Strawberry Plains has not retreated, but the enemy is between us and them, reported in strong force. Skirmished with them this evening near Flat Creek, four miles this side of the Plains, our force finally retiring. Many rumors of large force coming from Virginia—nothing reliable.

J. AMMEN,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. G. M. BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Louisville.

(Same to General Steedman.)

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KNOXVILLE, *November 18, 1864.*

All quiet at Strawberry Plains to-day. Enemy have withdrawn from immediate front.

J. AMMEN,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General STONEMAN.

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KNOXVILLE, *November 18, 1864—12 m.*

Yesterday at sunrise the enemy attacked Strawberry Plains with four pieces of artillery placed on the opposite side of the river, supported by infantry force estimated at 1,000. A cavalry force, supposed to be 1,100, attacked on this side, withdrew in the evening, most of them crossing the river, but made no impression on the garrison; casualties, 2 wounded. It is not thought that the whole force was seen to-day. A large force started for the Plains from this place last night. Re-enforcements reached here from Chattanooga, detachments of different corps. All quiet to-day. Rumors that parties are crossing the French Broad and moving west. Scouts do not confirm the rumors.

J. AMMEN,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General THOMAS.

No. 3.

Report of Brig. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS BRIGADE, GOVERNOR'S GUARD,
Camp at Love's Station, November 16, 1864.

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Governor's Guard from the 9th to the 16th of November:

On the 8th of November I was at Henderson's Depot with my command and sent the Ninth Tennessee Cavalry to Greeneville to insure quiet and give confidence to the people to attend the Presidential election. On the evening of the 8th I learned that Major-General Breckinridge, commanding the Department (rebel) of Western Virginia and East Tennessee, was at Carter's Depot, and was advancing with a force much superior to mine; that he had avowed his intention of recovering the territory lost by General Vaughn. On the 9th I sent out a battalion of the Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry on the Jonesborough road, under Lieutenant-Colonel Ingerton, as far as Limestone Depot, and one battalion of the Eighth Tennessee Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, up the river road as far as Broylesville, and with the remainder of my command fell back to Greeneville. I then telegraphed Your Excellency that General Breckinridge was advancing; that I had fallen back to Greeneville; that the enemy would advance by the main road and also by the river road, and that in all probability I would be compelled to fall back to Bull's Gap. At the same time I telegraphed General Ammen all I knew of the enemy's movements, and asking him to assist me. Between 8 and 9 p. m. of the 9th Colonels Brown and Ingerton came in from their scouts and brought information that the enemy were advancing by the Jonesborough and river roads, and that they were at Leesburg at 1 p. m. of that day, and from prisoners captured from them I learned that it was their intention to attack me at Henderson's Depot at daylight the next morning. They were not aware that I had moved from that position. Knowing that they would follow me so soon as they learned that I had left Henderson's, and the position at Greeneville being unfavorable for defense against superior numbers, I evacuated that place at 10 p. m. of the 9th and moved to Bull's Gap, where I arrived at 7 a. m. of the 10th and posted my troops with a view to defense both from front and rear. During the 10th I strengthened my position as much as possible with the few axes at my disposal. During the day I learned that Vaughn's force had passed around by way of Warrensburg to attack me in rear whilst Breckinridge attacked me in front. This intelligence I telegraphed General Ammen and appealed to him to assist me in saving the railroad to Knoxville. At the same time I telegraphed Doctor Brownlow to use his influence with General Ammen to induce him to assist me. I am informed by Col. R. R. Butler, who was present at the interview between Doctor Brownlow and General Ammen, that the general told them that he knew how many were advancing against me, and that there were just 1,200, and that I should be able to whip them, and declined furnishing any aid under the circumstances.

I was not at all surprised when the enemy attacked me on the morning of the 10th [11th]. If at all surprised it was at not being attacked in the rear, as well as front. The attack of the enemy was handsomely repulsed by 11 a. m., and though the artillery firing continued during the day the assault was not renewed. That night our troops lay upon

their arms, and at 4 a. m. on the 12th I had them in line of battle, and just as day dawned the enemy opened on my position with six pieces of artillery. At that moment I happened to be in our principal battery, and suspecting that their artillery fire was intended as a feint, I directed our artillery to remain quiet. We were not kept long in doubt as to the point of the main attack. About 6 a. m. our picket on the extreme left was attacked. I immediately concluded that the enemy were endeavoring to turn our extreme left and get in rear of the battery. Lieutenant-Colonel Ingerton, of the Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, was ordered to hold the left of one ridge and Major Deakins, with six companies Eighth Tennessee Cavalry, the other left of the ridge on which the battery was placed. As the enemy continued to mass on our left Lieutenant-Colonel Brown and Colonel Miller were ordered to that point with one piece of Patterson's battery. The enemy, led by Generals Breckinridge and Duke, assaulted with great fury, many of them actually entering the rude works behind which our troops were posted, but every man knew that if these hills were taken all was lost, fought with desperation, and finally repulsed the enemy, who left 27 dead and many wounded in front of our lines. Some of their dead were inside of our breast-works. Whilst this assault was being made a strong force advanced against our front, evidently to prevent our weakening that point by sending re-enforcements to our left. At the same time General Vaughn made an attack in our rear on the Knoxville road. This attack was handsomely repulsed by Colonel Parsons with Ninth Tennessee Cavalry, the enemy leaving 1 captain and 8 privates dead on the field. Although skirmishing and artillery firing continued during the day, the enemy did not again renew the assault. During the entire day I had been anxiously expecting the arrival of a train at Russellville with bread, my men having had none for two days. I dispatched messengers to General Ammen urging him to send me ammunition and bread, and if possible re-enforcements.

Early on the morning of the 13th the firing began along the entire front, but the day wore away without an assault. My ammunition, both for artillery and small-arms, was almost exhausted, and orders were given not to throw away a single shot. The forage in the vicinity having been exhausted, the horses were failing fast, as we were unable to forage except at night. The men having fought for four days without bread or salt, and as I could see re-enforcements of infantry arriving in the enemy's camp, I determined to evacuate the gap on the night of the 13th, but still hoping that ammunition and bread might arrive I sent down beyond Russellville to ascertain. The messenger returned at 7 p. m., not having heard of any train. The moon shone brightly, and at 8 p. m. my forces moved out in the following order: Two companies of the Ninth Tennessee Cavalry, under Major Hornsby; the train, followed by the remainder of the Ninth Tennessee Cavalry, under Colonel Parsons; the artillery; two battalions of the Eighth Tennessee Cavalry bringing up the rear, under Colonel Patton. Col. John K. Miller, with the Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry and one battalion of the Eighth, was left in our position at the gap to prevent the enemy obtaining a knowledge of our movements until the train should be well on its way. Colonel Miller had orders to move at 10.30 p. m., and act as a rear guard. When the advance of our column had moved out about four miles and the head of the train near Whitesburg, I learned that the rebels in strong force were moving on the Arnett road, which runs almost parallel and in about two miles distant from the road on which I was marching. I was confident that the rebel commander was ignorant of the real

character of my movement. I therefore ordered my train and artillery, which for want of ammunition was reduced to mere carriages, to turn off to the right at Whitesburg and cross the Holston River at Cobb's Ford, four miles distant, intending to move with all my force to Russellville, where the rebels would probably strike the main road, and attack and hold them in check whilst my train crossed the river; and then, if compelled to do so, retire to the Holston River and cross at Anderson's Ford, one mile below Cobb's Ford. At the same time I sent back orders to Colonel Miller that when he left the gap he would move by the same road that the train was on. I would have thus interposed my entire force between the enemy and my train and artillery. This disposition of my force, I believe, would have enabled the train and artillery to have crossed the river unmolested. Just at this time I received a message from Colonel Crawford that a train had arrived at Morristown with ammunition, provisions, and a re-enforcement of 600 infantry and a battalion of cavalry. Believing that with this re-enforcement I would be able to repel any attack of the enemy, and knowing that it would be ungenerous to leave the battalion of cavalry (the infantry could have returned upon the train) to its fate, I sent orders for the re-enforcement and train to move forward to Russellville and form at the intersection of the road (upon which the enemy were traveling) with the Knoxville and Greeneville road, and that if they were attacked by the enemy to hold him in check and that I would attack both on his rear and flank. To enable me to do this I passed my force to the front of the train and moved on in this order toward Russellville. Arriving at that place, much to my surprise, I could hear nothing of the cavalry or infantry re-enforcements, and knowing that the enemy were in force upon my left flank I ordered Colonel Patton, with two battalions of his regiment, to hold the intersection of the road until the entire train passed. I moved forward to Judge Bartow's, where a second road intersects the main road, and was in the act of placing the Ninth Tennessee Cavalry in position near that place when the rear of the train was attacked at Colonel Patton's position. I immediately sent Patton orders to hold his position at all hazards until the train had reached a place of safety. At the same time I placed Parsons' regiment in a position to check the enemy should he attempt a farther advance. Patton repulsed the enemy and the firing ceased. The enemy soon renewed the attack and with overwhelming numbers, and Patton's regiment fell back in disorder on Parsons' position, not, however, until the train had all passed to the rear. With the assistance of my staff and several other officers, and especially Capt. Landon Carter, Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, attempted to rally them, but with all our endeavors but a fraction of the command could be gotten into line. The enemy soon after attacked and were met with great gallantry by Colonel Parsons with the Ninth Tennessee Cavalry, who held them in check for upward of an hour, until his ammunition was entirely exhausted. In the mean time as the re-enforcements, who were said to be in Morristown, did not arrive on the field, I sent several messengers urging them to come forward, among others Lieut. D. M. Nelson, one of my aides, to whom the commanding officer, Major Smith, replied that he did not come there to fight but to protect the train. I rode back myself to Morristown and requested Major Smith to move forward and assist in holding the enemy in check. To my surprise he informed me that his entire force was 302 infantry and dismounted cavalry, and that he did not consider that he would be justifiable in moving the train forward or in separating his men from it, but

finally agreed to move the train a mile down the Knoxville road and form his men on a crest of a hill. This was done with as little delay as possible, and the artillery posted in a position which commanded the road, to fire away its few remaining rounds of canister. These dispositions had scarcely been made when Parsons' ammunition having failed, his men commenced falling back in disorder, but were rallied and formed in a line with the infantry. Many of the Eighth were also rallied. The enemy then advanced. As they were compelled to pass over an open field displayed their entire force, which was formed in two lines from a half to three-quarters of a mile in length, numbering probably from 2,500 to 3,000 men. When within about sixty yards of our lines they received a deadly fire from our artillery, double-shotted with canister, and from our infantry and dismounted cavalry lying behind the fences, and fell back several hundred yards. At this time the command became panic-stricken and all efforts to rally those who were falling back, or to retain those already in line, were fruitless. Seeing that the artillery would soon be left entirely without support, I ordered it to fall back as, for want of ammunition, it had become useless. I was convinced that its capture was certain as I saw the enemy preparing to charge the second time. The artillery had only proceeded a few hundred yards, when the enemy charged and easily broke and put to flight the few fragments which remained of my command under Colonel Parsons and myself. Their entire force charged past us without stopping to take prisoners, and continued the pursuit of our forces this side of Morristown, capturing the artillery, ambulance and wagon train. No stand having been made by our troops after the last charge of the enemy at Morristown, our troops continued their retreat until they reached Strawberry Plains. The enemy in their last charge having passed over me, I was in their rear, and was compelled, in order to reach my troops, to avoid the main road and did not rejoin my command until the next evening. Colonel Miller left the gap, as ordered, at 10.30 p. m., and did not meet the enemy until he arrived at Russellville, where, finding the enemy's force to be greater than he considered himself justified in attacking, after one charge he moved off to his right and attempted to join me at Morristown. Upon his arrival opposite to that place, finding that the other portion of the command had fallen back, he turned north, crossed the Holston River, and rejoined the command at Strawberry Plains.

My loss in this retreat was 6 pieces of artillery with caissons complete, 61 wagons, 71 ambulances, about 300 horses, and probably about 150 men. Over 200 are now absent, but are daily coming in.

With the knowledge which I now have, I see no other means by which I could possibly have saved my command than by retreating at the time and in the manner I did. Had my troops behaved with calmness and deliberation I might have been able to have withdrawn with less loss in property, but more in men; but having been forced back from their first position many officers and soldiers, who would have spurned to have been seen there, took advantage of the darkness to find their way to the rear. All troops are subject to panic, and this command has behaved too well on many occasions to forfeit Your Excellency's confidence by one single mishap.

I beg leave to call Your Excellency's attention to the distinguished gallantry displayed in repulsing the enemy's assault at Bull's Gap on the 12th by Col. John K. Miller, Lieut. Col. William H. Ingerton, Major Wagner, Captain Wilcox, Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, Lieut.

Col. A. J. Brown, Major Deakins, Sergeant Pritchett, Company D, Eighth Tennessee Cavalry, and Capt. William J. Patterson, Battery E, First Tennessee Light Artillery.

I also beg leave to call your attention to the uniform gallantry and good conduct of Captain Grisham, Lieutenants Carpenter, Douglas, French, Miller, and Nelson, of my staff.

I am, Governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALVAN C. GILLEM,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. ANDREW JOHNSON,
Military Governor of Tennessee.

No. 4.

Reports of Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge, C. S. Army, commanding Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee.

STRAWBERRY PLAINS, *November 17, 1864.*
(Via Jonesborough 19th.)

Enemy, somewhat re-enforced, occupies very strong works on opposite side of the river. To-day we burned railroad bridge over Flat Creek between this point and Knoxville. Have been skirmishing with him since yesterday, but the number and composition of my troops will not justify an assault upon the works. Enemy is too near supports and we too far to run much hazard. Am a little uneasy about other end of the department. Hope General Echols has returned from Richmond. We still gather in prisoners from the late engagement, and have more flags, wagons, mules, &c., than I at first reported.

J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General, Commanding.

General R. E. LEE.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WESTERN VIRGINIA AND EAST TENN.,
Wytheville, Va., November 29, 1864.

COLONEL: When Brigadier-General Vaughn met a reverse near Morristown, Tenn., toward the last of October, he fell back to the east bank of the Watauga and the enemy made a corresponding advance. Thinking the enemy too close to Bristol, I collected a miscellaneous force, composed of Vaughn's and Duke's cavalry, some dismounted men of Cosby, Duke, and Giltner, and a few niter and mining men and East Tennessee reserves, amounting to about 1,800 men, with four 12-pounder and two 6-pounder howitzers, and moved forward to meet him. Colonel Palmer, from Asheville, N. C., afterward joined me with a mixed force of some 600 men. The force of the enemy was about 2,500 strong, with six pieces of artillery and a large wagon train. He retired before us to Lick Creek, and on the evening of the 11th of November, after a short engagement, his rear guard was driven by Duke's command into Bull's Gap.

An attack for the next morning was arranged as follows: The artillery, under Major Page, with some dismounted cavalry as a support (the

whole under command of Col. George B. Crittenden), was to make a demonstration in front; General Vaughn, with his command, was to attack in rear, while, with Duke's cavalry (dismounted) and a body of dismounted men belonging to Vaughn, Duke, Cosby, and Giltner, under Lieutenant-Colonel Alston, I was to ascend the mountain and move down on the enemy's left. The plan was carried out with perfect exactitude, and the enemy actually attacked at the same time in front, flank, and rear. The force on the mountain succeeded in carrying a line of works, but the assault as a whole did not succeed, most of the troops being unaccustomed to that mode of fighting.

The next day (13th) Colonel Palmer arrived, and the same night I moved with Vaughn and Duke to turn the enemy's right, Colonel Crittenden following with Colonel Palmer's force, the artillery, and the dismounted men of the other commands. The enemy having foolishly withdrawn his pickets, we passed without opposition or notice through Taylor's Gap, about two miles and a half below Bull's Gap, and the enemy having evacuated the gap the same night, at one o'clock on the morning of the 14th, with Vaughn and Duke, I attacked his column near Russellville. The results of this night attack were a good many of the enemy killed and wounded, about 300 prisoners, and all his artillery, wagon trains, &c. This force was routed with much confusion, and few of them stopped this side of Knoxville.

Following to Strawberry Plains, I found strong works on the opposite side of the river, manned and furnished with artillery. The flanks of this position were well protected and it was quite unassailable in front by the troops at my command. The enemy received re-enforcements from the garrisons beyond Knoxville and probably a regiment or two from Chattanooga.

We had artillery firing and active skirmishing for several days, and General Vaughn, crossing the Holston above, made a demonstration on their rear and burned the railroad bridge over Flat Creek, but I made no serious attack on the position.

The weather now became very inclement, the streams much swollen, and the roads almost impassable. I have left General Vaughn with his command and a battery of four guns to hold the country, if possible, as far as the Plains, and have withdrawn the rest of the troops.

The enemy has been driven back nearly 100 miles, and I do not think he will attempt a campaign this winter in upper East Tennessee.

The troops bore with cheerfulness rather unusual exposure and privations, and I have to express my gratification at their general good conduct.

Brigadier-General Vaughn, Brigadier-General Duke, Colonel Crittenden, Colonel Palmer, and Lieutenant-Colonel Alston, commanding dismounted men, together with their officers generally, deserve mention for zeal and good conduct.

Major Page, chief of artillery, proved an efficient officer, and I am indebted for valuable services to Major Poor, Captain Sandford, and Lieutenant Clay, of my staff.

Dr. B. C. Duke, acting chief medical officer, was active in attention to the wounded.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

[JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.]

[Col. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 5.

Reports of Brig. Gen. John C. Vaughn, C. S. Army.

RHEATOWN, *November 2, 1864—6 p. m.*
(Via Carter's Station 3d.)

Enemy have advanced to Greeneville in force. I shall be forced to fall back.

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Major JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

CARTER'S STATION, *November 3, 1864.*

The enemy are at Jonesborough in force. What re-enforcements need I expect from you, and when? Answer at once.

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

Major JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

CARTER'S STATION, *November 4, 1864.*

Colonel Palmer moved toward Asheville to protect his line as soon as it was exposed. Your re-enforcements should come immediately, or I may not be able to check the enemy before they reach Bristol.

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE.

—

WARRENSBURG, *November 11, 1864—1 p. m.*

GENERAL: I am at this place with my command. I find Lick Creek on the road direct to the gap so deep that I cannot ford it. I may be able to ford it on the road down the river near the mouth, six miles from here. Therefore I shall be delayed in getting in the rear of the gap until late to-night or to-morrow morning. I have not heard yet whether they have left the gap or not. I have not heard from my scouts who left my camp last evening. Will report to you as soon as I get any information from them. Shall be glad to receive any further instructions from you.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

I find the roads almost impassable.

2.30 P. M.

Firing has been heard in the direction of Blue Springs, and the creek being up, I hear, will swim some more scouting parties across the creek to go to the railroad and learn whether there is any movement from the gap.

[Major-General BRECKINRIDGE.]

WARRENSBURG, *November 11, 1864—4 p. m.*

One of my scouts met a small scout of the enemy this morning in the rear of the gap some ten miles, and captured 3 prisoners, who state that Gillem had halted in the gap, but knew nothing of you pursuing. I have started two regiments to the railroad in the vicinity of Russellville to make a demonstration to-night. I with the balance of my force will remain in this vicinity until I hear from them or from you. I started two couriers to you before these two.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry.

Captain SANDFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Warrensburg, November 11, 1864—5.30 p. m.

My entire command is encamped around this place. I arrived here at 1 o'clock. I met no enemy. I have sent 250 men to the rear at Russellville to make a demonstration on the gap. The creek is past fording, but think I can ford it by 12 o'clock to-night. I had to swim the parties that I sent to-day over the creek. One of my scouts met a scout of the enemy in the rear of Russellville, capturing 3 and running the others into the gap.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

JOHN C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

Captain SANDFORD.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
In the Field, November 12, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have withdrawn from the enemy's rear at Bull's Gap some four or five miles from the position I assumed. The firing ceasing on your front, I deemed it prudent to withdraw. I am here, and await further orders from you.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Captain SANDFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES,
New Market, November 15, 1864—6 p. m.

Inclosed find a note* from Colonel Bradford. I think the enemy may have run up several hundred negro troops, and probably some whites. They had no white troops at Knoxville only the Second Ohio. Rumor says that the garrison from Cleveland came to Knoxville some time

*Not found.

ago. Do not consider it reliable. I may get more reliable information to-night, as I have a force gone to feel of the enemy. Their pickets are only out three-quarters of a mile this side of the river.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

Captain SANDFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—General Duke has just reported.

HEADQUARTERS VAUGHN'S CAVALRY,
New Market, November 16, 1864—6 a. m.

CAPTAIN: We drove the enemy's pickets in last night only three-quarters of a mile out from the railroad bridge. Considerable commotion in their camp, like they were preparing to leave or fight; fight, I think, because the train ran so often yesterday. I have sent the scout toward Cumberland Gap, as directed, and have a few men gone to the rear to gather information. No chance to cut the road in their rear only by a large force, as they have every point guarded. There are only two bridges, one within three and the other four miles from the Plains. Some negro troops were seen near the Plains yesterday—only three. Do you desire me to move down this morning to the Plains?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

Captain SANDFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS VAUGHN'S CAVALRY,
Mouth of Holston River, November 17, 1864—10 a. m.

CAPTAIN: I have driven in the enemy's pickets into their fortifications on all the roads this side of the river. Their works are too strong to carry by assault, I fear. I have sent a force to destroy the railroad bridge over Flat Creek. Their force is about what we have been calculating it to be. I shall await your orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

Captain SANDFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 6.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Basil W. Duke, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS MORGAN'S MEN,
November 9, 1864.

GENERAL: General Duke directs me to inform you that he is encamped six miles from Rheatown. The enemy, 50 to 100 strong, pursued our scouts to this point. Enemy reported as encamped three miles

beyond Rheatown—three regiments and a battery of artillery. Have sent a scout to Rheatown, and will send at 12 o'clock to-night another beyond there.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

A. G. MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE,
Near Jonesborough, Tenn.

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HEADQUARTERS MORGAN'S BRIGADE,
November 11, 1864.

GENERAL: I have advanced the line as you directed. Some cattle were disturbed by the movement and driven toward the enemy, which drew a fire from his pickets. I supposed them to be about 400 yards from my vedettes. The men are suffering exceedingly from cold, and I wish that I may be relieved for a short time by some of the troops in the rear, and permitted to fall back to where I can build fires. I can resume my present position in time for the attack. The number of fires on the enemy's line is increasing. I heard firing a few minutes since, apparently in the rear of the gap.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. W. DUKE,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE,
Commanding Forces in the Field.

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HEADQUARTERS MORGAN'S BRIGADE,
Near Morristown, November 14, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I respectfully submit the following as the strength and condition of my command: I have 294 men in camp—this the effective total. The discipline of my command is improved. But few stragglers and but little disposition to do so.

BASIL W. DUKE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. J. L. SANDFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 7.

Report of Col. John B. Palmer, Fifty-eighth North Carolina Infantry, commanding Forces of Western North Carolina.

HEADQUARTERS FORCES WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA,
French Broad, November 11, 1864—12.30 p. m.

GENERAL: I have just received your dispatch dated 2 p. m. yesterday, at Greeneville. I have only received one other dispatch, that dated Carter's Depot, November 7. It did not reach me till the night of the 8th. My forces left Asheville on yesterday morning. I could not possibly concentrate and move before. I shall camp near Paint Rock

to-night and at Warrensburg to-morrow—a march of about seventy-five miles in three days. I shall communicate with General Vaughn. I have about 600 men and two pieces of artillery; all I could collect in so short a time.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. PALMER,
Colonel, Commanding Forces of Western North Carolina.

General J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Commanding, &c., on Bull's Gap Road, below Greeneville.

No. 8.

Report of Maj. Samuel Tool, Third Tennessee Infantry, Provisional Army (mounted).

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
In the Field, November 12, 1864.

Captain SANDFORD:

I forward you official report of expedition under Maj. Samuel Tool, of the Third Tennessee Cavalry. He had 125 men with him from his own and the Forty-third Tennessee. The gallantry of Major Tool and the officers and men under him deserve particular compliment for their gallantry.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

WARRENSBURG, VA., *November 12, 1864—6 a. m.*

I have just returned. I struck the Yankees at Russellville, 210 strong, at 10 o'clock last night. Drove them toward the gap. General Gillem was said to be with them. I drove them within three miles of the gap. Turned and went to Morristown. Captured and dispersed the garrison, 125 strong, at that point. I have 51 prisoners; killed 13. Burnt 9 wagons, destroyed 1 engine and car, and captured several horses and mules.

I am, captain, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

SAM. TOOL,
Major, Commanding.

B. G. MANARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

I had 3 men wounded; Lieutenant Hynds slightly in the neck.

NOVEMBER 5, 1864.—Skirmish at Bloomfield, Ky.

Report of Maj. Samuel Martin, Thirty-seventh Kentucky Infantry.

BARDSTOWN, KY., *November 7, 1864.*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report to you that on the 5th instant as one of my companies entered Bloomfield, under command of Captain Borrell, they surprised a lot of guerrillas at that place, fifteen in num-

ber, who were having their horses shod, and had been pillaging the town. Three guerrillas were captured and 2 badly wounded, said to be mortally; the 2 wounded ones made their escape. On the following day the captain started the three to me at this place, and about five miles, he states, from Bloomfield they tried to escape, and all of them were killed by the guards. Their remains were carried to Bloomfield the following day (or on the 6th instant) by citizens, who gave their names as follows: Tindle, Parkhurst, alias Jack Rabet, and Warford. The notorious Sue Mundy and Berry are said to be the ones who were wounded and made their escape. Sue's fine pipe fell a trophy to my men, and various other articles. Berry is now reported dead; that he died the day after the fight at Fairfield. I have sent men there for information. My rations ran out two days ago, and I have been forced to subsist off of the citizens; sent for rations yesterday. There is no battery here for the telegraph office. Nothing more of importance. Will I go farther south soon?

I am, respectfully, yours,

SAMUEL MARTIN,
Major, Commanding Forces.

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Lexington, Ky.

P. S.—Send us a paymaster as soon as our regiment is paid off and discharged, if you please. Yours,

S. MARTIN,
Major.

NOVEMBER 6–8, 1864.—Expedition from Vicksburg, Miss., to Gaines' Landing and Bayou Macon, La.

Report of Col. Embury D. Osband, Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, commanding expedition.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES,
Vicksburg, November 9, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in pursuance of orders from the major-general commanding I left Vicksburg at 11 p. m. the night of the 6th of November with 940 men, exclusive of officers, one section Bolton's battery, for Gaines' Landing, at which point I arrived at 11 a. m. of the 8th. I here learned that General Shaler's brigade had gone to White River; that General Reynolds had also gone to White River, and that Earl's scouts had found the day before a strong force on Bayou Macon. I disembarked the Third U. S. [Colored Cavalry], Major Cook commanding, and sent him to Bayou Macon. He brought in some information but saw no enemy. I then purposed to scout up the river to Cypress Creek, but received information during the night that led me to believe the scout unnecessary. The swamps were full of water and knee deep in mud; the bayous were bank full, and if crossed must be swam; the whole country so overflowed that it seemed folly to attempt any movement. I therefore returned to this point with my whole command.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. OSBAND,
Col. 3d U. S. Col. Cav., Comdg. Cav. Forces, Dist. of Vicksburg.

NOVEMBER 9, 1864.

Epitome of information gained in reference to Gaines' Landing and the vicinity:

Eli Wells left Monticello on the 7th. No troops were in Monticello at that time. Magruder had from 6,000 to 10,000 men; was in Monticello two months and left there five weeks since. J. S. Montgomery, living on Bayou Bartholomew, very intelligent and very reliable, met Parsons' regiment twelve miles from Gaines' Landing, going west toward Monticello, about 800 strong; was told that Carter's (Texas) regiment was to take their place as cotton pickets along Bayou Macon; Magruder, with Polignac's and Walker's divisions, was at Camden, ninety miles west; Wharton's command of cavalry at Washington, on Saline River, about 600 to 800 strong; had been there five weeks. Magruder had been at Monticello for two months previous to going to Camden, and had eaten the country out entirely. No rebel force anywhere in vicinity that would fight, and had heard hundreds say they would not go east of the Mississippi River.

Very respectfully,

E. D. OSBAND,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Forces.

Explanation of the Cotton Bureau of the Trans-Mississippi Department—headquarters at Shreveport, La., branch office at Monticello—Colonel Polk in command.

NOVEMBER 9, 1864.

A man by the name of Belzer had visited Shreveport in behalf of people living east of Monticello, and had perfected the following arrangement: The Confederate Government takes one-half the cotton at the gin. Previously have hauled it and hid it in piles, but now left it at the gin in care of the former owner; after the man has turned one-half to the Confederate Government he takes this certificate to Monticello and obtains Polk's permit to ship upon paying Belzer the export dues, 60 cents per bale in specie. This being indorsed on the back of the permit, the man can bring his cotton to the river-bank for sale. The Confederate Government expects to sell this one-half of all the cotton to the Yankees, and a man by the name of Snyzer, or Snizer, has offered to buy it. Colonel Parkman, of Memphis, offered to buy it, and is in league with them in several operations. In case they can't sell it they propose to burn all the cotton. Four hundred bales of this cotton is on Gum Ridge, sixteen miles from Lake Village, and can be reached any time when it is dry. Cotton boats must bring the specie to pay the export dues, or else it could not be paid. Cotton boats are scattered all along the river, and the Confederates make no scruple of their desire to sell the Government one-half for greenbacks.

Respectfully,

E. D. OSBAND,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Forces.

Lieut. Col. T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General,

NOVEMBER 9-13, 1864.—Expedition from Memphis to Moscow, Tenn.

Report of Col. John W. Noble, Third Iowa Cavalry, commanding brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., November 13, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in pursuance of your orders I proceeded, with 100 men, properly officered, from this brigade, out on the Germantown road on the morning of the 9th instant, at 4 o'clock, and on arriving at White's Station was joined by 500 men from the First Brigade, under command of Captain Fernald. Those of this brigade were under command of Major Spearman. Proceeding at once to Germantown, we found a picket of the enemy, which we drove in, capturing 2—1 wounded and left at the village. From the man captured I learned that the picket was that of the command of Colonel Denis (rebel), who had his headquarters below the Coldwater, in Mississippi, on the Pigeon Roost road. His force is one regiment and two battalions, in complete organization. They are the Mississippi Reserve Corps. Have not left Mississippi until week before last, when ordered up to burn the railroad between Moscow and White's Station, which was done between the 1st and 6th instant. The road is much injured. The whole of this force will not exceed 1,000, is armed with muskets, and has but little disposition to meet us out of Mississippi, at least. I advanced to Collierville and camped over night a mile beyond. Started the next morning at 4 o'clock and passed through La Fayette and Moscow. The bridge at Moscow was in good order. The river was high over the banks. I met many persons from La Grange and beyond, and became satisfied that there was no enemy at La Grange or as far out as Pocahontas. I therefore turned to the northwest, crossing the north fork of Wolf on a bridge made by our troops when last at Moscow, and came west on the lower La Grange road, called the old Raleigh road. I ascertained there was no force at Somerville, and little, if any, at Jackson; that Forrest was at Johnsonville, about to cross over; that Hood was crossing near Tuscumbia. I camped near Moscow, at night, at a man's named Scott. Just as we were going into camp Lieutenant Swift, of the rebel service, was arrested. I have good reason to believe Scott to be a strong rebel sympathizer, and took from him what property my command needed to feed the men and horses.

On Friday morning I again marched at 4 o'clock, capturing some straggling rebel soldiers on the road, and reached neighborhood of Raleigh at sunset, when we camped, and moved out the next morning at 4 o'clock, crossed Wolf River by the ferry by noon, and came into camp on the afternoon of Saturday. I met with no loss.

The following are the names of prisoners: Virginius H. Swift, lieutenant, Fifteenth Tennessee Cavalry; D. W. Jamieson, private, Company A, Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry; E. A. Smith, private, Company C, Second Missouri Cavalry; G. P. Hart, private, Company D, Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry; N. M. Vaughn, private, Company A, First Mississippi Reserve Corps; W. L. Sawyer, citizen, captured in the act of guarding E. A. Smith (above) to escape.

The command marched 125 miles; found the country abounding in forage. The weather was pleasant. Neither men nor horses suffered much.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Colonel KARGÉ,
Comdg. Cavalry Corps, District of West Tennessee.

NOVEMBER 10, 1864.—Scout near Memphis, Tenn.

Report of Capt. Eldred Huff, Fourth Iowa Cavalry.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 11, 1864.

Maj. M. H. WILLIAMS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Corps, Memphis, Tenn.:

MAJOR: Agreeable to the orders of Colonel Kargé, of the 10th instant, I have the honor to report that I ordered out a scouting party on the evening of the 10th instant, with orders to examine minutely the premises indicated in Colonel Kargé's orders and other places in that vicinity. The result was the capture of 5 prisoners, supposed to be robbers. I ordered them sent to the Irving Block. Inclosed I send Captain Huff's report of his doings.

Your obedient servant,

J. H. PETERS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Detachment Brigade.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH IOWA CAVALRY,
Memphis, Tenn., November 11, 1864.

I submit the following report regarding my proceedings last night: I moved at 7 p. m. from regimental headquarters on the old Raleigh road. When about three miles and a half from the pickets I crossed over to the Germantown road. Came back to within half a mile of the house designated in your order. Dismounted one platoon of men and sent them around in rear of the house. I then charged up in front with the other platoon. The rebels, six in number, attempted to escape by the rear, when the dismounted men fired upon them; they then turned to the front, when we fired upon them. Seeing they were surrounded they ran into the house, except one, who made his escape. I then ordered those men out of the house and proceeded to search it; found one gun and one Colt revolver. I brought the men to camp and by your order sent them to the Irving Block prison.

Respectfully, yours,

E. HUFF,
Captain, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, Commanding Scouts.

Lieutenant-Colonel PETERS.

APPENDIX.

*Report of Lieut. Col. Robert Cowden, Fifty-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry, of expedition from Memphis, Tenn., into Mississippi, June 1–13, 1864.**

MEMPHIS, TENN., *June 24, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that Friday, the 10th instant, [in] the advance of the U. S. forces, under General Sturgis, against the enemy near Guntown, Miss., the Fifty-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry, which I had the honor to command, was ordered to march in rear of the entire infantry column and of the general supply train. The march from our encampment was not commenced until 10.30 a. m., and for two hours was slow and irregular, owing to the difficulty in crossing the Hatchie bottom, which was very deep and miry. Once across this, and on good roads, the train, which had been lengthened out, closed up, necessitating me to move my command very rapidly and without rest. Soon after crossing the Hatchie bottom heavy artillery firing was heard in front, and about 2 p. m. I received orders to keep well closed up to the train, as an attack on it was feared. Upon receiving this order the rate of speed was increased to double-quick time. Arriving at the front the supply train and cavalry, artillery, and infantry were moving to the rear in confusion, and through this column and through a dense wood, covered with thick undergrowth and vines, I moved my command and formed in line on a ridge on the right of the road where the wood was more open, with my left resting about 150 yards from the road and my line forming with the road an angle of about sixty degrees, my right being thrown forward, conforming with the ridge. My instructions were to hold this position until the entire column had passed securely to the rear, then to retire to another position pointed out. This I did, first ordering Capt. James C. Foster, acting field officer, to cause Capt. Albert O. Marsh's company (F) to be deployed as skirmishers on the ridge to cover my retreat, then retiring by the right of companies across a large open field, through which ran a creek about fifteen feet wide, with very steep banks about six feet high, bordered by a dense growth of underbrush, which completely concealed it from view until I reached its banks. I experienced considerable delay in passing this creek, but succeeded in doing so in good order, and took my second position just behind the crest of another ridge, still in the open field, about 600 yards in the rear of my first, my line being perpendicular to the road, from which it was separated by a belt of timber completely obstructing from my view all objects on my left. In this position my left rested about 200 yards from the road, opposite an old house near which a battery had ceased to fire. Here Lieutenant Boatman, aide-de-camp, rode [up], and told me the Fifty-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry was not on my left, and connecting between my command and the white troops, as I expected it to be. I immediately moved by the left flank, hoping to join my command on the right of the white troops, but just as the head of my column emerged from the bush into the open wood I discovered a rebel battle-flag occupying the place our troops had just left, seeing which,

* See p. 84.

I changed my course and [moved] again by the left flank across another open valley, through the center of which was a deep ditch. I ordered my left wing to occupy this ditch as a cover, and hold the enemy at bay until the right wing could form in the edge of the timber beyond, but as the mud and water in the ditch were deep and the banks too high I abandoned it as soon as possible, and formed the entire regiment behind a rail fence in the edge of the wood, still on the right of the road and perpendicular to it, and my left about 150 yards from it. This, my fourth position, I held until 6 p. m., it being the first opportunity I had of doing any execution. Finding that all the other forces had retired some time, and the enemy were pressing my right and left flanks, I retired in good order to a position still in the open wood and opposite a large white house, near which were a number of negro quarters. This position was about 200 yards in rear of my last. I saw no other troops near me, but determined on holding this point as long as possible, and ordered Capt. Henry W. Johnson to occupy with his company (B) the negro quarters just mentioned, which he did most gallantly. Immediately after taking this position I discovered the enemy attempting to force my right flank, but I succeeded in holding the ground about forty minutes and then retired, seeing which the enemy's cavalry charged on me, attempting to break my left, when I immediately faced about and drove them back in disorder to their former position, about 400 yards. I then retired about 500 yards, and formed again on a ridge on which stood an old cotton-gin and gin-house. Three companies were formed on the right and four on the left of and one occupied the said gin-house, while First Lieut. John M. Hensley, with Company A, was ordered to occupy and hold a position behind an old hedge, about 100 yards to the right and rear, and prevent a flanking movement in that direction. Having made these dispositions, and being faint from a severe wound in the hip received about 5 o'clock, I here gave up the command to Captain Johnson and retired to the rear. About 200 yards in the rear of my regiment I met Colonel Wilkin, commanding the First Brigade of infantry, who was trying once more to form a line. This was the nearest support I had during the entire engagement. Captain Johnson withdrew the regiment and formed on the right of Colonel Wilkin's command, but it was now 7.30, and darkness threw her mantle over the scene, and we retired to the rear. The regiment left the field in good order, but without ammunition. Company F, in retiring from the first position, inclined too much to the right, and became separated from the regiment and did not join it until after dark, but did good work and nobly contested every step as they retreated. Captain Foster, having now come up with Company F, took command of the regiment, and the retreat was continued all night, during which the men of my command picked up ammunition thrown away by the troops in their advance, so that on arriving at Ripley, early the morning of the 11th, they were found to have about twenty-five rounds per man. Up to this time the regiment was still in good order, a distinct organization, and with the Fifty-fifth was formed in line and held the closely pursuing enemy in check until all the infantry had succeeded in getting out of town; but here, unfortunately, the enemy's cavalry getting in their rear, they became separated, some getting out on the Salem road, but the greater part, under Captain Foster, taking the road to Saulsbury. Colonel Wilkin commanded the infantry column that took this road, numbering in all about 1,800 men, of which number about 250 were of my command and 200 were of the Fifty-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry. The colored troops

marched in the rear the entire distance to Collierville, manfully defending the rear of the column, which, during all the afternoon of Sunday, the 12th, from La Grange to near La Fayette, was closely pursued and constantly engaged by the enemy's cavalry. Saturday we stopped eighteen miles from Ripley; Sunday night about three miles east of La Fayette, and Monday, about 3 p. m., met the train about four miles west of Collierville, and reached this place Monday evening. Of the column that took the Salem road at Ripley eleven officers and fifty-six men reached this place Sunday evening.

I went into the engagement with 27 commissioned officers and 577 men. My loss in killed, wounded, and missing is, up to the present, 3 commissioned officers and 143 enlisted men. The officers missing are, First Lieut. Timothy H. Ward and Second Lieut. Seth Wheaton, both known to be prisoners, and First Lieut. William Herring not heard from.

Where every man did his whole duty it was impossible to discriminate, but Captain Foster requests special mention be made of First Lieut. Andrew J. Henderson and Second Lieut. Jacob K. Kleinknecht, who commanded the rear guard on Sunday, for their coolness and courage in successfully and continually beating back the insolent foe for more than twenty miles of the march.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. COWDEN,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Fifty-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry.

Lieut. A. F. AVERY,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Report of Maj. James C. Foster, Fifty-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry, of expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Tupelo, Miss., July 5–21, 1864.**

HEADQUARTERS FIFTY-NINTH U. S. COLORED INFANTRY,

Memphis, Tenn., July 24, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the late expedition into Mississippi under command of Major-General Smith:

In obedience to orders received from headquarters District of Memphis I left camp at 5 a. m. June 27, and marched to Memphis and Charleston Depot, where I embarked at 8 a. m. and proceeded by train to Moscow, Tenn., and reported to Col. E. Bouton, commanding First Brigade, U. S. Colored Troops, who instructed me to go into camp and await further orders. On the morning of the 28th of June I received orders to break camp at 8 o'clock the following morning and march to La Grange, which I did, reaching that place at 11 a. m., and went into camp south of town in the bottom. Here I remained until July 5, when I was ordered to break up camp at 5.30 p. m. and march to Davis' Mills, five miles south. The march was resumed next morning and continued daily, passing through Ripley, Miss., on the 8th instant, crossing the Tallahatchie on the 9th, reaching Pontotoc on the 11th, where the entire force rested on the 12th.

On the morning of the 13th the entire expedition started out, taking the Tupelo road. The Sixty-first U. S. Colored Infantry was in rear of all except cavalry, my regiment next to Sixty-first. Soon after leaving camp the enemy attacked our rear, and about 11 a. m. I was ordered into position on the left of the road to check his advance. Battery I, Second U. S. Colored Artillery, was on my right, and the Sixty-first U.

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* See p. 247.

S. Colored Infantry still to the right of the battery. After waiting in this position a few minutes, and the enemy not approaching, the Sixty-first U. S. Colored Infantry and one section of the battery were withdrawn, and I was ordered to support the remaining section of the artillery, under Captain Smith. To this end I placed two companies to the left, under Capt. H. Fox, and three companies on the right, under Capt. N. R. Smock, holding the remainder of the regiment in reserve. By the cloud of rising dust it was evident the enemy was advancing in force. Captain Smith opened on them with his battery, but with what effect I could not tell. The enemy was coming up on both flanks when I sent two companies, under Capt. M. M. Covan, about 120 yards to our right and one company, under Lieut. Jacob Schwartz, the same distance to the left of the road. The rear of our column being now some distance in advance Captain Smith withdrew his battery, and I was ordered to retire with my regiment, leaving a strong skirmish line to protect the rear. I then ordered Capt. H. Fox to deploy Companies B and H as skirmishers, and sent orders to the other companies to fall back and join the regiment in a wood a short distance in the rear. But before the movement began the enemy fired on us, which we returned with considerable effect, checking the advancing column after a few minutes' sharp fighting. My entire command fell back in good order, without further interruption, except from a few shells which passed over or fell around us without effect. Several times during the day I was ordered into position for attack, but each time was ordered to retire before the enemy came in reach of our rifles. The march was continued until 9 p. m., when we reached Harrisburg and encamped for the night.

Early the next morning I was ordered to take a position in the edge of an open field south of town, on a slight elevation, with a thick growth of timber in front. This position I held without serious opposition until dark, when was ordered to retire with my regiment about 300 yards to the edge of the timber to camp, which I did, leaving my picket-line to occupy the old line of battle. About 10 p. m. it became evident my picket-line was being driven in, and I was ordered to move forward and occupy my old line, which I did after a sharp little fight. This position I held until 8 a. m. next morning, when was ordered to retire to wagon train. After resting here a few minutes the wagon train commenced moving out on the Ellistown road, and I was ordered to distribute my command through the train, one company to twenty wagons. We marched in this order to Old Town Creek, where we camped for the night.

Early the next morning we resumed the march, taking the road to New Albany. The return march had now fairly begun, which was continued by way of New Albany and Salem, reaching La Grange, Tenn., on the 20th instant, where we remained until the evening of the 22d, when we embarked on railroad train for this place, which we reached about 1 a. m. the 23d of July.

The following is a correct list of casualties:*

All officers and soldiers of my command behaved with great gallantry on every occasion of meeting the enemy.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES C. FOSTER,

Major Fifty-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry, Comdg. Regiment.

Lieut. A. F. AVERY,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brigade, U. S. Colored Troops.

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*Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 enlisted man killed, 10 enlisted men wounded, and 3 enlisted men missing.

*Report of Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Army Corps, of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, September 29–November 13, 1864.**

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Huntsville, Ala., February 25, 1865.

Report of the services of the Fourth Army Corps from the time of separating from General Sherman's army at Gaylesville, Ala., to and including the battle of Franklin, Tenn.:

About the 1st of October it was first known that the rebel army under Hood had crossed the Chattahoochee and was moving north upon the railroad to Chattanooga. On the 3d the Fourth Corps moved in pursuit of the rebel army, being the leading corps of our army. The route in following Hood took us first to Marietta; thence, via Pine Top and Lost Mountain, to Allatoona and Kingston; from Kingston to Rome, where, finding that Hood had struck the railroad north of Resaca, the corps marched to Resaca, and, with the Fourteenth Corps, crossed Rocky Face Mountain just north of Snake Creek Gap, compelling the enemy to relinquish his hold upon that pass. Our course, following in pursuit of the enemy, led us through Ship's Gap and down the Chattooga Valley to Gaylesville, Ala. The marching was severe, but in the entire campaign, though the enemy could be seen on two occasions from the mountains, I do not know that a gun was fired in the corps at the enemy. We were lying quietly in the valley of the Chattooga, gathering our subsistence and forage from the country, when, upon the 26th of October, a reconnaissance of the Army of the Tennessee down the Coosa confirmed the reports we had received that Hood's entire army had moved off toward the Tennessee River. On the same day I received Special Field Orders, No. 104, directing me to move the entire corps, sick included, via Alpine and Winston's Gap, to Chattanooga or Bridgeport, as circumstances might require. It was thought I would receive instructions on the way from General Thomas. The Second Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. G. D. Wagner, which had been detached and at Chattanooga, joined at Alpine. On the 28th the corps reached La Fayette, General Grose's brigade, of the Second Division, only taking the route via Winston's on account of the very difficult mountain road.

On the morning of the 29th I received a dispatch, via Valley Head, from Major-General Thomas in Nashville, directing me to march to Stevenson. Orders were sent to General Grose to cross Sand Mountain to Bridgeport, and the main body of the corps the same evening reached the vicinity of Chattanooga. A dispatch from General Thomas was received in the evening, directing the corps to move along the railroad, to be picked up by cars as they could be, and to move to Huntsville or to Athens as early as possible. Upon consultation with Mr. Tindall, the railroad superintendent at Chattanooga, it was found that, owing to the superior facilities for loading troops at Chattanooga, the corps could be soonest embarked at that point. General Wood's division (the Third) were all started before noon. No artillery or transportation was taken; officers' horses were only transported. A dispatch was received from Major-General Thomas directing me to march to Pulaski upon arriving at Athens, unless it was ascertained that the enemy had not yet crossed the Tennessee River. I followed the Third Division myself, and arrived at Athens about 9 o'clock the morning of the 31st. Here

* See p. 576.

we first knew definitely that the enemy had crossed at Florence, by a copy of a dispatch from General Croxton, forwarded me by General Granger. A dispatch was also received from General Thomas at 12 m., directing that the leading division of the corps march at once to Pulaski and prepare to defend that place, the rest of the corps to close up as rapidly as possible, the artillery to come by railroad, the supply train to march by Decherd and Fayetteville.

About 2 p. m. I left Athens with the Third Division for Pulaski. Just as I was leaving I received a dispatch from Brig. Gen. R. S. Granger, saying the enemy was in large force at Brown's Ferry, and he anticipated they would try to force a crossing. As I was leaving Athens and could give no assistance, I advised him that if the enemy did cross an infantry force at Brown's Ferry, Athens should be evacuated, as the garrison would be liable to capture. Athens was evacuated upon false rumors. At 4 p. m. the same afternoon, by General R. S. Granger's order, a very considerable amount of public property was destroyed, although no enemy had shown themselves between Elk River and the Tennessee.

The troops were put in motion at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 1st of November. They forded Elk River and breakfasted at Elkton, and reached Pulaski at 4 o'clock in the evening. I found General Hatch with his division of cavalry at Pulaski, and by General Thomas' order directed him to await further orders, instead of pushing on to overtake General Sherman, as first ordered. On the 2d I learned that Hood's army was in force in Florence and intrenching. I also learned definitely that a pontoon bridge was laid at Florence. The same day Wood's division commenced intrenching our position at Pulaski.

By the 4th all the infantry of the corps, excepting Kirby's brigade of the First Division, with the trains, had joined at Pulaski. On the same day General Hatch's command was sent to connect with Croxton's right at Bough's Factory, to watch the enemy and keep him at Florence as long as possible. The defenses of Pulaski were put under the direction of Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Wood, and were rapidly pushed forward to completion, forming a formidable line in intrenchments around the village of Pulaski. General Hatch, in command of the cavalry, observing Hood's army at Florence, disposed his forces so judiciously that not a movement of any consequence could be made by the enemy in any direction that we were not immediately apprised of it, and it is very much to the credit of this excellent cavalry officer that for nearly one month he maintained a line of pickets and outposts fifty miles in extent and nearly surrounding the rebel force of infantry, and the latter part of the time cavalry, and gave timely notice of their first advance northward, and that without any serious loss in his command.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff.

* For continuation of report, relating to Franklin, &c., see Vol. XLV, Part I.

ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS

OF

ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.*

Abey's (John D.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 13th Regiment.*
Abraham's (Lot) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Acker's (George S.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Adaire's (Thomas N.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Adams' (Wirt) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Amsden's (Marcus) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 12th Battery.*
Anderson's (Paul F.) **Cavalry.** See *Baxter Smith's Cavalry, post.*
Andrews' (Julius A.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Archer's (Samson M.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Armstrong's (John F.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
Arndt's (Albert F. R.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Arthur's (William) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Battery G.*
Asper's (Joel F.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 171st Regiment.*
Auxier's (John B.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 39th Regiment.*
Bachmann's (Charles) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 16th Regiment.*
Baker's (Hendrick D.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 35th Regiment.*
Baker's (John J.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Baker's (Samuel R.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 47th Regiment.*
Barbour Artillery. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Barger's (Harrison C.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery D.*
Barnes' (George F.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 16th Regiment.*
Barnett's (Charles M.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery I.*
Barteau's (Clark R.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Beach's (Albert F.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Beauregard's (René T.) **Artillery.** See *Thomas B. Ferguson's Artillery, post.*
Bell's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Bentley's (Charles S.) **Cavalry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Berry's Command. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Berry.*
Berry's (Benjamin C.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 114th Regiment.*
Bierbower's (Frederick H.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 40th Regiment.*
Bivens' (Samuel) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Blake's (Edgar W.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Bloodgood's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Bolivar County Militia. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Bolton's (William H.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery L.*
Borris' (Herman) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery A.*
Bowen's (Edwin A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 52d Regiment.*
Boyd's (Wesley) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 52d Regiment.*
Boyd's (William S.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 66th Regiment.*
Bradford's (J. D.) **Scouts, Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Bradford's (Robert Y.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*

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* References, unless otherwise indicated, are to index following.

Bradford's (William M.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 39th Regiment.*
Brant's (Jefferson E.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 85th Regiment.*
Bringhurst's (Thomas H.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Brown's (Andrew J.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
Brown's (Henry D.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 105th Regiment.*
Brown's (John Mason) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 45th Regiment.*
Brown's (J. W.) **Artillery.** See *John W. Morton, jr.'s, Artillery, post.*
Brown's (Richard H.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*
Brown's (Robert B.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Browne's (Thomas M.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Brownlow's (John B.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 9th Regiment.*
Brumback's (Jefferson) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 95th Regiment.*
Brunner's (John F.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*
Buckingham's (Philo B.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Burgh's (Henry B.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Burns' (Richard) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 3d Battery.*
Burton's (James E.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Burton's (Josiah H.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
Busey's (Samuel T.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 76th Regiment.*
Byrd's (A. B.) **Artillery.** See *Macbeth Artillery, post.*
Cage's (John B.) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 14th Regiment.*
Callicott's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Cameron's (Charles A.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Campbell's Command. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Campbell.*
Campbell's (Franklin) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 81st Regiment.*
Campbell's (Isaac N.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 115th Regiment.*
Campbell's (S. W.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Campbell's (William J.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Carter's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Carter's (Nathan W.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Cassell's (Jacob T.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 2d Battalion, Special.*
Caswell's (Theodore D.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Georgia Troops, 4th Battalion.*
Chalaron's (J. Adolph) **Artillery.** See *Washington Artillery, post, 5th Battery.*
Chapman's (Fletcher H.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery B.*
Chapman's (James F.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Chatfield's (Harvey S.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 102d Regiment.*
Chicago Board of Trade Artillery. See *Illinois Troops.*
Clarke's (George R.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 113th Regiment.*
Clay's (Hiland H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 102d Regiment.*
Cleveland's (William J.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Regiment (mounted).*
Cobb's (Amasa) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 43d Regiment.*
Cobb's (T. J.) **Scouts.** See *Texas Troops.*
Cochran's (Joel T.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Coffman's (James H.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Cogswell's (William) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Coleman's (David) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 39th Regiment.*
Coleman's (John P.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 6th Regiment.*
Cook's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 125th Regiment.*
Cook's (Jeremiah B.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 3d Regiment.*
Corbin's (Henry C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 14th Regiment.*
Coulter's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Cowden's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 59th Regiment.*
Cox's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 100th Regiment.*

Cram's (Orrin W.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Crane's (Alexander B.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 85th Regiment.*
Crane's (Nirom M.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 107th Regiment.*
Craven's (Hervey) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 89th Regiment.*
Cresson's (Charles C.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 73d Regiment.*
Crossland's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Culpeper's (James F.) **Artillery.** See *Palmetto Battalion, Artillery, post, Battery C.*
Curry's (Amos P.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Curtis' (Elijah P.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Dade County Home Guards. See *Georgia Troops.*
Dale's (Nicholas H.) **Cavalry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Davenport's (Rodolphus) **Home Guards.** See *Dade County Home Guards, ante.*
Davis' (Budman K.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
Davis' (Russ B.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Dawson's Command. (Official designation not of record.) See *Colonel Dawson.*
Deakins' (James E.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
Dee's (Edward W.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 4th Regiment.*
De Gress' (Francis) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*
De Groat's (Charles H.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Denton's (James F.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Capital Guards.*
Dibrell's (George G.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Dickins' (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 100th Regiment.*
Doane's (Elisha) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Duckworth's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Duckworth's (William L.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Duff's (William L.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
Duffield's (George) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Dunn's (Robert) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 8th Regiment.*
Durbin's (Lorenzo D.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Dutton's (Everell F.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 105th Regiment.*
Eaton's (Charles G.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 72d Regiment.*
Eberhart's (Gustavus A.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Eclite's (George) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Battery F.*
Edson's (James C.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Edwards' (John S.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Elliott's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 60th Regiment.*
Erdelmeyer's (Frank) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Espy's (Harvey J.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 68th Regiment.*
Ewing's (Frank M.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 55th Regiment.*
Faulkner's (W. W.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment.*
Fenton's (Frank B.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery A.*
Ferguson's (Thomas B.) **Artillery.** See *South Carolina Troops.*
Ferrell's (Coleman B.) **Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops.*
Fish's (John T.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Fisher's (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 93d Regiment.*
Fitch's (John A.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Flood's (James P.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery C.*
Forrest's Escort, Cavalry. See *Forrest Guards, post.*
Forrest Guards, Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Forrest's (Jesse A.) **Cavalry.** See *Andrew N. Wilson's Cavalry, post.*
Forrest's (Nathan B.) **Cavalry Regiment.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Forsse's (Eric) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Foster's (James C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 59th Regiment.*
Frost's (Silas D.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 12th Regiment.*

Fyan's (Robert W.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 24th Regiment.*
Gable's (William) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 101st Regiment.*
Gage's (Joseph S.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 29th Regiment.*
Garis' (Conrad) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 168th Regiment.*
Gay's (William H.) **Artillery.** See *Iowa Troops, 1st Battery.*
George's (J. N.) **Cavalry.** See *M. D. Moreland's Cavalry, post.*
Gid. Nelson Artillery. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Ginn's (Thomas J.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 3d Battery.*
Given's (William) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 102d Regiment.*
Gober's (Daniel) **Cavalry.*** See *Louisiana Troops, 18th Battalion.*
Graessle's (Frederick) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
Gray's (Clark) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 93d Regiment.*
Grider's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 52d Regiment.*
Griffin's (Daniel F.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Griffith's (Patrick) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Griffiths' (Joseph M.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Grumbach's (Nicholas) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 149th Regiment.*
Hall's (John P.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 56th Regiment.*
Hampton's (Ezekiel H.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 29th Regiment.*
Hanna's (William) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 50th Regiment.*
Hanson's (Ferdinand) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Harris' (Abram) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Harris' (Frederick H.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Harrison's (Isham) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
Haslip's (Amos M.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Hawley's (Chauncey G.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Hawley's (William) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Heath's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 33d Regiment.*
Heelan's (Philip R.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 58th Regiment.*
Helmrich's (Gustav von) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Herrick's (Thomas P.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Hess' (Joseph C.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Hill's Dragoons. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Hill.*
Hill's (Sylvester G.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Hockman's (Joseph) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery D.*
Holland's Cavalry. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Holland.*
Holmes' (Eugene) **Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops.*
Holt's (Gustavus A. C.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Horn's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 50th Regiment.*
Horne's (J. Clay) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Hornsby's (James H.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 9th Regiment*
Horton's (Charles C.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Houghton's (Moses B.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Hubbard's (Charles A.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 93d Regiment.*
Hudson's (Alfred) **Artillery.** See *Pettus Flying Artillery, post.*
Huff's (Eldred) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Hughes' (Samuel T.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Hulburd's (Edwin M.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 18th Regiment*
Hurlbut's (Frederick J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Hutchison's (Jonathan) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Hyde's (Charles W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Hynds' (David J.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment, P. A.*
Indiana Legion. See *Indiana Troops.*

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* Temporarily commanding.

Ingerton's (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 13th Regiment.*
Issaquena County Militia. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Jackson's (Charles H.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Jackson's (John C.) **Cavalry.** See *Forrest Guards, Cavalry, ante.*
Jennison's (Samuel P.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Jessee's (George M.) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 6th Battalion.*
Johnson's Bushwhackers. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Johnson.*
Johnson's (Henry W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 59th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Samuel F.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 52d Regiment.*
Jones' (J. Blackburn) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 68th Regiment.*
Jones' (John J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Jones' (Newton) **Cavalry** See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Jordan's (David M.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 66th Regiment.*
Jordan's (Thomas J.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Joyce's (Peter) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
Junior Reserves, Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate.*
Kargé's (Joseph) **Cavalry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Keenon's (Edgar) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 36th Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Kellam's (Alphonzo G.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Kelley's (David C.) **Cavalry.** See *Nathan B. Forrest's Cavalry Regiment, ante.*
Kendrick's (Frank A.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 61st Regiment.*
Kent's (Loren) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Kentucky Scouts, Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Capital Guards.*
King's (John F.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 114th Regiment.*
Kinney's (Thomas J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 119th Regiment.*
Kirk's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 3d Regiment (mounted).*
Kitchen's (Marcus L. W.) **Cavalry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Knispel's (Charles P.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Koehler's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Kolb's (Reuben F.) **Artillery.** See *Barbour Artillery, ante.*
Lademann's (Otto C.) **Artillery.*** See *Ohio Troops, 4th Battery.*
Lamberg's (Carl Adolph) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d Regiment, Battery F.*
Lee's (Henry S.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 7th Battery.*
Lilly's (Eli) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Logwood's (Thomas H.) **Cavalry.** See *Francis M. Stewart's Cavalry, post.*
Louisville Dragoons, Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union.*
Lovell's (Frederick S.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Low's (James H.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Lowe's (Edgar M.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 55th Regiment.*
Lowell's (John W.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery G.*
McBath's (William R.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Macbeth Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*
McCay's (Robert C.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 38th Regiment.*
McConnell's (Henry K.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 71st Regiment.*
McDonald's (James H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 60th Regiment.*
McKeaig's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 120th Regiment.*
McKenzie's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
McKowen's (John C.) **Cavalry.** See *Frank P. Powers' Cavalry, post.*
McLaughlin's (James R.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 98th Regiment.*
McLemore's (William S.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
McNeely's (Charles C.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*

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* Temporarily commanding.

McReynolds' (James H.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, 9th Regiment.*
McReynolds' (Richard W.) **Artillery.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, Battery C.*
McWilliams' (Robert) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 117th Regiment.*
Maddock's (John) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Mahon's (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Main's (Zalmon S.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 52d Regiment.*
Marsh's (Josiah F.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Marshall's (William R.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Martin's (Joel O.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Martin's (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 37th Regiment.*
Mattocks' (Eli) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 52d Regiment.*
Mebane's (John W.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Meigs' (Josiah V.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d Regiment, Battery A.*
Merriam's (Jonathan) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 117th Regiment.*
Merriman's (Harvey H.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Merriman's (Wheelock S.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Metham's (Pren.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 80th Regiment.*
Miller's (John K.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 13th Regiment.*
Miner's (George G.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Minnis' (John B.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Mitchell's (William D.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Montgomery's (W. E.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Moore's (Charles P.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Moore's (Edwin) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 21st Regiment.*
Moore's (Hanson D.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 68th Regiment.*
Moore's (John M.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Moore's (Risdon M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 117th Regiment.*
Moore's (William C.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Moreland's (M. D.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Morgan's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 74th Regiment.*
Morgan's (Thomas J.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 14th Regiment.*
Morris' (Alfred) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 66th Regiment.*
Morton's (John W., jr.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Mueller's (Michael) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 6th Battery.*
Mumford's (Horace P.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Murray's (William W.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
Neely's (James J.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Neet's (Frederick R.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Neihardt's (Isaac D.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 6th Regiment.*
Neville's (John W.) **Artillery.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, Battery C.*
Newsom's (John F.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Nichols' (Erastus A.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery L.*
Nicklin's (Benjamin S.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 13th Battery.*
Nixon's (George H.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Noble's (John W.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Ogden's (Frederick N.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 9th Battalion.*
Osburn's (Norval) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Owens' (James A.) **Artillery.** See *Arkansas Troops.*
Ozburn's (W. H.) **Artillery.** See *Coleman B. Ferrell's Artillery, ante.*
Palmetto Battalion, Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Pardee's (Henry C.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Parsons' (Joseph H.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 9th Regiment.*
Parsons' (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Patterson's (Josiah) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*

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* Temporarily commanding.

Patterson's (William J.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Battalion, Battery E.*
Patton's (Samuel K. N.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
Pease's (Phineas) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 49th Regiment.*
Pelham Cadets, Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Perrin's (Hector) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Peters' (John H.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Pettus Flying Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Phillips' (J. W.) **Artillery.** See *John W. Mebane's Artillery, ante.*
Pickens' (Samuel W.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Pierce's (Abial R.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Pinson's (R. A.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Platt's (Wesley) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery K.*
Pointe Coupée Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops.*
Polleys' (James W.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Powers' (Edwin H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 55th Regiment.*
Powers' (Frank P.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops.*
Preble's (Joshua S.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Prentice's (Clarence J.) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 7th Battalion.*
Prescott's (Mark H.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
Presson's (Reuben B.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Preston's (Simon M.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 58th Regiment.*
Price's (Horatio M.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Prosser's (William F.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Ragan's (Zachariah S.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 70th Regiment.*
Randolph's Scouts. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Randolph.*
Rawles' (Jacob B.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery G.*
Rawson's (Eugene A.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 72d Regiment.*
Ray's (W. Augustus) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Redfield's (James) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Reed's (Alfred) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Reed's (Joseph R.) **Artillery.** See *Iowa Troops, 2d Battery.*
Reed's (Myron W.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Reeve's (Arthur T.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 55th Regiment.*
Reeves' (Thomas H.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Rheinlander's (John) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Rice's (T. W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Richardson's (Robert V.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Richart's (Robert S.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Richman's (Charles H.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Rider's (Godfrey, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Ridgway's (S. Paine) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Riggs' (Charles R.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 61st Regiment.*
Rinaker's (John I.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 122d Regiment.*
Roach's (Thomas K.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 137th Regiment.*
Rogers' (Andrew W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 81st Regiment.*
Rowett's (Richard) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Roy's (William) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Russell's (Robert M.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Ruth's Command. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Ruth.*
Sawyers' (John M.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
Saylor's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Scaife's (H. F.) **Artillery.** See *Macbeth Artillery, ante.*
Scott's (John S.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Selden's (Joseph) **Artillery.** See *Gid. Nelson Artillery, ante.*
Shacklett's (Absalom R.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment*

Shepard's (Hugh) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 132d Regiment.*
Sherman's (Josiah H.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 85th Regiment.*
Shorey's (Samuel O.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Shoup's (Samuel N.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 114th Regiment.*
Shy's (William M.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment.*
Simonson's (Samuel E. W.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Simpson's (James G.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 6th Battery.*
Skelton's (Joseph W.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Sloan's (Thomas S.) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery E.*
Slocomb's (Cuthbert H.) **Artillery.** See *Washington Artillery, post, 5th Battery.*
Smith's (Alfred B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 150th Regiment.*
Smith's (Baxter) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Smith's (Charles E.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Smith's (D. Howard) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*
Smith's (Louis B.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d Regiment, Battery I.*
Snodgrass' (Alexander T.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Spencer's (George E.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Stackhouse's (William P.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 19th Battery.*
Starling's (Edmund A.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 35th Regiment.*
Starr's (Mathew H.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Stewart's (Francis M.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Stibbs' (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Stockdale's (Thomas R.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Strong's (Joel W.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Stuart's (James H.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Suman's (Isaac C. B.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Swindler's (Richard O.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 171st Regiment.*
Tate's (Thomas S., jr.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **First [Seventh] Cavalry.** See *William L. Duckworth's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **Second Cavalry.** See *Clark R. Barteau's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **Fourth Cavalry.** See *William S. McLemore's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **Fourth [Eighth] Cavalry.** See *Baxter Smith's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **Fifth Cavalry.** See *George W. McKenzie's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **Eighth [Thirteenth] Cavalry.** See *George G. Dibrell's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **Twelfth Cavalry.** See *Robert V. Richardson's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **Thirteenth [Fourteenth] Cavalry.** See *James J. Neely's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **Fifteenth [Twentieth] Cavalry.** See *Robert M. Russell's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **Sixteenth Cavalry.** See *Andrew N. Wilson's Cavalry, post.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **Sixteenth [Fifteenth] Cavalry.** See *Francis M. Stewart's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **Nineteenth [Eighteenth] Cavalry.** See *John F. Newsom's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **Twenty-first [Sixteenth] Cavalry.** See *Andrew N. Wilson's Cavalry, post.*
Texas Legion, Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Thomas' (De Witt C.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 93d Regiment.*
Thomas' (William H.) **Legion.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate.*

Thomson's (David) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 82d Regiment.*
Thrall's (James C.) **Artillery.** See *Arkansas Troops.*
Tillson's (John) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Tobin's (James) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Battalion, Battery A.*
Tool's (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment, P. A.*
Tribble's (Thomas A.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Trowbridge's (Luther S.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Turnbull's (William W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 83d Regiment.*
Tyler's (H. A.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment.*
Vail's (Nicholas J.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 14th Regiment.*
Van Steenburg's (Linas) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Van Voorhis' (Koert S.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 137th Regiment.*
Vernon's (Maris R.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 78th Regiment.*
Vrooman's (Shuler S.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Wade's (Alfred B.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 73d Regiment.*
Wade's (James F.) **Cavalry.*** See *Union Troops, Colored, 5th Regiment.*
Walker's (Thomas M.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 111th Regiment.*
Wallace's (Martin R. M.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Walton's (Edwin S.) **Artillery.** See *Pettus Flying Artillery, ante.*
Warren's (James M.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*
Warren's (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Washington Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops.*
Washington County Militia. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Waterhouse's (Allen C.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Watkins' (Hezekiah) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 143d Regiment.*
Waul's (Thomas N.) **Legion.** See *Texas Troops.*
Weatherford's (James W.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 13th Regiment.*
Welker's (Frederick) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*
White's (Eben) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 16th Regiment.*
White's (Giles E.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 68th Regiment.*
White's (Raleigh R.) **Cavalry.** See *James J. Neely's Cavalry, ante.*
White's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Wilcox's (Christopher C.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 13th Regiment.*
Wilcox's (Edward P.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Williams' (H. L.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 70th Regiment.*
Williams' (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 21st Regiment.*
Williams' (J. T.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Williams' (Martin H.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Williamson's (Thomas G.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Willis' (Leonidas) **Cavalry.** See *Thomas N. Waul's Legion, ante.*
Wilson's (Andrew N.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Wilson's (James A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 41st Regiment.*
Wilson's (James C.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Wilson's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 47th Regiment.*
Windes' (F. M.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment (Roddey's).*
Wood's (Robert C., jr.) **Cavalry.** See *Wirt Adams' Cavalry, ante.*
Woods' (William W.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Wright's (Henry F.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Wright's (John T.) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 8th Regiment.*
Wright's (Myron T.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Yerger's (William S.) **Cavalry.** See *Wirt Adams' Cavalry, ante.*
Young's (George F.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 178th Regiment.*
Zickerick's (William) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 12th Battery.*

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* Temporarily commanding.

INDEX.

Brigades, Divisions, Corps, Armies, and improvised organizations are "Mentioned" under name of commanding officer; State and other organizations under their official designation. (See Alternate Designations, pp. 909-917.)

Page.

Abandoned and Captured Property.
Destruction of, ordered. Communication from William T. Sherman 771
Lists of. Communications from
Goodwin, John 227
Russell, J. B 227
Severson, C. S 226

Abbeville, Miss. Skirmish at, Aug. 23, 1864. See *Oxford, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, Aug. 1–30, 1864. Reports of*
Gilbert, James I. Hubbard, Lucius F. Kelley, David C.
See also *itinerary of 1st Div., 16th Army Corps*, p. 371.

Abbott, Philander S. Mentioned 352
Abel, Oramel H. Mentioned 112, 113, 169, 194, 260
Abercrombie, Wiley. Mentioned 819
Abey, John D. Report of skirmish at Eddyville, Ky., Oct. 18, 1864 876
Abraham, Lot. Mentioned 139, 140, 145, 146, 306
Acker, George S. Mentioned 46
Acres, ———. Mentioned 554
Acworth, Ga. Skirmish at, Oct. 4, 1864. See *North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864. Reports of Hood*, p. 802; *Stewart*, p. 812. See also *Shoup's Journal*, p. 806; *Harvie's Journal*, p. 809.
Adaire, Thomas N. Mentioned 815, 817
Adams, B. J., Steamer. Mentioned 572
Adams, Daniel W. Mentioned 430, 797
Adams, Frank. Mentioned 415
Adams, John Q.
Mentioned 592, 736–739
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 739
Adams, Robert N. Mentioned 767, 777, 783
Adams, Wirt.
Mentioned 7, 10, 243, 246, 427, 429
Reports of expedition from Vicksburg to Yazoo City, Miss., May 4–21, 1864, with skirmishes at Benton (7th and 9th), at Luce's Plantation (15th), and at other points 10, 11
Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A.
Correspondence with
Maury, Dabney H 442, 484
War Department, C. S 67
Orders, Special, series 1864: **Nos. 205, 218**, 80.

Page.

Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A. Correspondence with
Mussey, Reuben D 526
Sherman, William T 89, 529
Sturgis, Samuel D 101, 102
Thomas, George H 527, 530
Agee, J. E. Mentioned 819
Aherne, D. Mentioned 452, 454
Akins, Samuel B. Mentioned 520
Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, Department of.
Lee, Stephen D., assigned to command of 1
Maury, Dabney H., assigned to command of 2
Taylor, Richard, assigned to command of 3
Alabama, North. See *North Alabama.*
Alabama Troops. Mentioned. (Confederate.)
Artillery, Light—*Battalions:* **1st**, 428. *Batteries:* **Barbour**, 817; **Gid. Nelson**, 812.
Cavalry—*Battalions:* **Stuart's**, 362; **Warren's**, 231; **Williams'**, 231. *Regiments:* **4th** (*Roddey's*), 231, 547; **5th**, 323, 362, 549; **7th**, 873, 875; **Moreland's**, 231, 345.
Infantry—*Companies:* **Pelham Cadets**, 428. *Regiments:* **21st**, 428, 441.
Alabama Troops. Mentioned. (Union.)
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **1st**, 761, 768, 769, 776, 784.
Alexander, E. B. Mentioned 818, 821
Alexander's Creek, near Saint Francisville, La. Skirmish at, Oct. 5, 1864. See *Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana. Operations in, Oct. 2–11, 1864. Report of Scott*, p. 838.
Alice, Steamer. Mentioned 864
Allatoona, Ga. Engagement at, Oct. 5, 1864. See *North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864. Reports of*

Adams, John Q.	Griffiths, Joseph M.	Osterhaus, Peter J.
Bachtell, Samuel.	Hampton, Ezekiel H.	Perrin, Hector.
Cameron, Charles A.	Hanna, William.	Raum, Green B.
Coleman, David.	Harris, Abram.	Sears, Claudius W.
Corse, John M.	Hood, John B.	Sherfy, William H.
Edson, James C.	Howard, Oliver O.	Sherman, William T.
French, Samuel G.	Jackson, Charles H.	Stewart, Alexander P.
Garrard, Kenner.	Koehler, Robert.	Tourtellotte, John E.
Gray, Clarke.	McReynolds, James H.	

See also *Fullerton's Journal*, p. 597; *Cox's Journal*, p. 790; *Shoup's Journal*, p. 806; *Harvie's Journal*, p. 809. Also *Sketch*, p. 824.
Allen, B. H.
Correspondence with
Alston, R. A 78
Martin, Robert M 78
Mentioned 36, 58, 75, 78, 79
Allen, Charles J. Mentioned 411, 412, 414
Allen, C. N.
Correspondence with Peter Mallett 236
Mentioned 236
Allen, Edgar L. Mentioned 275
Allen, Robert. Mentioned 31, 863
Allen, Theodore F. Mentioned 47
Allen, William W. (Confederate.) Mentioned 727
Allen, William W. (Union.) Mentioned 735, 736, 738–740
Allin, Philip T. Mentioned 398
Allis, Wells. Mentioned 117

Page.

Alston, R. A.
Correspondence with
Allen, B. H 78
Hawes, Richard 77
Morgan, John H 77
Mentioned 75, 893
Alvord, Thompson. Mentioned 819
Ames, Albert A. Mentioned 273
Ammen, Jacob.
Correspondence with John M. Schofield 352, 558
Mentioned 234, 461, 886, 888, 889
Reports of
East Tennessee. Breckinridge's advance into, Nov. 4–17, 1864 ..... 886, 887
Southwestern Virginia. Raids from Kentucky and East Tennessee into, Sept. 20–Oct. 17, 1864 558
Ammen, William P. Mentioned 367
Amsden, Marcus. Mentioned 748, 762
Anderson, Charles D.
Correspondence with
Farragut, David G 417, 418
Granger, Gordon 417, 418
Mentioned 426, 427, 429, 430, 436–438, 442
Anderson, Charles W. Mentioned 222, 223, 226, 230, 542, 549
Anderson, Edward. Mentioned 462
Anderson, H. Y. Mentioned 819
Anderson, J. R.
Correspondence with John C. Vaughn 563
Mentioned 563
Anderson, Paul F. Mentioned 501
Andrews, E. Mentioned 877
Andrews, John T. E. Mentioned 434, 435
Andrews, Julius A. Mentioned 815, 817, 819, 822
Andrews, Norman S. Mentioned 71
Anna, Steamer. Mentioned 869, 870
Antioch Church, Ala. Skirmish near, Aug. 18–19, 1864. See *Moulton, Ala. Expedition from Decatur to, etc., Aug. 17–20, 1864.*
Appel, Charles A. Mentioned 495
Appleget, Adrian S. Mentioned 134
Archer, Samson M.
Correspondence with Alexander P. Stewart 759
Mentioned 747, 752
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 758
Arkansas Troops. Mentioned. (Confederate.)
Artillery, Light—*Batteries :* **Owens'**, 11; **Thrall's**, 334, 870, 871, 874, 875.
Armer, ———. Mentioned 51, 54
Armstrong, Andrew (Leander). Testimony of. Sturgis Board of Investigation 198
Armstrong, Charles. Mentioned 787
Armstrong, Frank C.
Correspondence with
French, Samuel G 816
Ross, Lawrence S 501
Mentioned 611, 686, 687, 725, 727–729, 769, 783, 808, 812, 816

Page.

Armstrong, John F. Report of scout in Lincoln County, Tenn., July 12–15, 1864 357
Armstrong, John W. Mentioned 43
Armstrong, Luther. Mentioned 275
Armstrong, M. W. Mentioned 819
Army Corps, 16th.
Abolished, Nov. 7, 1864 5
Itineraries.
Mower, Joseph A. (1st Division). Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Oxford, Miss., Aug. 1–30, 1864 371
Waring, George E., jr. (1st Brigade, Cavalry Division). Skirmish near Mount Pleasant, Miss., May 22, 1864 17
Army Corps, 17th. Itinerary of Frederick A. Starring (1st Brigade, 1st Division). Expedition from Vicksburg to Grand Gulf, Miss., July 10–17, 1864, etc 355
Army Corps, 23d. See *Ohio, Army of the.*
Arndt, Albert F. R. Mentioned 741, 743, 744
Arnett, John W. Mentioned 31, 33, 36, 62
Arnold, Major. Mentioned 370
Arnold, J. Robert. Mentioned 231
Arnold, Richard. Mentioned 424
Arthur, William. Mentioned 476
Asboth, Alexander. Mentioned 828, 829
Ashwood, Miss. Skirmish at, June 25, 1864 2
Asper, Joel F.
Correspondence with Edward H. Hobson 61
Mentioned 31–36, 61–64
Report of Morgan's Raid into Kentucky, May 31–June 20, 1864 55
Athens, Ala.
Action at, and surrender of, Sept. 24, 1864. See *Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee. Forrest's Raid into, Sept. 16–Oct. 10, 1864. Reports of*

Campbell, Wallace. Granger, Robert S. Rousseau, Lovell H.
Forrest, Nathan B. March, Henry C. Starkweather, John C.

Skirmishes at.
Sept. 23, 1864. See *Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee. Forrest's Raid into, Sept. 16–Oct. 10, 1864. Reports of*

Forrest, Nathan B. March, Henry C. Starkweather, John C.
Granger, Robert S.

Oct. 1–2, 1864. See *Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee. Forrest's Raid into, Sept. 16–Oct. 10, 1864. Reports of Wade,* p. 509; *Granger,* p. 517.
Athens, Tenn.
Pursuit of Confederates from, into North Carolina. See *North Carolina. Pursuit of Confederates from Athens, Tenn., into, Aug. 1–3, 1864, etc.*
Skirmish at, Aug. 1, 1864. See *North Carolina. Pursuit of Confederates from Athens, Tenn., into, Aug. 1–3, 1864, etc.*
Atherton, George. Mentioned 881
Atkin, Richard. Mentioned 525
Atkins, ———. Mentioned 232
Atkins, Smith D. Mentioned 729
Atkinson, John. Mentioned 710

Page.

Atlanta, Ga.
Expeditions from.
Oct. 11–14, 1864. See *Flat Creek, Ga. Expedition from Atlanta to, and skirmishes, etc.*
Oct. 26–29, 1864. See *Trickum's Cross-Roads, Ga. Expedition from Atlanta to, etc.*
Skirmishes near.
Nov. 6, 1864. See *McDonough Road, near Atlanta, Ga. Skirmish on, etc.*
Nov. 9, 1864. See *North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864. Reports of*

Barnum, Henry A.
Brant, Jefferson E.
Carman, Ezra A.
Chatfield, Harvey S.
Dustin, Daniel.
Geary, John W.
Grumbach, Nicholas.
Harris, Frederick H.
Pardee, Ario, jr.
Robinson, James S.
Ross, Samuel.
Selfridge, James L.
Thomson, David.
Van Voorhis, Koert S.
Ward, William T.
Williams, Alpheus S.
Wright, Myron T.

Atwell, Samuel. Mentioned 755, 756
Aurora, Steamer. Mentioned 539, 540
Austin, John E. Mentioned 609
Austin, S. B. Mentioned 494
Auxier, John B. Mentioned 44
Averell, William W. Mentioned 65, 76
Avery, Colonel. Mentioned 236
Avery, A. C. Mentioned 854
Avery, Albert F. Mentioned 905
Avery, William H. H. Mentioned 715
Ayer, Ellis W. Mentioned 828
Ayers, Henry Mentioned 592, 593
Ayers, Oliver C. Mentioned 765, 785–787
Bachmann, Charles. Mentioned 46
Bachtell, Samuel.
Mentioned 736
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 591
Bailey, David M. Mentioned 110
Bailey, Joseph.
Mentioned 499
Report of expeditions from Mobile Bay to Bonsecours and Fish Rivers, Ala., Sept. 9–11, 1864 498
Bainbridge, Edmund C. Mentioned 665, 669
Bainbridge, Tenn. Skirmish at, Oct. 30, 1864 5
Baird, Absalom.
Mentioned 592, 598, 599, 622, 635, 636
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 646
Baker, Clarence W. Mentioned 715
Baker, Hendrick D.
Mentioned 360
Reports of
Big Spring, Ky. Scout from Munfordville to, July 13–15, 1864 358
Meade and Breckinridge Counties, Ky. Scout in, May 5, 1864 ..... 11, 12
Baker, John J. Mentioned 688
Baker, Losson P. Mentioned 480
Baker, Nathaniel B. Mentioned 146
Baker, Rienzi H. Mentioned 703

Page.

Baker, Samuel R. Report of expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Oxford, Miss., Aug. 1–30, 1864 374
Baker, Timothy. Mentioned 354
Ball, Ephraim. Report of affair at Crittenden, Ky., June 27, 1864 241
Ball, Jesse W. Mentioned 335
Bandy, Jacob F. Mentioned 318
Banks, G. T. Mentioned 328
Banks, Rolla. Mentioned 272
Bannerman, G. H. Mentioned 818
Barber, Josiah. Mentioned 105, 113, 260
Bard, Benjamin F. Mentioned 310
Bardstown, Ky. Skirmish near, Aug. 1, 1864. See *Eastern Kentucky. Operations in, Aug. 1–31, 1864, etc.*
Bargar, Simon. Mentioned 758
Barger, Harrison C. Mentioned 704, 705
Barker, John E. Mentioned 758
Barksdale, James A. Mentioned 228
Barnes, George F.
Mentioned 559
Report of operations in East Tennessee, Sept. 10–Oct. 13, 1864, including skirmishes (Sept. 28) at Leesburg and (Sept. 30) at Duvall's Ford 502
Barnett, Thomas T. Report of expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Tupelo, Miss., July 5–21, 1864 350
Barnum, Henry A.
Mentioned 663, 668, 678
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 673
Barrett, F. S.
Correspondence with Gabriel J. Rains 434
Mentioned 431, 432
Barriger, John W. Mentioned 627
Barry, Robert. Mentioned 445
Barry, William F. Mentioned 793
Barry, William S. Mentioned 818
Barteau, Clark R. Mentioned 223, 228, 325, 326, 329, 332, 347, 542
Bartlett, Aurelius T. Mentioned 275
Bascom, Gustavus M. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *John M. Schofield.*
Bate, William B.
Mentioned 720, 721, 723
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 826
Bates, Jesse P. Mentioned 818, 823
Bates, Philip. Mentioned 466
Bayliss, Albert. Mentioned 51, 55
Bayou Macon, La. Expedition from Vicksburg, Miss., to. See *Gaines' Landing and Bayou Macon, La. Expedition from Vicksburg, Miss., to, Nov. 6–8, 1864.*
Bayou Sara, La.
Skirmishes at and near, Oct. 4, 1864 828
Skirmishes near, Oct. 9–10, 1864 828
Beach, Albert F.
Mentioned 697, 698, 700, 703–705
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 706

Page.

Bean, Onslow. Mentioned 848

Bean's Station, Tenn.
Skirmish at, June 14, 1864 2
Skirmish near, Oct. 10, 1864. See *Thorn Hill, near Bean's Station, Tenn. Skirmish at, etc.*

Beardstown, Tenn. Skirmish at. See *Lobelville and Beardstown, Tenn. Skirmishes at, Sept. 27, 1864.*

Beauregard, G. T.
Assumes command of Military Division of the West, east of the Mississippi River, Oct. 17, 1864 4
Correspondence with
Forrest, Nathan B 800
Hood, John B 798–801
Mentioned 600, 694, 703, 706, 729, 791, 797–803, 807, 860, 869
Reports of
North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 ..... 795, 796, 798
West Tennessee. Forrest's Raid into, Oct. 16–Nov. 10, 1864 868

Beauregard, René T. Mentioned 827

Beckwith, Amos. Mentioned 665, 668

Beebe, Alpheus M. Mentioned 713

Beebe, George. Mentioned 882

Beebee, M. J. Mentioned 448

Beeler, Abraham. Mentioned 880–882

Beeson, Benjamin. Mentioned 525

Belden, W. Scott. Mentioned 96, 155, 162, 178

Belknap, William W. Mentioned 732, 788

Bell, Lieutenant. Mentioned 855

Bell, Tyree H.
Mentioned 88, 137, 183, 203, 222–226, 228, 229, 231, 259, 320, 322, 323, 326, 329–332, 334–337, 339, 340, 342, 343, 346, 470, 484, 542, 543, 546, 547, 549, 862, 870–874
Report of expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Tupelo, Miss., July 5–21, 1864 346

Bell, William B.
Mentioned 471, 473, 474, 483
Report of attack on Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 21, 1864 478

Bell Mines, Ky. Skirmish at, July 13, 1864 2

Belle Saint Louis, Steamer.
Attack on, at Fort Randolph, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1864. Reports of
Jameson, William H 880
Kent, Loren 881
McArthur, James N 879
Mentioned 879–881

Belzer, ———. Mentioned 900

Benedict, Nelson. Mentioned 423

Bennett, John E. Mentioned 597, 602

Bennett, John W.
Mentioned 426, 443, 444, 453, 454
Reports of operations in Mobile Bay, Ala., Aug. 2–23, 1864 ..... 449, 451

Benson, Oscar. Mentioned 448

Benson's Bridge, Ky. Affair near, June 10, 1864. See *Kentucky. Morgan's Raid into, May 31–June 20, 1864. Reports of Lindsey,* p. 50; *Morgan,* p. 68.

Bentley, Charles S. Mentioned 832

Page.

Benton, Miss. Skirmishes at, May 7 and 9, 1864. See *Yazoo City, Miss. Expedition from Vicksburg to, May 4–21, 1864, etc.*

Berry, Captain. Mentioned 493

Berry, Benjamin C.
Mentioned 259, 260, 263
Report of expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Tupelo, Miss., July 5–21, 1864 261

Berry, George W. Mentioned 66

Berry, Samuel. Mentioned 899

Bertram, Henry.
Itinerary of operations in Mobile Bay, Ala., Aug. 2–23, 1864 422
Mentioned 422

Bienville, U. S. S. Mentioned 416

Bierbower, Frederick H. Mentioned 39–41, 43, 71

Biffle, Jacob B. Mentioned 240, 530, 532, 536

Big Cove Valley, Ala. Skirmish in, June 27, 1864. Report of Robert S. Richart 241

Big Pigeon River, Ky. Skirmishes at, Nov. 5–6, 1864 5

Big Shanty, Ga. Skirmish at, Oct. 3, 1864. See *North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864. Report of Stewart,* p. 812. See also *Shoup's Journal,* p. 806.

Big Spring, Ky. Scout from Munfordville to, July 13–15, 1864. Report of Hendrick D. Baker 358

Billingsley, John M. Mentioned 360

Bingham, Reginald H. Mentioned 110

Birch, W. T. Mentioned 12

Biser, Charles T. Report of expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Oxford, Miss., Aug. 1–30, 1864 400

Bivens, Samuel.
Mentioned 367
Report of pursuit of Confederates from Athens, Tenn., into North Carolina, Aug. 1–3, 1864, and skirmishes (1st) at Athens, Tenn., and (2d) near Murphy, N. C 368

B. J. Adams, Steamer. Mentioned 572

Black, Robert J. Mentioned 222

Blackford, Charles M. Correspondence with Milton P. Jarnagin 81

Blair, Frank P., jr. Mentioned 13, 255, 356, 581, 588, 635, 792

Blair, John M. Mentioned 651

Blake, Edgar W. Mentioned 701, 703

Blinn, Henry E. Mentioned 525

Blodgett, Andrew T. Mentioned 765, 785, 787

Blood, Alvin. Mentioned 365

Bloodgood, Edward.
Mentioned 679, 680, 688, 690
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 691

Bloomfield, Ky. Skirmish at, Nov. 5, 1864. Report of Samuel Martin 898

Blount County, Tenn. Skirmish in, July 20, 1864 2

Blue Pond, Ala. Skirmish at, Oct. 20, 1864 577

Blue Springs, Tenn. Skirmish at, Aug. 23, 1864. See *Greeneville, Tenn. Pursuit of Confederates to, Aug. 21–23, 1864, etc.*

Boals, Albert C. Mentioned 540, 541

Board of Investigation. Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., into Mississippi, June 1–13, 1864. See *Sturgis Board of Investigation.*

Page

Boatman, Isaac. Mentioned 903
Bodie, Lyman G. Mentioned 620
Bolcom, Henry C. Mentioned 273
Bolivar, Miss. Skirmish near, July 6, 1864. See *Grand Gulf, Miss. Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., to, July 4–24, 1864, etc.*
Bolivar, Tenn. Skirmish at, May 2, 1864 1
Bolton, William H. Mentioned 7
Bond, John R. Mentioned 789, 790
Bones, William. Mentioned 688
Bonsall, Samuel. Mentioned 682
Bonsecours and Fish Rivers, Ala. Expeditions from Mobile Bay to, Sept. 9–11, 1864. Reports of
Bailey, Joseph 498
Stone, Clement W 499, 500
Boone, Nathaniel. Mentioned 546
Booth, Charles A. Mentioned 688
Booth, Edwin G. Mentioned 444
Borough, Josiah. Mentioned 256
Borrell, Joseph J. Mentioned 898
Borris, Herman. Mentioned 424
Boughton, Horace. Mentioned 659
Bouton, Edward.
Mentioned 90, 95, 103–108, 112, 118, 119, 149, 157, 171, 181–184, 210–212, 217, 219, 249–253, 255, 257, 276, 905
Reports of
Mississippi. Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., into, June 1–13, 1864 .. 125
Tupelo, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, July 5–21, 1864. 300
Testimony of. Sturgis Board of Investigation 212–215
Bowen, Edwin A. Mentioned 772
Bowie, Allen T., jr. Mentioned 838
Bowles, R. C. Mentioned 444, 448
Bowling, ———. Mentioned 713
Boyce, Joseph. Mentioned 819
Boyd, Captain. Mentioned 569
Boyd, Wesley. Mentioned 772
Boyd, William S. Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 776
Boyer, Joseph A. Mentioned 479
Boyle, John H. Mentioned 52
Bradford, Robert Y. Report of scout from Columbus to Hickman, Ky., July 17–18, 1864 360
Bradford, William L. Mentioned 444, 447
Bradford, William M. Mentioned 895
Bradley, George. Mentioned 273
Bradshaw, Benjamin H. Mentioned 245
Bragg, Braxton.
Correspondence with
Davis, Jefferson 76
War Department, C. S 70
Mentioned 70, 76, 804, 805
Braida, Sigismund von. Mentioned 134
Bramlette, Thomas E. Mentioned 49, 51, 52, 54, 55
Brand, William H. Mentioned 230
Branham, George W. Mentioned 134

Page.

Branson, James W. Report of Confederate raid in Union County, Tenn., Aug. 7, 1864 460
Branson, N. Mentioned 461
Brant, Jefferson E.
Mentioned 665, 669, 680, 688
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 689
Brantly, William F. Mentioned 811
Bray, Nathaniel K. Mentioned 672
Brayman, Mason.
Correspondence with Napoleon J. T. Dana 549
For other correspondence, see *Sturgis Board of Investigation.*
Mentioned 147, 161, 460, 550, 570
Report of expedition from Natchez, Miss., to Waterproof and Sicily Island, La., Sept. 26–30, 1864 572
Breckinridge, John C.
Correspondence with
Jarnagin, Milton P 83, 84
Johnston, J. Stoddard 847
Vaughn, John C 566, 852, 898
Mentioned 81, 552, 554, 559, 561, 566, 847, 850, 852–854, 885, 886, 888, 889
Reports of
East Tennessee.
Breckinridge's advance into, Nov. 4–17, 1864 892
Operations in, Oct. 10–28, 1864 847
Southwestern Virginia. Raids from Kentucky and East Tennessee into, Sept. 20–Oct. 17, 1864 559
Breckinridge's Advance into East Tennessee. See *East Tennessee. Breckinridge's Advance into, Nov. 4–17, 1864.*
Breckinridge County, Ky. Scout in, May 5, 1864. See *Meade and Breckinridge Counties.*
Brent, George William. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *G. T. Beauregard.*
Brewster, George H. Mentioned 711
Brice's Cross-Roads (or Tishomingo Creek), near Guntown, Miss. Engagement at, June 10, 1864. See *Mississippi. Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., into, June 1–13, 1864. Reports of*

Bouton, Edward.
Browne, Thomas M.
Brumback, Jefferson.
Campbell, Franklin.
Clarke, George R.
Eaton, Charles G.
Forrest, Nathan B.
Grierson, Benjamin H.
Hoge, George B.
Lee, Stephen D.
McMillen, William L.
Marsh, Josiah F.
Noble, John W.
Pierce, Abial R.
Rogers, Andrew W.
Sturgis, Samuel D.
Thomas, De Witt C.
Waring, George E., jr.
Winslow, Edward F.

See also *Wilkin, Grierson, Waring, and McMillen to Sturgis*, pp. 96, 98, 100; *Sturgis to Sherman*, p. 101; *Sturgis to Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A.*, pp. 101, 102.
Bridgeman, James H. Mentioned 477
Brilliant, No. 18, U. S. S. Mentioned 876
Bringhurst, Thomas H. Mentioned 466
Brisbin, James S. Report of raids from Kentucky and East Tennessee into Southwestern Virginia, Sept. 20–Oct. 17, 1864 556
Brooklyn, U. S. S. Mentioned 406, 407, 409, 415, 416, 443, 444
Brooks, Lowell M. Mentioned 61

Page.

Brott, Elijah C.
Mentioned 864
Report of skirmish at Pine Bluff, Tenn., Aug. 20, 1864 467
Brown, Lieutenant. Mentioned 840, 841
Brown, Andrew J. Mentioned 846, 888, 889, 892
Brown, Charles. Mentioned 12
Brown, Charles P. Mentioned 303
Brown, E. W. Mentioned 818
Brown, Francis M. Mentioned 361
Brown, George. Mentioned 499
Brown, Henry. Mentioned 54, 55
Brown, Henry C. Mentioned 688
Brown, Henry D. Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 685
Brown, James G. Mentioned 720
Brown, John. Mentioned 308, 309, 311
Brown, John C. Mentioned 723
Brown, John D. Mentioned 141, 142, 306
Brown, John Mason.
Mentioned 22–27, 39, 46, 70–72, 76
Report of Morgan's Raid into Kentucky, May 31–June 20, 1864 43
Brown, J. W. Mentioned 543, 544, 871
Brown, Leonidas. Mentioned 361
Brown, Richard H. Mentioned 376
Brown, Robert B. Mentioned 651
Brown, Simeon B. Mentioned 34, 65
Brown, Thomas. Mentioned 308, 311
Brown, William. Mentioned 485
Brown, Yoder. Mentioned 52, 54, 55
Browne, Thomas M.
Mentioned 132, 133
Report of expedition from Memphis, Tenn., into Mississippi, June 1–13, 1864 134
Brownlow, John B. Mentioned 484–486, 490, 845, 846
Brownlow, William G. Mentioned 888
Brownsville, Miss. Skirmish at, Sept. 28, 1864 4
Bruce, E. M. Mentioned 75
Brumback, Jefferson.
Mentioned 103, 107, 110, 209, 259
Report of expedition from Memphis, Tenn., into Mississippi, June 1–13, 1864 116
Bruner, Malcolm. Mentioned 749
Bruner, William. Mentioned 708
Brunner, John F. Mentioned 744
Buchanan, Franklin.
Mentioned 403, 408, 425, 426, 436, 445, 447, 449, 452, 454
Report of operations in Mobile Bay, Ala., Aug. 2–23, 1864 443
Buckingham, Philo B.
Mentioned 679, 680, 692
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 692
Buckland, Henry W.
Mentioned 114, 156, 169, 173, 177, 180
Testimony of. Sturgis Board of Investigation 177–179

Page.

Buckland, Ralph P.
Mentioned 147, 160, 161, 164, 167, 185, 215, 469, 471, 472, 476, 479, 482
Report of attack on Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 21, 1864 472
Buckner, F. M. Mentioned 461
Buckner, Simon B. Mentioned 64, 65, 67, 403
Buck's Ferry and Farrar's Plantation, Miss. Expeditions from Natchez, Miss., to, and skirmishes en route, Sept. 19–22, 1864.
Communication from Mason Brayman 549
Reports of
Kent, Loren 550
Wemple, Mindret 551
Budlong, Syria M. Mentioned 748
Buford, Abraham.
Correspondence with
Granger, Robert S 516
Johnson, Gilbert M. L 516
Wade, Alfred B 511
Mentioned 109, 174, 200, 209, 222–225, 229, 304, 320–323, 325–327, 333, 334, 336–338, 342, 344, 346–349, 509, 510, 516–519, 536, 542–546, 549, 586, 587, 630, 862, 867, 870–873, 875
Report of expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Tupelo, Miss., July 5–21, 1864 329
Buford, Joseph. Mentioned 6
Buford, Thomas. Mentioned 51, 54
Bullock, George W. Mentioned 700, 703
Bullock, Robert. Mentioned 826
Bullock, W. Mentioned 236, 237
Bull's Gap, Tenn.
Action at, Nov. 11–13, 1864. See *East Tennessee. Breckinridge's Advance into, Nov. 4–17, 1864. Reports of*
Ammen, Jacob. Breckinridge, John C. Gillem, Alvan C. Thomas, George H. Vaughn, John C.
See also *Gillem to Johnson*, p. 885.
Skirmish near, Oct. 16, 1864. See *East Tennessee. Operations in, Oct. 10–28, 1864. Report of Vaughn*, p. 848.
Bumbaugh, T. C. Mentioned 440
Bunch, Samuel. Mentioned 460
Burbridge, Stephen G.
Correspondence with
Hobson, Edward H 62, 70, 72
Lincoln, Abraham 27
McLean, Nathaniel C 555
Schofield, John M 27, 564
War Department, U. S 27
Mentioned. 27, 28, 31, 33–35, 37–40, 44–46, 48, 49, 59–62, 66–70, 72, 75, 462, 554–556, 558
Reports of
Kentucky. Morgan's Raid into, May 31–June 20, 1864 19–22
Southwestern Virginia. Raids from Kentucky and East Tennessee into, Sept. 20–Oct. 17, 1864 552
Burden, Levi. Mentioned 354
Burdick, Augustus A. Mentioned 256, 268, 270
Burford, E. S. Mentioned 497
Burge, Hartwell T. Mentioned 487, 503, 876

Page.

Burgh, Henry B.
Mentioned 302, 304, 315
Report of expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Tupelo, Miss., July 5–21, 1864 316
Burgher, Mathew B. Mentioned 45
Burleson, Captain. Mentioned 879
Burley, ———. Mentioned 520
Burnett, T. L. Mentioned 559
Burnham, Arthur H.
Correspondence with Miles D. McAlester 413
Mentioned 411–413
Burnham, Horace L. Mentioned 771
Burns, A. F. Mentioned 819
Burns, Richard.
Mentioned 280, 285, 286
Report of expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Tupelo, Miss., July 5–21, 1864 294
Burns, William S. Mentioned 254
Burt, William H. Mentioned 273
Burton, Henry H. Mentioned 591, 593
Burton, James E.
Mentioned 688
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 688
Burton, Josiah H. Mentioned 741
Burton, William T. Mentioned 47
Burtwell, John R. B. Mentioned 509
Busey, Samuel T. Mentioned 8
Bushong, J. Dick.
Correspondence with John C. Vaughn 851
Mentioned 848
Butler, Benjamin F. Mentioned 553
Butler, John S.
Correspondence with Edward H. Hobson 71
Mentioned 33, 34, 36, 56, 57
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Edward H. Hobson.*
Butler, R. R. Mentioned 888
Buttrick, Edwin L.
Mentioned 469, 474
Report of attack on Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 21, 1864 477
Buzzard Roost Gap, Ga. Combat at, Oct. 13–14, 1864 577
Byhalia (Miss.) Road, south of Collierville, Tenn. Skirmish on the, July 2, 1864. Report of David B. Henderson 212
Bynum, H. H. Mentioned 335
Bynum, Tom. Mentioned 838
Byrd, A. B.
Mentioned 853
Report of operations in East Tennessee, Oct. 10–28, 1864 856
Byrd, William A. Mentioned 819
Byrne, A. J. Mentioned 819
Byrne, Edward P. Mentioned 78, 82
Cage, John B. Mentioned 324, 332, 335, 349, 350
Cahal, T. H. Mentioned 819
Cain, W. H. Mentioned 819
Caldwell, R. P. Mentioned 348

Page.

Calkins, Edward. Mentioned 96, 155, 158
Callender, Byron M. Mentioned 522
Callicott, John A. Mentioned 459
Camargo Cross-Roads, Miss. Action near, July 13, 1864. See *Tupelo, Miss.*
Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, July 5–21, 1864. Reports of

Bell, Tyree H.	Hubbard, Charles A.	Marsh, Josiah F.
Berry, Benjamin C.	Jennison, Samuel P.	Mower, Joseph A.
Buford, Abraham.	McClure, John D.	Shacklett, Absalom R.
Cram, Orrin W.	McMillen, William L.	Tate, Thomas S., jr.

For other actions, skirmishes, etc., on July 13, see *reports of*

Berry, Benjamin C.	Herrick, Thomas P.	Mower, Joseph A.
Bouton, Edward.	Hill, Sylvester G.	Noble, John W.
Buford, Abraham.	Jennison, Samuel P.	Peters, John H.
Chalmers, James R.	Lee, Stephen D.	Smith, Andrew J.
Cram, Orrin W.	Mabry, Hinchie P.	Stibbs, John H.
Crossland, Edward.	McClure, John D.	Tyler, H. A.
Forrest, Nathan B.	McMillen, William L.	Ward, Lyman M.
Grierson, Benjamin H.	Marsh, Josiah F.	Winslow, Edward F.
Heath, William H.	Marshall, William R.	Woods, Joseph J.

Cameron, Charles A. Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 786
Camp, John L. Mentioned 725, 819, 823
Camp, N. Henry. Report of operations in Mobile Bay, Ala., Aug. 2–23, 1864. 420
Campbell, Captain. Mentioned 493
Campbell, Alexander J. Mentioned 274, 275
Campbell, Andrew. Mentioned 490
Campbell, Franklin.
Mentioned 122
Report of expedition from Memphis, Tenn., into Mississippi, June 1–13, 1864 121
Campbell, Henry. Mentioned 360
Campbell, Isaac N. Report of skirmish near Cripple Creek, Woodbury Pike, Tenn., May 25, 1864 18
Campbell, Marion. Mentioned 479
Campbell, Norton W. Mentioned 525
Campbell, S. W. Mentioned 839
Campbell, Wallace.
Correspondence with.
Forrest, Nathan B 521, 522
Thomas, George H 528, 529
Thomas, Lorenzo 529
Mentioned 513, 514, 518, 519, 522–524, 527, 528, 530, 531, 533, 543, 585
Report of Forrest's Raid into Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee, Sept. 16–Oct. 10, 1864 520
Campbell, William. Mentioned 333, 341
Campbell, William J.
Mentioned 281, 285, 287, 381
Report of expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Tupelo, Miss., July 5–21, 1864 289
Campbellton, Ga. Affair at, Sept. 10, 1864. Report of J. M. Taylor 501
Camp Creek, Ga. Skirmish at, Sept. 30, 1864. See *North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864. Report of Kilpatrick*, p. 728.
Camp Vance, N. C. Capture of, June 28, 1864. See *North Carolina. Raid from Morristown, Tenn., into, June 13–July 15, 1864, and capture (June 28) of Camp Vance.*

Page.

Canby, Edward R. S.
Correspondence with David G. Farragut 404
Mentioned 415, 418, 419, 427, 498, 574, 575
Reports of
Mobile Bay, Ala. Operations in, Aug. 2–23, 1864 402–404
Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana. Operations in, Oct. 2–11, 1864 828
Cannon, G. W. Mentioned 818
Canton and Roaring Spring, Ky. Skirmishes at, Aug. 22, 1864. Report of Edward H. Hobson 487
Capehart, T. F. Mentioned 15
Capon, Jules. Mentioned 267
Capron, Horace. Mentioned 553, 590, 610–612
Captured Property. See *Abandoned and Captured Property.*
Caraway ———. Mentioned 463
Carleton, West. Mentioned 12
Carley, Edward K. Mentioned 682
Carlin, William P.
Mentioned 616–618, 622, 635, 636
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 616
Carman, Ezra A.
Mentioned 650, 652, 654, 655, 659, 663, 668, 681
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 655
Carnahan, Robert H. Mentioned 463
Carpenter, James B. Mentioned 846, 892
Carrick, Anthony L. Mentioned 846
Carrington, Henry B. Mentioned 26, 462
Carrington, W. D. Mentioned 335
Carson, Parker S. Mentioned 685, 686
Carter, ———. Mentioned 352
Carter, Landon. Mentioned 890
Carter, Nathan W. Mentioned 362, 544
Carter, R. M. Mentioned 444, 448
Carter, Samuel P. Correspondence with John M. Schofield 461
Carter, W. F. Mentioned 819
Carter's Creek Station, Tenn. Surrender of block-houses at, Oct. 1, 1864. See *Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee. Forrest's Raid into, Sept. 16–Oct. 10, 1864. Reports of Kramer*, p. 508; *Forrest*, p. 547.
Carter's Station, Tenn. Skirmishes at, Sept. 30–Oct. 1, 1864. See *Southwestern Virginia. Raids from Kentucky and East Tennessee into, Sept. 20–Oct. 17, 1864. Report of Ammen*, p. 558.
Cartersville, Ga. Skirmish at, Sept. 20, 1864 4
Casement, John S. Mentioned 790, 793–795
Cason, Faver. Mentioned 357
Castleman, Humphrey.
Charges and specifications against 82
Mentioned 78, 82
Casualties in Action. See *Confederate Troops* and *Union Troops.*
Caswell, Theodore D. Mentioned 827
Cave Spring Road, Ga. Reconnaissance from Rome on, and skirmishes, Oct. 13, 1864. See *North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864. Reports of Perrin*, p. 778; *Hurlbut*, p. 781.
Centre Star, Ala. Skirmish at, May 15, 1864. Report of Walter Q. Gresham. 16

Page.

Centreville, Tenn. Skirmish at, Sept. 29, 1864 4
Chadwick, J. M. Mentioned 818
Chalaron, J. Adolph. Mentioned 826
Chalfant, John E. Mentioned 865
Chalmers, Alexander H. Mentioned 328
Chalmers, James R.
Mentioned 229, 319–324, 330, 331, 334, 390, 399, 400, 427, 484, 862, 867, 870, 871, 880
Reports of
Tupelo, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, July 5–21, 1864. 324
West Tennessee. Forrest's Raid into, Oct. 16–Nov. 10, 1864 872
Chambers, J. R. Mentioned 350
Chapman, Fletcher H. Mentioned 103–105, 118, 119, 185
Chapman, James F. Mentioned 516
Charleston, Tenn. Skirmish at, Aug. 18, 1864 3
Chase, ———. Mentioned 866
Chase, Edward H. Mentioned 525
Chatfield, Charles A. Mentioned 479
Chatfield, Harvey S. Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 675
Cheatham, Benjamin F. Mentioned 581, 588, 591, 719, 722, 723, 729, 769, 797, 798, 807–809, 811, 826, 827
Cheeseman, J. W., Steamer. Mentioned 860, 864, 870, 872–874
Cheney, H. J. Mentioned 826
Chenoweth, John Thomas. Mentioned 14, 59, 66, 68, 69, 83
Chenoweth, J. Q. Mentioned 857
Cherry, Francis W. Mentioned 366
Cherry Creek and Plentytude, Miss. Skirmishes at, July 10, 1864. See *Tupelo, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, July 5–21, 1864. Reports of*

Grierson, Benjamin H.
Mabry, Hinchie P.
Noble, John W.
Peters, John H.
Winslow, Edward F.

Chesapeake, Steamer. Mentioned 833
Chetlain, Augustus L. Correspondence with Lorenzo Thomas 528
Chickasaw, U. S. S. Mentioned 407–409, 412, 414, 443
Childress, James M. Mentioned 360
Chillicothe, U. S. S. Mentioned 834
Chilton, Robert H. Mentioned 80, 81
Christensen, Christian T. Mentioned 405
Chubb, John J. Mentioned 283
Cist, Henry M. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *George H. Thomas.*
City of Pekin, Steamer. Mentioned 539, 540
Claiborne, Charlie. Mentioned 328
Clanton, James H. Mentioned 513, 515
Clardy, Thomas F. Mentioned 333
Clare, William. Mentioned 805
Clark, ———. Mentioned 352, 353
Clark, Alonzo C. Mentioned 363
Clark, Charles. Mentioned 430
Clark, Daniel. Mentioned 494
Clark, Gram. Mentioned 711
Clark, Jerome (Sue Mundy). Mentioned 899
Clark, Lewis M. Report of attack on Vanceburg, Ky., Oct. 29, 1864 882
Clark, Perry. Mentioned 479
Clark, R. D. Mentioned 348

Page.
Clark, Thomas H. Mentioned 797
Clark, William H. Mentioned 818
Clark, William L. Report of raids on Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, Tenn., Oct. 18 and 21, 1864 877
Clark, William T. Mentioned 747
Clarke, George R. Report of expedition from Memphis, Tenn., into Mississippi, June 1–13, 1864 124
Clay, Hiland H. Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 684
Clay, Hugh L. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A.*
Clay, James B. Mentioned 893
Clayton, Henry D. Mentioned 808, 811
Cleary, William. Mentioned 354, 355
Cleburne, Patrick R. Mentioned 719, 723, 827
Cleveland, William J. Mentioned 843
Clift, William J. Mentioned 610
Clifton, A. D. Mentioned 335
Clifton, Tenn. Skirmishes at.
July 22–23, 1864 2
July 30, 1864 3
Aug. 31, 1864 3
Clinch Mountain, Tenn. Skirmish at, Oct. 18, 1864 844
Clinch River and Laurel Creek Gap, Tenn. Skirmishes at, Oct. 1, 1864. See *Southwestern Virginia. Raids from Kentucky and East Tennessee into, Sept. 20–Oct. 17, 1864. Reports of*
Burbridge, Stephen G. Jackson, Alfred E. Williams, John S.
Clinch Valley, near Sneedville, Tenn. Skirmish in, Oct. 21, 1864. See *East Tennessee. Operations in, Oct. 10–28, 1864. Report of Gillem*, p. 844.
Clingman, Joseph. Mentioned 244
Clinton, De Witt. Mentioned 405
Clinton, Ky. Skirmish at, July 10, 1864. Report of Henry Prince 354
Coates, James H. Mentioned 7, 8, 243
Cobb, Amasa.
Correspondence with Samuel J. McConnell 866
Mentioned 866
Cobb, Howell. Mentioned 805
Cobb, Robert. Mentioned 826, 827
Cobine, James D. Mentioned 383
Coburn, John. Mentioned 691
Cochran, Henry. Mentioned 275
Cochran, Joel T. Report of expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Tupelo, Miss., July 5–21, 1864 339
Cochran, Nathan. Mentioned 106
Cockrell, Francis M. Mentioned 760, 764, 813, 816–820, 822, 823
Coe, Isaac S. Mentioned 275
Cofer, Martin H. Mentioned 80
Coffman, James H. Mentioned 752, 753
Cogswell, William.
Mentioned 649, 655, 673
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 650
Cohen, J. H. Mentioned 448

Page.

Coile, Lafayette. Mentioned 525
Coldwater River, Miss. Skirmish at, July 22, 1864 2
Cole, Albert S. Mentioned 591, 593
Cole, Silas B. Mentioned 758
Coleman, David.
Mentioned 815
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 821
Coleman, John. Mentioned 50, 53
Coleman, John P. Mentioned 459
Collierville, Tenn.
Skirmish at, June 23, 1864 2
Skirmishes near.
June 13, 1864. See *Mississippi. Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., into, June 1–13, 1864. Reports of*
Clarke, George R. Sturgis, Samuel D. Wilkin, Alexander.
McMillen, William L.
July 24, 1864. Report of Lorenzo D. Durbin 361
Skirmish south of. See *Byhalia (Miss.) Road, south of Collierville, Tenn. Skirmish on the, July 2, 1864.*
Colossus, U. S. S. Mentioned 503
Columbia, Tenn. Skirmish near, Oct. 2, 1864. See *Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee. Forrest's Raid into, Sept. 16–Oct. 10, 1864. Reports of Sipes*, p. 535; *Forrest*, p. 547.
Columbus, Ky. Scout from, to Hickman. See *Hickman, Ky. Scout from Columbus to, July 17–18, 1864.*
Comstock, James B. Mentioned 281
Comstock, J. H. Mentioned 443, 445, 448
Confederate Troops.
Casualties. Returns of.
Memphis, Tenn. Attack on, Aug. 21, 1864 484
Mississippi. Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., into, June 1–13, 1864. 230, 231
North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 ..... 818, 820
Oxford, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, Aug. 1–30, 1864. 399
Tupelo, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, July 5–21, 1864. 335
Mentioned.
Cavalry—*Battalions:* **6th**, 29; **7th**, 79. *Regiments:* **8th**, 496; **14th**, 329, 335, 349, 350.
For Volunteers, see respective States.
Conley, James L. Mentioned 818
Connecticut Troops. Mentioned.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **20th**, 692, 693.
Connelly, James H. Mentioned 592, 593, 735, 736
Connor, George W. Mentioned 80
Conrad, Daniel B. Mentioned 444, 448
Convoy, No. 2, Steamer. Mentioned 360
Cook, George W. Mentioned 644
Cook, Jeremiah B. Mentioned 9, 567–569, 571, 830, 832, 878, 899
Cooke, Benjamin F. Mentioned 494
Coon, Datus E.
Mentioned 256, 305, 306, 308, 313, 389, 390
Report of expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Tupelo, Miss., July 5–21, 1864 315

Page

Cooper, Charles S.
Mentioned 699, 701, 703
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 704
Cooper, J. A. Mentioned 66, 68
Cooper, Joseph A.
Mentioned 789–794
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 795
Cooper, Samuel. Mentioned 81, 320
For correspondence, etc., see *Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A.*
Cooper, Wickliffe. Mentioned 24
Coopwood, J. Mentioned 818
Coosaville Road, near Rome, Ga. Skirmishes on, Oct. 12–13, 1864. See *North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864. Reports of*

Corse, John M. Garrard, Kenner. Perrin, Hector.
Elliott, Washington L.

See also *Cox's Journal*, p. 791.
Corbin, Henry C.
Mentioned 714, 717
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 716
Corse, John M.
Correspondence with
French, Samuel G 763
Sherman, William T 770, 771
Mentioned 580, 581, 584, 592, 598–600, 602, 615, 730–732, 734, 738, 740, 741, 743, 744, 748, 749, 766, 771–773, 777, 779, 781, 784–786, 793, 816, 817
Reports of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 ..... 760, 761, 767
Cosby, George B.
Mentioned 84, 562, 850, 892, 893
Report of raids from Kentucky and East Tennessee into Southwestern Virginia, Sept. 20–Oct. 17, 1864 566
Cottage, Steamer. Mentioned 466
Couch, Reuben C. Mentioned 357
Coughlan, James. Mentioned 789
Coulter, Edward. Report of operations in Mobile Bay, Ala., Aug. 2–23, 1864 423
Courtland, Ala.
Affair at, July 25, 1864. See *Northern Alabama, District of. Operations in the, June 24–Aug. 20, 1864. Report of Doolittle*, p. 238.
Expedition from Decatur to, and skirmish, July 25–28, 1864. Reports of
De Groat, Charles H 364
Grower, William T. C 361
Hulburd, Edwin M 363
Rheinlander, John 365
Court of Inquiry. (Morgan's Raid into Kentucky, May 31–June 20, 1864.)
Cases of
Castleman, Humphrey 82
Goode, R. R 83
Communications from
Breckinridge, John C 83
Jarnagin, Milton P 81, 84
Courvoisier, Frederick L. Mentioned 111

Page.
Couse, Edward H. Mentioned 108, 110
Covan, Maurice M. Mentioned 906
Covell, G. W. Mentioned 819
Cowan, J. B. Mentioned 225, 226, 230, 548
Cowden, Robert.
Mentioned 103, 106, 108, 125, 127
Report of expedition from Memphis, Tenn., into Mississippi, June 1–13, 1864 903
Cowens, James P. Mentioned 122
Cox, Jacob D.
Journal of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 789
Mentioned 581, 582, 592, 594–598, 768
Report of skirmish near Decatur, Ga., Sept. 28, 1864 573
Cox, Theodore. Mentioned 795
Cox, William H. Mentioned 877
Craig, Ashton. Mentioned 50
Craig, John. Mentioned 577
Crail, Benjamin F. Mentioned 141, 309, 311, 314
Cram, Orrin W.
Mentioned 257, 259
Report of expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Tupelo, Miss., July 5–21, 1864 278
Crane, Alexander B. Mentioned 687, 688, 690, 691
Crane, Nirom M. Mentioned 653, 655
Craven, Hervey. Mentioned 280, 282, 377
Cravens, John O. Mentioned 358
Crawford, R. Clay. Mentioned 890
Creasy, Jordan W. Mentioned 5, 6
Creigh, Alfred H. W. Mentioned 672
Creitz, Lewis F. Mentioned 269
Cresson, Charles C. Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 672
Crews, J. T. Mentioned 399
Cripple Creek, Woodbury Pike, Tenn. Skirmish near, May 25, 1864. Report of Isaac N. Campbell 18
Crittenden, George B. Mentioned 893
Crittenden, John A. Mentioned 52
Crittenden, Ky. Affair at, June 27, 1864. Report of Ephraim Ball 241
Crook, George. Mentioned 65, 76
Crossland, Edward.
Mentioned 299, 322–324, 330–332, 334, 335, 337, 340, 343, 870–872
Report of expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Tupelo, Miss., July 5–21, 1864 335
Crosson, Francis M. Mentioned 525
Crow, William. Mentioned 647
Crowder, Thomas M. Mentioned 333
Croxton, John T.
Correspondence with
Granger, Robert S 606
Hatch, Edward 613
Stanley, David S 609, 611
Thomas, George H 610
Mentioned 505, 532, 536, 538, 586, 587, 589–591, 606, 608–613, 624, 626, 859, 908

Page.

Crump, B. S. Mentioned 325, 328
Crutcher, ———. Mentioned 12
Cumberland Gap, Tenn. Scout from, into Lee County, Va., and to Tazewell, Tenn., Aug. 3–6, 1864, and skirmish (4th) near Jonesville, Va. Report of William Y. Dillard 457
Cumming, William V. Mentioned 525
Cunning, Joseph. Mentioned 11, 12
Cunningham, E. H. Mentioned 756, 757
Curkendall, George. Mentioned 140, 144
Curry, Amos P. Mentioned 105, 210
Curtis, Elijah P. Mentioned 550
Curtis, Henry, jr. Mentioned 559
Curtis' Wells, Ala. Skirmish at, June 24, 1864. See *Northern Alabama, District of. Operations in the, June 24–Aug. 20, 1864. Report of Doolittle*, p. 238.
Cynthiana, Ky.
Action at, June 12, 1864. See *Kentucky. Morgan's Raid into, May 31–June 20, 1864. Reports of*

Burbridge, Stephen G. Hanson, Charles S. Mims, David A.
Dickson, J. Bates.

Action near. See *Keller's Bridge, near Cynthiana, Ky. Action at, June 11, 1864.*
Capture of, June 11, 1864. See *Kentucky. Morgan's Raid into, May 31–June 20, 1864. Reports of*

Burbridge, Stephen G. Hobson, Edward H. Morgan, John H.
Garrard, Israel.

Dachsel, Gustave. Mentioned 476
Dale, C. E. Mentioned 823
Dale, Kate, Steamer. Mentioned 417, 422
Dale, Nicholas H. Mentioned 569, 576
Daley, Ed. Mentioned 328
Dallas, Ga. Skirmish at, Oct. 7, 1864. See *North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864. Reports of Elliott*, p. 725; *Garrard*, p. 726. See also *Fullerton's Journal*, p. 599.
Dalton, Ga. Surrender of, Oct. 13, 1864. See *North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864. Reports of*

Hood, John B. Johnson, Lewis. Thomas, George H.

See also *Shoup's Journal*, p. 807; *Harvie's Journal*, p. 809.
Daly, William. Mentioned 445
Dana, Napoleon J. T.,
Congratulatory Orders. Operations in Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana, Oct. 2–11, 1864 830
Correspondence with Mason Brayman 549
Mentioned 549, 573, 575, 576, 829, 830, 834, 835
Reports of
Deer Creek, Miss. Expeditions from Vicksburg to, Sept. 21–26, 1864, and skirmishes (22d–23d) near Rolling Fork 567, 568
Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana. Operations in, Oct. 2–11, 1864 ..... 829, 830
Vicksburg, Miss. Expedition from, to Rodney and Fayette, Sept. 29–Oct. 3, 1864, and skirmish (Sept. 30) at Port Gibson 573, 574
Dandridge, Tenn. Skirmish at, May 19, 1864 1
Dane, Henry C. Mentioned 415

Page.

Danville Road, near Decatur, Ala. Affair on the, July 28, 1864. See *Northern Alabama, District of. Operations in the, June 24–Aug. 20, 1864. Report of Doolittle*, p. 238.

Dauphin Island, Ala. Landing of U. S. forces on, Aug. 3, 1864. See *Mobile Bay, Ala. Operations in, Aug. 2–23, 1864. Reports of*

Canby, Edward R. S. McAlester, Miles D. Maury, Dabney H.

Dave Hughes, Steamer. Mentioned 864

Davenport, Rodolphus. Mentioned 494

Davidson, B. Mentioned 818

Davidson's Ferry, Tennessee River. Attack on gunboats at, Nov. 2–3, 1864. See *West Tennessee. Forrest's Raid into, Oct. 16–Nov. 10, 1864. Reports of*

Chalmers, James R. Forrest, Nathan B. Sinclair, William.

Davis, ———. Mentioned 15

Davis, Budman K. Mentioned 362, 704, 705

Davis, G. D. Mentioned 818

Davis, Jefferson.

Correspondence with

Bragg, Braxton 76

Hodge, George B 836

Marshall, Humphrey 75

Maury, Dabney H 438

Navy Department, C. S 432

Rains, Gabriel J 431, 434

War Department, C. S 427, 429

Mentioned 75, 233, 234, 427, 431, 581, 804, 805

Davis, Jefferson C.

Correspondence with

Morgan, James D 622

Thomas, George H 623

Mentioned 581, 582, 584, 588, 594–605, 612, 614–616, 622, 635, 652, 771, 793, 907

Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama. Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 614

Davis, J. N. Mentioned 549

Davis, John. Mentioned 445

Davis, N. F. Mentioned 335

Davis, Reuben A. Mentioned 366

Davis, Russ B. Report of scout in Hickman and Maury Counties, Tenn., May 2–12, 1864 5

Davis, Stanley W. Mentioned 519

Davis, William G. Mentioned 357

Davis' Mills, Miss. Skirmish at, June 12, 1864. See *Mississippi. Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., into, June 1–13, 1864. Reports of*

Bouton, Edward. Hoge, George B. Wilkin, Alexander.
Clarke, George R. Rogers, Andrew W.

Dawson, Colonel. Mentioned 493

Day, Captain. Mentioned 848

Day, George W. Mentioned 844, 848

Day, S. Edward. Mentioned 275

Dayton, Lewis M. For correspondence as A. D. C., see *William T. Sherman.*

Deakins, James E. Mentioned 889, 892

Deas, Zachariah C. Mentioned 811

Page.

Debois, Edward.
Mentioned 451
Report of operations in Mobile Bay, Ala., Aug. 2–23, 1864 455

Decatur, Ala.
Affairs near.
July 28, 1864. See *Danville Road, near Decatur, Ala. Affair on the.*
Aug. 6, 1864. See *Somerville Road, near Decatur, Ala. Affair on the.*
Demonstration against, Oct. 26–29, 1864. See *North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864. Reports of*

Bate, William B.	Granger, Robert S.	Reed, Myron W.
Beach, Albert F.	Houghton, Moses B.	Saylor, Thomas.
Cooper, Charles S.	Hulburd, Edwin M.	Stewart, Alexander P.
Corbin, Henry C.	Moore, Hanson D.	Thomas, George H.
Doolittle, Charles C.	Morgan, Thomas J.	Vail, Nicholas J.
Espy, Harvey J.	Prosser, William F.	Walthall, Edward C.

Expeditions from.
July 25–28, 1864. See *Courtland, Ala. Expedition from Decatur to, and skirmish, etc.*
Aug. 17–20, 1864. See *Moulton, Ala. Expedition from Decatur to, etc.*
Skirmish at, May 8, 1864. See *Florence and Decatur, Ala. Skirmishes (May 7–8, 1864), etc.*

Decatur, Ga. Skirmish near, Sept. 28, 1864. Report of Jacob D. Cox 573
Decatur County, Tenn. Skirmish in, June 21, 1864 2
Dee, Edward W. Mentioned 137, 140, 146
Deer Creek, Miss. Expeditions from Vicksburg to, Sept. 21–26, 1864, and skirmishes (22d–23d) near Rolling Fork. Reports of
Dana, Napoleon, J. T 567, 568
Osband, Embury D 571
De Freitas, Francis. Mentioned 106
Degenfeld, Charles M. Mentioned 554
De Gress, Francis. Mentioned 741, 743, 744
De Groat, Charles H.
Mentioned 362
Report of expedition from Decatur to Courtland, Ala., and skirmish, July 25–28, 1864 364
De Huff, John Q. A. Mentioned 142
De Jarnett, H. W. Mentioned 819
Delafield, Richard. Mentioned 408
Delay, John W. Mentioned 309
De Long, Isaac. Mentioned 515
Demahy, Joseph R. Mentioned 447
Dement, ———. Mentioned 96, 178, 180, 215–217
Dempsey, Michael J. Mentioned 757, 758
Deneen, Samuel H. Mentioned 297
Denicke, Martin C. F. Mentioned 415, 416
Denis, Jules C. Mentioned 901
Denman, Madison. Mentioned 648
Dennis, Elias S. Mentioned 243, 244, 356
Densmore, Daniel. Mentioned 478
Dent, Charles. Mentioned 566
Denton, James A. Mentioned 52, 53
Derrick, Alfred C. Mentioned 525
Dewey, Joel A. Mentioned 522
De Witt, Julius N. Mentioned 245

Page.

Dibrell, George G.
Mentioned 495
Report of skirmish at Readyville, Tenn., Sept. 6, 1864 496
Dickins, John W. Mentioned 878
Dickson, David T. Mentioned 880
Dickson, J. Bates.
Mentioned 24, 25, 71
Report of Morgan's Raid into Kentucky, May 31–June 20, 1864 27
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Stephen G. Burbridge.*
Dilday, Simeon J. Mentioned 392, 394
Dillard, William Y. Reports of
Cumberland Gap, Tenn. Scout from, into Lee County, Va., and to Tazewell, Tenn., Aug. 3–6, 1864, and skirmish (4th) near Jonesville, Va. 457
Long's Mills, Tenn. Skirmish at, near Mulberry Gap, July 28, 1864 366
Dillon, Lloyd H. Mentioned 144
Diltz, John. Mentioned 361
Doane, Elisha. Mentioned 651
Dodds, Lieutenant. Mentioned 833
Dodge, Grenville M. Mentioned 733
Donahue, Dennis. Mentioned 537
Donaldson, James L.
Correspondence with
Howland, Henry 863, 864
Stevens, Sylvanus H 864
Mentioned 863
Reports of
Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, Tenn. Raid on, Aug. 15, 1864 .. 464
West Tennessee. Forrest's Raid into, Oct. 16–Nov. 10, 1864 863
Doncaster, J. W. Mentioned 879
Donelson, Samuel. Mentioned 226, 230
Donnan, William G. Mentioned 288
Donohue, Thaddeus. Mentioned 525
Doolittle, Charles C.
Mentioned 696, 698, 707, 712, 715–717
Reports of
Northern Alabama, District of. Operations in the, June 24–Aug. 20, 1864 238
North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 700
Dornblaser, Benjamin.
Mentioned 7–9, 243–245
Report of expedition from Vicksburg to Yazoo City, Miss., May 4–21, 1864, with skirmishes at Benton (7th and 9th), at Luce's Plantation (15th), and at other points 8
Dorris, John. Mentioned 882
Douglas, C. A. Mentioned 399
Douglas, John J. Mentioned 846, 892
Drake, ———. Mentioned 762
Draper, Charles L. Mentioned 275
Drayton, Percival. Mentioned 418
Driskill, Fenney G. Mentioned 29
Duckworth, John A. Mentioned 772
Duckworth, William A. Mentioned 525

Page.

Duckworth, William L.
Mentioned 224, 397
Report of expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Oxford, Miss., Aug. 1–30, 1864 396
Duff, William L. Mentioned 223, 276, 321, 325, 328
Duffield, Edmund. Mentioned 307
Duffield, George.
Mentioned 306, 307, 310, 311
Report of attack on Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 21, 1864 480
Duke, ———. Mentioned 375
Duke, Basil W.
Mentioned 562, 847, 850, 889, 892, 893, 896
Reports of Breckinridge's advance into East Tennessee, Nov. 4–17, 1864. 896, 897
Duke, B. C. Mentioned 893
Dunbar, ———. Mentioned 353
Duncan, John. (Lieutenant.) Mentioned 480, 482
Duncan, John. (Private.) Mentioned 361
Duncan, Nathaniel E. Mentioned 269
Dunlap, Hiram S. Mentioned 758
Dunlap, James R. Mentioned 735, 737
Dunleath, Steamer. Mentioned 466
Dunn, G. W. Mentioned 335, 343
Dunn, Robert. Mentioned 365, 366
Dunnica, W. H. Mentioned 819
Dunning, J. E. Mentioned 335
Duposter (Duboister?), Captain. Mentioned 358
Durbin, Lorenzo D. Report of skirmish near Collierville, Tenn., July 24, 1864 361
Durgin, George W. Mentioned 499
Dustan, Charles W.
Mentioned 471, 473–475, 479, 483
Report of attack on Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 21, 1864 482
Dustin, Daniel.
Correspondence with Henry W. Slocum 681
Mentioned 650, 653–655, 660, 666, 670, 673, 679, 682, 683, 685, 687, 692, 693
Reports of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept 29–Nov. 13, 1864 ..... 679, 680, 687
Dustin, Emery P. Mentioned 281
Dutton, Everell F. Mentioned 685
Duvall, G. T. Mentioned 819
Duvall's Ford, Tenn. Skirmish at, Sept. 30, 1864. See *East Tennessee. Operations in, etc., Sept. 10–Oct. 13, 1864.*
Dyer, C. Mentioned 461
Dyson, W. A. Mentioned 822
Earl, Isaac N. Mentioned 574, 575, 829, 833, 899
Earl, William H. Mentioned 63
Earp, C. R. Mentioned 819
Eastern Kentucky. Operations in, Aug. 1–31, 1864, and skirmishes (1st) near Bardstown and (2d) near New Haven. Report of Edward H. Hobson 401
Eastes, J. M. Mentioned 335
East Louisiana. Operations in. See *Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana. Operations in, Oct. 2–11, 1864.*
Easton, David J. Mentioned 688

Page.

Eastport, Miss. Action at, Oct. 10, 1864. See *Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee. Forrest's Raid into, Sept. 16–Oct. 10, 1864. Reports of Hoge*, p. 539; *Forrest*, p. 548.

East Tennessee.
Breckinridge's advance into, Nov. 4–17, 1864.
Communications from
Gillem, Alvan C 885
Vaughn, John C 898
Reports of
Ammen, Jacob 886, 887
Breckinridge, John C 892
Duke, Basil W 896, 897
Gillem, Alvan C 888
Palmer, John B 897
Thomas, George H 885
Tool, Samuel 898
Vaughn, John C 894–896
Operations in.
Aug. 29–Sept. 4, 1864, including skirmishes (Sept. 4) at Park's Gap and at Greeneville, and death of John H. Morgan.
Communications from
French, Obadiah C 491
Rogers, J. T 492
Reports of
Echols, John 491
Gillem, Alvan C 488
Sept. 10–Oct. 13, 1864, including skirmishes (Sept. 28) at Leesburg and (Sept. 30) at Duvall's Ford. Report of George F. Barnes 502
Oct. 10–28, 1864.
Communications from
Bushong, J. Dick 851
Gillem, Alvan C 855
Johnston, J. Stoddard 847
Lee, Robert E 847
Vaughn, John C 852, 853
Reports of
Breckinridge, John C 847
Byrd, A. B 856
Gillem, Alvan C 844
Hynds, David J 854
Palmer, John B 852
Vaughn, John C 848–851
Raid into Southwestern Virginia from. See *Southwestern Virginia. Raids from Kentucky and East Tennessee into, Sept. 20–Oct. 17, 1864.*

Eaton, Charles G.
Mentioned 103, 107, 108, 110, 112, 171, 175
Report of expedition from Memphis, Tenn., into Mississippi, June 1–13, 1864 114
Testimony of. Sturgis Board of Investigation 175–177

Eaton, William C. Mentioned 511, 709

Eberhart, Gustavus A. Mentioned 381

Echols, John.
Correspondence with J. Stoddard Johnston 847
Mentioned 81, 552, 562, 847, 892

Page.

Echols, John—Continued.
Reports of
East Tennessee. Operations in, Aug. 29–Sept. 4, 1864, including skirmishes (Sept. 4) at Park's Gap and at Greeneville, and death of John H. Morgan 491
Southwestern Virginia. Raids from Kentucky and East Tennessee into, Sept. 20–Oct. 17, 1864 ..... 559, 560
Echte, George. Mentioned 741
Ector, Matthew D. Mentioned 813, 818
Eddy, Asher R. Mentioned 469
Eddy, E. Frank. Mentioned 713
Eddyville, Ky. Skirmish at, Oct. 17, 1864. Report of John D. Abey 876
Edie, John R. Mentioned 608, 617
Edson, James C.
Mentioned 748, 762
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 750
Edwards, Abraham Mentioned 682
Edwards, Alanson W. Mentioned 784
Edwards, Elijah E. Mentioned 273
Edwards, G. C. Mentioned 818
Edwards, John S. Mentioned 29
Edwards, S. B. Mentioned 230
Eells, Lancing. Mentioned 9
Eight-Mile Post, Miss. Skirmish near, on the Natchez and Liberty Road, Miss., Sept. 6, 1864. Report of Harvey H. Merriman 497
Elfin, No. 52, Gunboat. Mentioned 859, 861, 866
See also *Tawah (No. 29), Key West (No. 32), and Elfin (No. 52). Destruction of, etc.*
Ellet, Alfred W. Mentioned 7, 8, 232, 246
Elliott, G. R. Mentioned 819
Elliott, Joel H. Mentioned 133, 136
Elliott, Jonas D. Mentioned 513, 514, 519, 522, 524
Elliott, Sanford. Mentioned 113, 260
Elliott, Thomas. Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 674
Elliott, Thomas I. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *Stephen G. Burbridge.*
Elliott, Washington L.
Correspondence with
McCook, Edward M 728
Sherman, William T 728
Mentioned 594–597, 599, 601, 724, 726
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 724
Elliott, William. Mentioned 232
Ellis, ———. Mentioned 852
Ellis, Palemon P. Mentioned 775
Ellis, Powhatan, jr. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Stephen D. Lee.*
Ellistown, Miss. Skirmish at, July 16, 1864. See *Tupelo, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, July 5–21, 1864. Reports of*
Herrick, Thomas P. Noble, John W. Wolfe, Edward H.
Ellsworth, Richard D. Mentioned 317
Elzey, Arnold. Mentioned 805
Empress, Steamer. Mentioned 589

Page.

England Cove, Tenn. Scouts (7th-9th and 12th-18th) from Kingston to, July 7-18, 1864.
Communication from Jacob Ammen 352
Reports of Thomas H. Reeves 351, 353
Erdelmeyer, Frank. Mentioned 466
Erdmann, Adolphus. Mentioned 682
Espy, Harvey J.
Mentioned 701, 703
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29-Nov. 13, 1864 708
Estes, Captain. Mentioned 341
Eustis, James B. Mentioned 719, 803
Evans, Jackson A. Mentioned 376
Evans, John M. Mentioned 703
Evans, Mark M. Mentioned 757
Evans, Perry. Report of affair at Indian Bayou, Miss., June 8, 1864 231
Everett, Peter M. Mentioned 66, 68
Everts, Louis H. Mentioned 773
Ewing, Frank M. Mentioned 107, 125, 127, 213
Ewing, Hugh.
Correspondence with Edward H. Hobson 487
Mentioned 30
Fairbanks, John W. Mentioned 365
Fairburn, Ga. Skirmishes near. See *Shadna Church and Westbrook's, near Fairburn, Ga. Skirmishes at, Oct. 2, 1864.*
Fairleigh, Thomas B. Mentioned 29, 30
Falconer, Kinloch. Mentioned 807
Farmer, A. J. Mentioned 818
Farragut, David G.
Correspondence with
Anderson, Charles D 417, 418
Canby, Edward R. S 404
Page, Richard L 439
Mentioned 403, 406, 407, 409, 411, 416, 418, 426, 429, 443-445, 498
Farrar, Bernard G.
Mentioned 570, 571, 574, 830, 832
Reports of
Gillespie's Plantation, La. Expedition from Natchez, Miss., to, and skirmish, Aug. 4-6, 1864 459
Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana. Operations in, Oct. 2-11, 1864 835
Farrar's Plantation, Miss. See *Buck's Ferry and Farrar's Plantation, Miss.*
Faulkner, W. W. Mentioned 171, 194, 252, 299, 331, 332, 336, 337, 342, 343
Faulkner, W. W., Mrs. Mentioned 171
Fayette, Miss.
Descent on, Oct. 2, 1864. See *Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana. Operations in, Oct. 2-11, 1864. Report of Canby*, p. 829.
Expedition to. See *Rodney and Fayette, Miss. Expedition from Vicksburg to, etc., Sept. 29-Oct. 3, 1864.*
Featherston, Winfield S. Mentioned 812
Fenton, Frank B. Report of operations in Mobile Bay, Ala., Aug. 2-23, 1864 424
Ferguson, Champ. Mentioned 234, 351-353, 556
Ferguson, Samuel W. Mentioned 686, 687, 725, 728, 729

Page.

Ferguson, Stephen M.
Correspondence with Edward H. Hobson 73
Mentioned 73
Fernald, Charles F. Mentioned 901
Fernald, James. Mentioned 104, 112, 113, 115, 260
Fiedler, ———. Mentioned 8
Fields, J. M. Mentioned 335
Fields, Thomas G. Mentioned 335
Files, James P. Mentioned 755–758
Finch, J. R. Mentioned 333
Finley, Jesse J. Mentioned 826
Finney, William P. Mentioned 162, 541
Firestone, Samuel H. Mentioned 392, 394
Fish, Charles H. Mentioned 592, 593, 735–739
Fish, John T. Report of scout from Gunter's Landing to Warrenton, Ala., and skirmish, July 11, 1864 356
Fish River, Ala. Expedition from Mobile Bay to. See *Bonsecours and Fish Rivers, Ala. Expeditions from Mobile Bay to, Sept. 9–11, 1864.*
Fisher, James A. Mentioned 440, 441
Fisher, James M. Mentioned 748, 762, 764
Fitch, John A.
Mentioned 103–105, 110, 173, 185, 186, 194
Testimony of, Sturgis Board of Investigation 194–196
Fitch, Thomas D. Mentioned 72
Fitzgerald, Thomas. Mentioned 5
Fitzgerrell, James J. Mentioned 122
Flansburg, Nelson. Mentioned 778
Flat Creek, Ga. Expedition from Atlanta to, and skirmishes, Oct. 11–14, 1864. See *North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29 Nov. 13, 1864. Reports of*

Barnum, Henry A. — Dustin, Daniel. — Grumbach, Nicholas.
Chatfield, Harvey S. — Geary, John W. — Van Voorhis, Koert S.

Flat Creek, Tenn. Skirmish at, Nov. 17, 1864. See *East Tennessee. Breckinridge's Advance into, Nov. 4–17, 1864. Reports of Breckinridge*, p. 893; *Vaughn*, p. 896.
Flat Rock and McDonough Roads, Ga. Skirmish at the crossing of, Oct. 2, 1864. See *North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864. Report of Cooper*, p. 795.
Fletcher, Charles H. Mentioned 51
Fletcher's Ferry, Ala. Skirmish at, May 18, 1864 1
Flint, Mortimer R. Mentioned 766
Flood, James P. Mentioned 467, 858
Flook, Henry R. Mentioned 591, 592
Florence, Ala.
Skirmishes at.
Oct. 6–7, 1864. See *North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864. Reports of*

Langley, James W. — Morgan, James D. — Richman, Charles H.
McDonald, James H. — Pearce, John S. — Smith, Robert F.
Martin, Joel O.

See also *journal of James D. Morgan*, p. 633.
Nov. 9, 1864 577
Skirmish near, Oct. 30, 1864. See *Muscle Shoals (or Raccoon Ford), near Florence, Ala. Skirmish at, etc.*

Page.

Florence and Decatur, Ala. Skirmishes (May 7–8, 1864) near Florence (7th), and at Decatur (8th).
Communication from Richard Rowett 13
Reports of
Smith, John E 13
Stevenson, John D 13
Floyd, Spencer B. Mentioned 110
Fluskey, Bela H. Mentioned 682
Flynn, John. Mentioned 670, 680
Foley, John. Mentioned 301, 541
Foraker, Joseph B. Mentioned 591, 593
Forbes, Abner W. Mentioned 525
Forbes, William T. Mentioned 671
Ford, James. Mentioned 460
Ford, John H. Mentioned 113
Forrest, Jeffrey E. Mentioned 228
Forrest, Jesse A. Mentioned 318, 332, 472, 521, 542–544, 549, 880
Forrest, Moreau. Mentioned 586, 694
Forrest, Nathan B.
Congratulatory address. Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., into Mississippi, June 1–13, 1864 228
Correspondence with
Beauregard, G. T 800
Campbell, Wallace 521, 522
Granger, Robert S 516
Lee, Stephen D 17
Mentioned .. 84–87, 132, 144, 171, 200, 207, 214, 217, 218, 220, 221, 226–228, 230, 243, 249, 297, 325–327, 329, 330, 335, 340, 346, 348–350, 375, 387, 389, 398, 400, 427, 429, 430, 468–474, 477, 478, 480, 481, 484, 505–508, 512–525, 527–532, 535–539, 564, 585–589, 594, 609, 613, 614, 616, 621, 624, 625, 629–631, 634, 637, 640, 643, 644, 694, 700, 795, 797–802, 805, 808, 860, 862, 864, 867, 868, 872–874, 876, 882, 901
Reports of
Memphis, Tenn. Attack on, Aug. 21, 1864 484
Mississippi. Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., into, June 1–13, 1864 221
Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee. Forrest's Raid into, Sept. 16–Oct. 10, 1864 542
Tupelo, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, July 5–21, 1864 320
West Tennessee. Forrest's Raid into, Oct. 16–Nov. 10, 1864 ..... 868, 870
Forrest, William H.
Mentioned 472
Report of skirmish near Mount Pleasant, Miss., May 22, 1864 17
Forrest, W. S. Mentioned 444, 448
Forrest's Raid into Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee. See *Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee. Forrest's Raid into, Sept. 16–Oct. 10, 1864.*
Forrest's Raid into West Tennessee. See *West Tennessee. Forrest's Raid into, Oct. 16–Nov. 10, 1864.*
Forsse, Eric. Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 784
Fort Adams, Miss. Expedition from Tunica Landing to, Oct. 5–8, 1864. See *Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana. Operations in, Oct. 2–11, 1864. Reports of*

Canby, Edward R. S. Kent, Loren. Osband, Embury D.
Dana, Napoleon J. T.

Page.

Fort Donelson, Tenn. Skirmish near, Oct. 11, 1864. Report of Thomas R. Weaver 857

Fort Gaines, Ala.

Investment of, by U. S. forces, Aug. 3, 1864. See *Mobile Bay, Ala. Operations in, Aug. 2–23, 1864. Reports of*

Canby, Edward R. S. McAlester, Miles D. Maury, Dabney H.

Surrender of, Aug. 8, 1864. See *Mobile Bay, Ala. Operations in, Aug. 2–23, 1864. Reports of*

Canby, Edward R. S. McAlester, Miles D. Maury, Dabney H.
Granger, Gordon. Marston, Frank W. Page, Richard L.

See also *Farragut and Granger to Anderson*, p. 417; *Anderson to Farragut and Granger*, p. 418.

Fort Heiman, Ky. Capture of gunboat Undine, No. 55, and transports near. Oct. 30, 1864. See *West Tennessee. Forrest's Raid into, Oct. 16–Nov. 10, 1864. Reports of*

Donaldson, James L. Meredith, Solomon. Sinclair, William.
Forrest, Nathan B.

Fort Morgan, Ala.

Passage of, by U. S. fleet, and engagement in Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864. See *Mobile Bay, Ala. Operations in, Aug. 2–23, 1864. Reports of*

Bennett, John W. Lambert, Edgar L. Murphy, Patrick U.
Buchanan, Franklin. McAlester, Miles D. Offutt, Z. A.
Canby, Edward R. S. Marston, Frank W. Page, Richard L.
Debois, Edward. Maury, Dabney H. Payne, John A.
Johnston, James D.

Siege of, Aug. 9–22, 1864. See *Mobile Bay, Ala. Operations in, Aug. 2–23, 1864. Reports of*

Canby, Edward R. S. Granger, Gordon. Page, Richard L.
Coulter, Edward. McAlester, Miles D. Rawles, Jacob B.
Fenton, Frank B. Maury, Dabney H. Roy, William.

See also *itinerary*, p. 422.

Sinking of U. S. S. Tecumseh near. See *Tecumseh, U. S. S. Sinking of, by torpedo, near Fort Morgan, Ala., Aug. 5, 1864.*

Surrender of, Aug. 23, 1864. See *Mobile Bay, Ala. Operations in, Aug. 2–23, 1864. Reports of*

Canby, Edward R. S. McAlester, Miles D. Page, Richard L.
Coulter, Edward. Maury, Dabney H. Rawles, Jacob B.
Granger, Gordon.

See also *itinerary*, p. 422.

Fort Powell, Ala. Evacuation of, by Confederates, Aug. 5, 1864. See *Mobile Bay, Ala. Operations in, Aug. 2–23, 1864. Reports of*

Canby, Edward R. S. McAlester, Miles D. Page, Richard L.
Granger, Gordon. Maury, Dabney H. Williams, James M.

See also *indorsement of Maury*, p. 442.

Fort Randolph, Tenn. Attack on steamer Belle Saint Louis at. See *Belle Saint Louis, Steamer. Attack on, at Fort Randolph, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1864.*

Forward, William E. Mentioned 365

Foster, Charles W. Mentioned 529

For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A.*

Foster, James C.

Mentioned 109, 127, 183, 300, 903–905

Report of expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Tupelo, Miss., July 5–21, 1864 905

Page.
Foster, James P. Mentioned 840
Foster, J. P. Mentioned 483
Fosses, Julius.
Correspondence with
O'Reily, Michael 30
Smith, De Witt C 29, 30
Smith, Thomas H 30
Mentioned 26
Report of Morgan's Raid into Kentucky, May 31–June 20, 1864 29
Fowler, Alexander. Mentioned 745, 769
Fowler, Manning A. Mentioned 31–33, 35, 36, 57, 63
Fox, Francis W. Mentioned 831
Fox, Henry. Mentioned 301, 906
Fox, John A. Mentioned 651
Frankfort, Ky. Demonstration on, June 10–12, 1864. See *Kentucky. Morgan's Raid into, May 31–June 20, 1864. Reports of*
Lindsey, Daniel W. Monroe, George W. Morgan, John H.
Franklin, Samuel R. Mentioned 405
Fratee, Henry. Mentioned 445
Freeman, E. T. Mentioned 819
Freeman, T. M. Mentioned 54
French, Anderson H. Mentioned 335
French, Obadiah C.
Correspondence with J. T. Rogers 491, 492
Mentioned 486, 490, 846, 892
French, Samuel G.
Correspondence with
Armstrong, Frank C 816
Corse, John M 763
Mentioned 581, 723, 731, 739, 741, 760, 771, 772, 786, 790, 802, 806, 807, 809, 842, 814, 821, 825
Reports of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 ..... 813, 814
Frisly, J. R. Mentioned 445
Frohn, A. Mentioned 508
Frost, Silas D. Mentioned 877
Fry, Thomas W., jr. Mentioned 234, 351
Fuller, Lieutenant. Mentioned 717
Fuller, Albert C. Mentioned 361
Fuller, Albert F. Mentioned 740
Fuller, John A. Mentioned 335
Fuller, John W. Mentioned 788
Fullerton, Joseph S.
Journal of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 593
Mentioned 593
For correspondence as Chief of Staff, see *David S. Stanley.*
Funke, Otto. Mentioned 570, 832
Fyan, Robert W.
Mentioned 281, 285–287, 290, 381
Reports of expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Tupelo, Miss., July 5–21, 1864 ..... 292, 293
Gable, William. Mentioned 843

Page.

Gadsden Road, Ala. Skirmish on, Oct. 25, 1864. See *North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864. Reports of*
Hazen, William B. Martin, James S. Osterhaus, Peter J.

Gaffney, Matthew. Mentioned 511
Gage, Joseph S. Mentioned 744
Gaines, C. S. S. Mentioned 408, 425, 426, 443, 449–456
Gaines, W. A. Mentioned 52, 54, 55
Gaines' Landing and Bayou Macon, La. Expedition from Vicksburg, Miss., to, Nov. 6–8, 1864. Report of Embury D. Osband 899
Galbraith, P. W. Mentioned 337
Gale, William D. Mentioned 826
Galena, U. S. S. Mentioned 443
Gallatin, Tenn. Affair near. See *South Tunnel, Tenn. Affair at, near Gallatin, Oct. 10, 1864.*
Gallimard, J. V. Mentioned 441
Galloway, M. C. Mentioned 226, 230, 325, 522, 549
Gallup, George W.
Mentioned 14
Report of skirmish near Pound Gap, Ky., May 9, 1864 14
Gardner, Charles T. Mentioned 363
Gardner, Franklin. Mentioned 838
Gardner, John. Mentioned 879
Gardner, John D. Mentioned 333
Gardner, William H.
Mentioned 554, 555
Report of raids from Kentucky and East Tennessee into Southwestern Virginia, Sept. 20–Oct. 17, 1864 554
Garis, Conrad. Mentioned 56, 57
Garland, Andrew Jackson. Mentioned 463
Garner, George G. Mentioned 438
Garr, Presley N. Mentioned 858
Garrard, Israel.
Mentioned 24–28, 660, 663–666, 668, 669, 681
Report of Morgan's Raid into Kentucky, May 31–June 20, 1864 46
Garrard, Kenner.
Mentioned 581, 582, 598, 599, 650, 724, 725, 728, 743, 769, 770, 791, 792, 806, 808
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 726
Garrison, James L. F. Mentioned 298
Gates, E. Mentioned 819
Gatewood, John. Mentioned 617, 619
Gathright, John T. Mentioned 50
Gatlin, C. A. Mentioned 335
Gay, William H. Mentioned 741
Geary, John W.
Mentioned 650, 653, 655–658, 660–662, 671–677, 679, 680, 688, 690
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 ..... 663, 665, 667
Geddes, Andrew. Mentioned 479
Gee, James T.
Mentioned 441
Report of operations in Mobile Bay, Ala., Aug. 2–23, 1864 442
Gee, W. H. Mentioned 350
Geer, Alfa E. Mentioned 297

Page.

Geiger's Lake, Ky. Skirmishes at.
July 15, 1864. See *Webster and Union Counties, Ky. Operations in, July 14–18, 1864, etc.*
Aug. 18, 1864. See *Kentucky. Expedition from Mount Vernon, Ind., into, Aug. 16–22, 1864, etc.*
General Halleck, Steamer. Mentioned 466
General Thomas, U. S. S. Mentioned 694, 695, 698, 699
George, J. N. Mentioned 345
Georgia, North. See *North Georgia.*
Georgia Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **Ferrell's**, 334, 362, 544.
Cavalry—*Battalions:* **16th**, 846.
Infantry—*Battalions:* **4th Sharpshooters**, 827. *Regiments:* **29th**, 827.
Miscellaneous—**Dade County Home Guards**, 494.
German, David W. Mentioned 45
Ghent, Ky. Skirmish near, Aug. 29, 1864 3
Gholson, Samuel J. Mentioned 243, 246, 769
Ghost, William C. Mentioned 787
Gibbons, William T. Mentioned 819
Gibbs, Bill. Mentioned 460
Gibson, J. B. Mentioned 51, 55
Gibson, Q. K. Mentioned 818
Gibson, Randall L. Mentioned 811
Gibson, William H. Mentioned 867
Gilbert, James I.
Mentioned 252, 255, 280, 281, 285, 287, 288, 290, 292, 294–297, 377, 379, 380
Reports of
Oxford, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, Aug. 1–30, 1864 380
Tupelo, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, July 5–21, 1864 ..... 285, 287
Gilchrist, Charles A. Mentioned 569, 573, 575
Gilchrist, William. Mentioned 143
Gilham, ———. Mentioned 15
Gill, Samuel A. Mentioned 50
Gillem, Alvan C.
Correspondence with Andrew Johnson 488, 855, 885
Mentioned 502, 553, 558, 854, 855, 885, 886, 895, 898
Reports of
East Tennessee. Breckinridge's advance into, Nov. 4–17, 1864 888
East Tennessee. Operations in, Aug. 29–Sept. 4, 1864, including skirmishes (Sept. 4) at Park's Gap and at Greeneville, and death of John H. Morgan 488
East Tennessee. Operations in, Oct. 10–28, 1864 844
Greeneville, Tenn. Pursuit of Confederates to, Aug. 21–23, 1864, and skirmishes at Rogersville (21st) and Blue Springs (23d) 484
Gillespie's Plantation, La. Expedition from Natchez, Miss., to, and skirmish, Aug. 4–6, 1864. Report of Bernard G. Farrar 459
Gillett, Frank. Mentioned 717
Gilliland, John. Mentioned 445
Gilpin, Thomas C. Mentioned 306
Giltner, Henry L.
Correspondence with War Department, C. S 74, 75
Mentioned 41, 42, 57, 63, 68, 69, 73, 74, 84, 486, 490, 560–562, 892, 893
Ginder, H. Mentioned 328

Page.
Ginn, Thomas J. Mentioned 381
Giraud, Pierre. Mentioned 445
Given, D. A. Mentioned 333
Given, William.
Mentioned 513, 699, 701, 703
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 713
Gleason, Newell. Mentioned 616
Gober, Daniel.
Mentioned 830, 832, 836–842
Report of operations about Woodville, Miss., Aug. 3–6, 1864 457
Goddard, James A. Mentioned 525
Goin, Sanford. Mentioned 49, 51, 55
Good, David C. Mentioned 401
Goode, R. R.
Charges and specifications against 83
Mentioned 59, 69, 83
Goodman, W. A. Mentioned 328
Goodrich, Augustus M. Mentioned 390
Goodwin, John. Correspondence with Stephen D. Lee 227
Gordon, George H.
Itinerary of operations in Mobile Bay, Ala., Aug. 2–23, 1864 422
Mentioned 418, 422
Gordon, Oliver P. Mentioned 383
Gordon, Perry. Mentioned 382
Gorgas, Josiah. Mentioned 427
Goshen, Ala. Skirmish at, Oct. 28, 1864 577
Govan, W. W. Mentioned 231
Graessle, Frederick. Mentioned 132, 133
Graham, John M. Mentioned 393
Grand Gulf, Miss.
Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., to, July 4–24, 1864, including skirmishes near Bolivar (6th), at Utica (13th), Port Gibson (14th), and Grand Gulf (16th). Report of Joseph Kargé 246
Expedition from Vicksburg to, July 10–17, 1864, with skirmishes (14th) at Port Gibson and (16th) at Grand Gulf. Itinerary of 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 17th Army Corps. Frederick A. Starring 355
Skirmish at, July 16, 1864. See *Grand Gulf, Miss. Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., to, July 4–24, 1864.* See also *Grand Gulf, Miss. Expedition from Vicksburg to, etc., July 10–17, 1864.*
Granger, Gordon.
Correspondence with
Anderson, Charles D 417, 418
Page, Richard L 439
Mentioned 402–404, 411, 416, 418, 422, 424
Reports of operations in Mobile Bay, Ala., Aug. 2–23, 1864 417–419
Granger, Robert S.
Correspondence with
Buford, Abraham 516
Croxton, John T 606
Forrest, Nathan B 516
Mussey, Reuben D 527, 528
Rousseau, Lovell H 239, 535
Mentioned 238, 361, 516, 519, 521, 526, 530–532, 585, 586, 588, 589, 606–608, 610, 612, 621, 700–703, 706, 707, 712, 714, 715, 860, 908

Page.

Granger, Robert S.—Continued.
Reports of
Madison County, Ala. Operations in, Aug. 12–14, 1864 462
Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee. Forrest's Raid into, Sept. 16–Oct. 10, 1864 512
North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 694
Grant, U. S. Mentioned 84, 247, 402, 435, 504, 551, 577, 583
Graves, Edward P. Mentioned 660
Gray, Ada. Mentioned 534
Gray, Clark. Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 750
Gray, Frank. Mentioned 51
Green, John. Mentioned 711
Green, Solomon L. Mentioned 46
Greeneville, Tenn.
Pursuit of Confederates to, Aug. 21–23, 1864, and skirmishes at Rogersville (21st) and Blue Springs (23d). Report of Alvan C. Gillem. 484
Scout from Strawberry Plains to, Aug. 1–5, 1864, and skirmish (2d) at Morristown. Report of Luther S. Trowbridge 369
Skirmishes at.
May 30, 1864 1
Sept. 4, 1864. See *East Tennessee. Operations in, Aug. 29–Sept. 4, 1864, etc.*
Oct. 12, 1864. See *Southwestern Virginia. Raids from Kentucky and East Tennessee into, Sept. 20–Oct. 17, 1864. Reports of Breckinridge*, p. 559; *Vaughn*, p. 565.
Greenville, Miss. Skirmishes at.
May 20, 1864 1
May 27, 1864 1
Greenwood, William H. Mentioned 598
Greggory, ———. Mentioned 365
Gresham, Walter Q. Report of skirmish at Centre Star, Ala., May 15, 1864 .. 16
Grider, John H. Mentioned 23, 38–41
Grierson, Benjamin H.
Congratulatory address 130
Correspondence with Samuel D. Sturgis 98, 220
Mentioned 87, 89, 90, 92, 93, 99, 104, 108, 115, 119, 123, 127, 134, 136–139, 142, 143, 149, 154, 156, 157, 159, 160, 162, 163, 176, 181–187, 189, 191–193, 199, 204–208, 210, 211, 214, 217, 219–221, 228, 229, 249–252, 256, 259, 305–309, 314, 344, 388, 389, 391, 392, 400, 430
Reports of
Mississippi. Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., into, June 1–13, 1864 ... 128
Oxford, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, Aug. 1–30, 1864 .. 386
Tupelo, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, July 5–21, 1864 .. 304
Testimony of. Sturgis Board of Investigation 199-203
Griffin, B. A. Mentioned 818
Griffin, Daniel F. Mentioned 620
Griffith, George. Mentioned 715
Griffith, Patrick. Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 654
Griffiths, Joseph M. Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 785
Grisham, George E. Mentioned 846, 892
Grose, William. Mentioned 605, 607, 608, 907

Page.

Grower, William T. C.
Mentioned 238, 363, 364
Report of expedition from Decatur to Courtland, Ala., and skirmish, July 25–28, 1864 361
Grubb's Cross-Roads, Ky. Skirmish at, Aug. 21, 1864 3
Grumbach, Nicholas.
Mentioned 678
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 678
Guernsey, Henry H. Mentioned 715
Gunboats. Capture and destruction of. See *West Tennessee. Forrest's Raid into, Oct. 16–Nov. 10, 1864.*
Gunter's Landing, Ala. Scout from, to Warrenton, July 11, 1864. See *Warrenton, Ala. Scout from Gunter's Landing to, and skirmish, July 11, 1864.*
Guntown, Miss. Engagement near. See *Brice's Cross-Roads (or Tishomingo Creek), near Guntown, Miss. Engagement at, June 10, 1864.*
Gwyn, Lycurgus B. Mentioned 297
Haddix's Ferry, Ky. Expedition from Paducalr to, and skirmish, July 26–27, 1864. Report of John H. Peck 365
Hade, Emanuel. Mentioned 651, 665, 682
Hale, Henry S. Mentioned 332, 337, 340
Hall, Andrew. Mentioned 46
Hall, Jairus W. Mentioned 702, 703, 713
Hall, John P.
Mentioned 752–754
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 755
Hall, John W. Mentioned 699
Hall, William. (Confederate.) Mentioned 445
Hall, William. (Union.) Mentioned 361
Halleck, General, Steamer. Mentioned 466
Halleck, Henry W.
Correspondence with War Department, U. S 102
Mentioned 22
Halley, Branson. Mentioned 478
Hallowell's Landing. See *Jackson's Ferry, Ala.*
Hambleton, Rose, Steamer. Mentioned 246
Hambright, Henry A. Mentioned 617–619
Hambright, Sterling. Mentioned 485
Hamel, Nelson. Mentioned 708
Hamilton, Mrs. Mentioned 77
Hampton, Ezekiel H.
Mentioned 819
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 820
Hanks, W. H. Mentioned 237
Hanna, William.
Mentioned 763, 774, 775
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 779
Hanna, W. M. Mentioned 83
Hanson, Charles S.
Mentioned 24, 26–28, 38, 46, 48, 70–72, 76, 554
Report of Morgan's Raid into Kentucky, May 31–June 20, 1864 38

Page

Hanson, Robert M. Mentioned 117, 132
Hapeman, Douglas. Mentioned 617
Harbert, William S. Mentioned 688
Harberts, Harbert. Mentioned 459
Hardee, William J. Mentioned 596, 597, 664, 719, 729, 768, 769, 805
Hardenbrook, William. Mentioned 686
Hardesty, G. A. Mentioned 12
Hardie, James A. For correspondence, see *War Department, U. S.*
Hardy, Lewis. Mentioned 256, 273
Hargis, T. J. F. Mentioned 562
Harlan, Emory B. Mentioned 358
Harlan, John M. Mentioned 51, 52, 55
Harlan, Zene. Mentioned 525
Harmon, Albert J. Mentioned 365
Harmon, Heman R. Mentioned 31–33, 35, 36, 58, 63
Harper, ———. Mentioned 842, 843
Harper, Joseph T. Mentioned 554, 555
Harris, ———. Mentioned 881, 882
Harris, Abram. Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 823
Harris, Frederick H. Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 656
Harris, Isham G. Mentioned 719, 798, 805
Harris, Thomas H. Mentioned 879
Harris, William A. Mentioned 416
Harrisburg, near Tupelo, Miss. Engagement at, July 14–15, 1864. See *Tupelo, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn.; to, July 5–21, 1864. Reports of*

Barnett, Thomas T.
Bell, Tyree H.
Berry, Benjamin C.
Bouton, Edward.
Buford, Abraham.
Burgh, Henry B.
Burns, Richard.
Campbell, William J.
Chalmers, James R.
Cochran, Joel T.
Coon, Datus E.
Cram, Orrin W.
Crossland, Edward.
Forrest, Nathan B.
Fyan, Robert W.
Gilbert, James I.
Grierson, Benjamin H.
Haslip, Amos M.
Heath, William H.
Herrick, Thomas P.
Hill, Sylvester G.
Holt, Gustavus A. C.
Horton, Charles C.
Hubbard, Charles A.
Hutchison, Jonathan.
Jennison, Samuel P.
Kinney, Thomas J.
Lowell, John W.
Mabry, Hinchie P.
McClure, John D.
McMillen, William L.
Main, Zalmon S.
Marsh, Josiah F.
Marshall, William R.
Moore, David.
Moore, Edwin.
Moore, Risdon M.
Mower, Joseph A.
Murray, Charles D.
Noble, John W.
Peters, John H.
Ridgway, S. Raines.
Sanborn, John E.
Shacklett, Absalom R.
Smith, Andrew J.
Stibbs, John H.
Tate, Thomas S., jr.
Tyler, H. A.
Ward, Lyman M.
Williams, Martin H.
Winslow, Edward F.
Wolfe, Edward H.
Woods, Joseph J.
Young, George F.

Harrison, Benjamin. Mentioned 685
Harrison, Burton N. Mentioned 431
Harrison, George W.
Correspondence with Navy Department, C. S. 432, 456
Mentioned 432, 443, 444, 453
Harrison, Isham. Mentioned 324, 329, 332, 335, 348–350
Harrison, Thomas. Mentioned 725
Harrod, William J. Mentioned 525
Harrodsburg, Ky. Skirmish at, Oct. 21, 1864 4
Harsell, F. Mentioned 461
Hart, G. P. Mentioned 901

Page.
Hart, John. Mentioned 688
Hart, William H. Mentioned 711
Hartford, U. S. S. Mentioned 408, 409, 416, 443–445, 448, 449, 452–454
Harvie, Edwin J.
Journal of Army of Tennessee. Operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 808
Mentioned 809
Hascall, Milo S. Mentioned 789
Hase, John L. Mentioned 757
Haselwood, Richard W. Mentioned 43, 554
Haskins, D. Eddy. Mentioned 711
Haslip, Amos M.
Mentioned 281, 285, 287, 381
Reports of expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Tupelo, Miss., July 5–21, 1864 290
Hatch, Edward.
Correspondence with
Croxton, John T 613
Stanley, David S 612–614
Thomas, George H 610
Mentioned 375, 378, 382, 385–388, 390, 395, 470, 471, 539, 548, 589–591, 606, 608–614, 870, 886, 908
Report of expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Oxford, Miss., Aug. 1–30, 1864 388
Hatch, Harlan H. Mentioned 35
Hatchitt, James G. Report of raids from Kentucky and East Tennessee into Southwestern Virginia, Sept. 20–Oct. 17, 1864 553
Hatfield, Lieutenant. Mentioned 682
Hathaway, Robert B. Mentioned 675
Hawes, Richard. Correspondence with R. A. Alston 77
Hawkins, Lieutenant. Mentioned 494
Hawkins, T. Mentioned 335
Hawley, Chauncey G. Mentioned 558
Hawley, William. Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 658
Hayes, Hiram. Mentioned 595, 600
Hayes, John. Mentioned 448
Hayes, Thomas. Mentioned 847, 848
Haynes, Daniel. Mentioned 819
Haynes, William D. Mentioned 671
Hays, ———. Mentioned 15
Hayslip, Ransom C. Mentioned 12
Hazen, William B.
Mentioned 646, 731, 733, 741–744
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 745
Hazzard, Joseph D. Mentioned 523
Hearsey, William E. Mentioned 477
Heath, Joseph. Mentioned 834
Heath, William H.
Mentioned 269
Report of expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Tupelo, Miss., July 5–21, 1864 273
Heelan, Philip R. Mentioned 280, 282

Page.

Heiman, Fort. See *Fort Heiman.*

Heintzelman, Samuel P.
Correspondence with Charles W. Hill 61
Mentioned 26, 33, 34, 56, 61, 63, 69
Report of operations about Shawneetown, Ill., Aug. 13, 1864 462

Heiskell, Joseph B. Mentioned 485

Helmrich, Gustav von. Mentioned 131–133

Hemenover, Anthony A. Mentioned 366

Henderson, Andrew J. Mentioned 905

Henderson, David B. Report of skirmish on the Byhalia (Miss.) Road, south of Collierville, Tenn., July 2, 1864 242

Henderson, Thomas J. Mentioned 789, 793, 794

Henderson, Wash. Mentioned 647

Henderson, Ky. Skirmish near, Sept. 25, 1864 4

Hendricks, J. H. (J. M.) Mentioned 648, 649

Hendricks, Lindsay. Mentioned 648

Henry, Harvey. Mentioned 356

Henry, James. Mentioned 519

Henry, J. R. Mentioned 818

Hensley, John M. Mentioned 904

Hepburn, William P. Mentioned 481

Hernando, Miss. Skirmish at, Oct. 15, 1864 4

Herrick, Thomas P.
Mentioned 301, 302, 389
Report of expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Tupelo, Miss., July 5–21, 1864 319

Herring, William. Mentioned 905

Herriott, George F. Mentioned 538

Herron, Francis J. Mentioned 574

Herron, William H. Mentioned 256, 298

Hess, Joseph C.
Mentioned 92, 93, 96, 154, 155, 387, 391, 392
Report of expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Oxford, Miss., Aug. 1–30, 1864 392

Hewett, John M. Mentioned 51, 52, 55

Hewitt, Charles T. Mentioned 703

Hibbitt, J. R. Mentioned 231

Hickle, William. Mentioned 460

Hickle, William, jr. Mentioned 460

Hickman, Ky. Scout from Columbus to, July 17–18, 1864. Report of Robert Y. Bradford 360

Hickman and Maury Counties, Tenn. Scout in, May 2–12, 1864. Report of Russ B. Davis 5

Hicks, James. Mentioned 24, 40, 43, 45

Hicks, S. R. Mentioned 855

Hiett, Hugh M. Mentioned 876

Hill, Captain. Mentioned 804

Hill, A. P. Mentioned 343

Hill, Charles. Mentioned 858

Hill, Charles W. Correspondence with Samuel P. Heintzelman 61

Hill, Sylvester G.
Mentioned 269, 388
Reports of
Oxford, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, Aug. 1–30, 1864 376
Tupelo, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, July 5–21, 1864 271

Hinckley, James D. Mentioned 363

Page.
Hines, W. R. Mentioned 236
Hinkle, J. B. Mentioned 11, 12
Hitchcock, Henry. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *William T. Sherman.*
Hoag, Loel B. Mentioned 272
Hobart, Harrison C. Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 617
Hobbs, Wilson. Mentioned 688
Hobson, Edward H.
Correspondence with
Asper, Joel F 61
Burbridge, Stephen G 62, 70, 72
Butler, John S 71
Ewing, Hugh 487
Ferguson, Stephen M 73
Laird, George H 71
Mentioned 20–23, 25, 26, 28, 31, 36, 38, 39, 56–61, 63, 65–69, 76
Reports of
Canton and Roaring Spring, Ky. Skirmishes at, Aug. 22, 1864 487
Eastern Kentucky. Operations in, Aug. 1–31, 1864, and skirmishes (1st) near Bardstown and (2d) near New Haven 401
Kentucky. Morgan's Raid into, May 31–June 20, 1864 31–33
Hockman, Joseph. Mentioned 705
Hodge, Ambrose. Mentioned 307
Hodge, George B.
Correspondence with
Davis, Jefferson 836
Scott, John S 840, 841
Mentioned 84, 458, 840–842
Report of operations in Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana, Oct. 2–11, 1864 836
Hoge, George B.
Mentioned 90, 93, 95, 98, 103–108, 112, 118, 119, 124, 149, 154, 157, 161, 169, 171, 173, 175, 180, 196, 199, 208, 209, 211, 217, 219, 469, 474, 477
Reports of
Memphis, Tenn. Attack on, Aug. 21, 1864 475
Mississippi. Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., into, June 1–13, 1864 118
Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee. Forrest's Raid into, Sept. 16–Oct. 10, 1864 539
Testimony of. Sturgis Board of Investigation 161–167
Hoge, John Blair. Correspondence with Samuel W. Melton 235, 236
Hogg, W. R. Mentioned 231
Hogle, Lorenzo D. Mentioned 877
Holland, Captain. Mentioned 367
Holland, D. F. Mentioned 875
Holland, John S. Mentioned 819
Hollers, John P. Mentioned 363
Hollis, W. T. Mentioned 335
Holloc, Captain. Mentioned 369
Hollopeter, Jehu L. Mentioned 593
Holly Springs, Miss.
Affair near, Aug. 28, 1864 3
Skirmish at, May 24, 1864 1
Holmes, David. Mentioned 718, 719
Holmes, Eugene. Mentioned 458, 830, 833
Holmes, Theophilus H. Mentioned 235

Page.

Holt, Gustavus A. C.
Mentioned 332, 337–339
Report of expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Tupelo, Miss., July 5–21, 1864 338
Homer, John T. Mentioned 525
Homochitto River, Miss. Expedition from Natchez, Miss., to, Oct. 5–8, 1864. See *Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana. Operations in, Oct. 2–11, 1864. Report of Farrar*, p. 835.
Hood, John B.
Correspondence with
Beauregard, G. T 798–801
Johnson, Lewis 718
Stewart, Alexander P 814
Wever, Clark R 753
Mentioned 498, 565, 581–584, 587–591, 594–596, 598, 600, 601, 604, 606–609, 612–614, 617, 619, 635, 637, 640, 643, 646, 649, 652, 668, 694–696, 699, 700, 702, 703, 718–721, 723, 724, 726, 729–732, 734, 735, 740, 741, 743, 744, 746, 748, 752, 756, 757, 761, 762, 767–770, 788, 789, 791, 793–799, 801, 803–806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 815, 826, 844, 845, 869, 901, 907, 908
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 27–Nov. 13, 1864 801
Hooper, E. P. Mentioned 231
Hoover, Henry. Mentioned 269
Hopkins, Lieutenant. Mentioned 848
Hopkins, Jennie, Steamer. Mentioned 466
Hopson, Albert S. Mentioned 264
Horn, Henry. Mentioned 781
Hornback, Silas H. F. Mentioned 819
Horne, J. Clay. Mentioned 333
Horner, William. Mentioned 759
Hornsby, James H. Mentioned 889
Horton, Charles C. Reports of
Oxford, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, Aug. 1–30, 1864 390
Tupelo, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, July 5–21, 1864 318
Hosmer, Harvey P. Mentioned 109, 110, 260
Hough, John. Mentioned 254, 301, 302
Houghton, Moses B.
Mentioned 703
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 710
Houk, Berry. Mentioned 647, 648
Hovey, Alvin P. Report of expedition from Mount Vernon, Ind., into Kentucky, Aug. 16–22, 1864, including skirmishes at White Oak Springs (17th), Geiger's Lake (18th), and Smith's Mills (19th) 465
Howard, Oliver O.
Mentioned 580, 582, 584, 595, 596, 598 599, 603, 615, 725, 730–731, 736, 742, 744, 747, 761, 769, 770, 776, 791, 792, 907
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 730
Howell's Ferry, Ga. Skirmish near, Oct. 19, 1864. See *Turner's and Howell's Ferries, Ga. Skirmishes near, etc.*
Howgate, Henry W. Mentioned 591–593
Howland, Henry.
Correspondence with James L. Donaldson 863, 864
Mentioned 860, 862–866

Page.

Hubbard, Charles A.
Mentioned 259
Report of expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Tupelo, Miss., July 5–21, 1864 262
Hubbard, Lucius F.
Mentioned 373
Report of expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Oxford, Miss., Aug. 1–30, 1864 373
Hubbard, William S. Mentioned 135
Huff, ———. Mentioned 375
Huff, Eldred.
Mentioned 146, 902
Report of scout near Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 10, 1864 902
Huff, Sanford W. Mentioned 269
Hughes, ———. (Citizen.) Mentioned 762
Hughes, ———. (Guerrilla.) Mentioned 352
Hughes, Captain. Mentioned 498
Hughes, Dave, Steamer. Mentioned 864
Hughes, James. Mentioned 466
Hughes, Samuel T. Mentioned 761
Hughes, William B. Mentioned 440
Hulburd, Edwin M.
Mentioned 362, 703
Reports of
Courtland, Ala. Expedition from Decatur to, and skirmish, July 25–28, 1864 363
North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 710
Hunt, Abram H. Mentioned 554
Hunter, David. Mentioned 67
Hunter, Robert A. Mentioned 519
Huntsville, Ala. Skirmishes near.
Oct. 1, 1864. See *Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee. Forrest's Raid into, Sept. 16–Oct. 10, 1864. Report of Granger*, p. 517.
Oct. 18, 1864 577
Hurlbut, Frederick J.
Mentioned 769, 775, 776, 778, 782, 783
Reports of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 ..... 781, 782
Hurlbut, Stephen A. Mentioned 405, 469, 474
Hurricane Creek, Miss. Skirmishes at.
Aug. 9, 1864. See *Oxford, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, Aug. 1–30, 1864. Reports of*
Grierson, Benjamin H. Noble, John W. Thomas, De Witt C.
Hatch, Edward.
Aug. 13–14, 1864. See *Oxford Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, Aug. 1–30, 1864. Reports of*
Grierson, Benjamin H. Mattocks, Eli. Shaw, William T.
Hatch, Edward. Merriam, Jonathan. Wolfe, Edward H.
Horton, Charles C.
See also *itinerary of 1st Div., 16th Army Corps*, p. 371.
Aug. 19, 1864. See *Oxford, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, Aug. 1–30, 1864. Reports of Grierson*, p. 387; *Hatch*, p. 389.
Hurst, Samuel H. Mentioned 681

Page.

Hurt, A. D. Mentioned 348

Hutchison, Jonathan.

Mentioned 281, 285, 287

Reports of expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Tupelo, Miss., July 5-21, 1864 ..... 291, 292

Hutchison, T. J. Mentioned 50, 53

Hyams, Samuel M., jr. Mentioned 315

Hyatt, Eli. Mentioned 382

Hyde, Charles W. Mentioned 38, 39

Hynds, David J.

Mentioned 847, 848, 854, 898

Report of operations in East Tennessee, Oct. 10-28, 1864 854

Iglehart, O. S. Mentioned 451

Illinois Troops. Mentioned.

Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **Chicago Board of Trade**, 724. *Regiments:* **1st** (*Batteries*), **A**, 741, 743; **C**, 617; **E**, 103-105, 122, 123, 173, 185, 194, 195, 209, 217, 219, 254, 257, 259, 260, 262, 263, 278, 279; **F**, 741, 743; **G**, 475; **H**, 741, 743, 744; **K**, 256; **2d** (*Batteries*), **A**, 424; **B**, 103, 118-120, 162, 174, 185, 209, 217, 219; **C**, 467; **D**, 695, 704, 705; **G**, 255, 280, 295-297, 299, 300, 384-386; **I**, 628; **K**, 459, 831; **L**, 7-9, 244, 245, 899.

Cavalry—*Regiments:* **3d**, 129, 131-133, 256, 316, 463, 480, 482; **4th**, 459, 497, 498, 550, 551, 570, 831-833; **5th**, 7, 8, 243, 567-569, 572, 575, 831, 832; **6th**, 387, 389, 390, 469, 480, 482; **7th**, 129, 136-138, 140, 201, 204, 256, 379, 393, 469, 480, 481; **9th**, 129, 131-133, 171, 250, 256, 262, 302, 304, 305, 308, 309, 315-318, 387, 389, 390; **11th**, 7, 243, 569, 575, 831.

Infantry—*Regiments:* **7th**, 16, 763, 764, 766, 774, 776-779, 782-784; **8th**, 243; **9th**, 761, 783, 784; **10th**, 747, 748, 754; **11th**, 7, 243, 245; **12th**, 749, 762-764, 766, 773-777, 780, 782; **16th**, 621, 636, 637; **28th**, 459, 551; **29th**, 459, 550, 551, 570, 833, 835; **34th**, 641, 642; **41st**, 255, 276, 277; **46th**, 7-9, 243-245; **47th**, 254, 265, 373-375; **49th**, 255, 381, 383-385; **50th**, 749, 763, 764, 766, 774, 777, 779-784; **52d**, 772, 773, 781, 782; **56th**, 747, 752, 753, 755-758; **57th**, 718, 720, 763, 766, 772, 777, 781-785; **58th**, 255, 280, 282, 284, 285, 378; **60th**, 621, 634, 636, 638; **66th**, 776, 777; **72d**, 7, 355, 356; **76th**, 7-9, 243; **78th**, 641, 642; **81st**, 103, 118-123, 163, 173, 209; **83d**, 467; **85th**, **86th**, 643; **93d**, 748-750, 762-764, 766, 774, 814, 818; **94th**, 422; **95th**, 103, 118-123, 163, 165, 209; **101st**, 660; **102d**, 684; **105th**, 685, 687; **108th**, 103, 109, 118-120, 163, 475; **110th**, 621, 643, 644; **113th**, 103, 104, 107, 111, 118-120, 124, 163, 164, 209, 473-475, 479, 480, 482, 539, 541; **114th**, 103, 104, 108, 109, 111, 117, 169, 172, 173, 177, 196, 197, 209, 214, 254, 259-263, 372; **117th**, 255, 280, 295-297, 299, 378, 382-385; **119th**, 255, 280, 282, 284, 285, 377, 378; **120th**, 103, 118-121, 139, 163, 165, 475, 539, 541; **122d**, 255, 280, 282-284, 378; **124th**, 7, 8, 243; **125th**, 621, 634, 643-645; **132d**, 365, 366; **137th**, 469, 472, 474-476, 482; **140th**, 476.

Indiana Troops. Mentioned.

Artillery, Heavy—*Regiments:* **1st**, 423, 424.

Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **3d**, 255, 262, 280, 282, 284-286, 288, 292, 294, 381; **6th**, 103-105, 107, 114, 170, 173, 175, 176, 180, 185, 209, 219, 255, 257, 262, 264, 270, 271, 376; **9th**, 255, 379; **13th**, 843; **14th**, 129, 131, 133, 184-186, 190, 217, 219, 255; **18th**, 724; **19th**, 667.

Cavalry—*Regiments:* **2d**, 29, 30; **7th**, 128, 130-136, 242, 374, 375, 379, 391-393, 395, 883; **9th**, 504, 514, 520, 535, 537; **10th**, 504, 509, 517, 535, 537, 538, 695, 699, 700, 707; **11th**, 515, 517, 694, 695; **12th**, 241, 354, 462, 512, 513, 515, 517, 695; **13th**, 517, 694-696, 701.

Page.

Indiana Troops. Mentioned—Continued.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **9th**, 597, 598; **22d**, 643; **25th**, 361–363; **27th**, 655, 659; **32d**, 466; **33d**, 687–689; **38th**, 618–620; **46th**, 466; **52d**, 250, 255, 280, 295, 297, 298, 381, 382, 385, 386; **66th**, 772; **68th**, 696, 701, 702, 708, 709, 716; **70th**, 685–687; **73d**, 463, 464, 509, 510, 512, 517, 586, 695, 696, 701, 702, 709, 710, 712; **74th**, 647–649; **85th**, 687–690; **89th**, 255, 280, 282, 284, 377, 378; **93d**, 103–105, 108, 111–113, 167–170, 173, 177, 209, 210, 254, 259–262, 371–373.
Miscellaneous—**Indiana Legion**, 466.
Indian Bayou, Miss. Affair at, June 8, 1864. Report of Perry Evans 231
Ingerton, William H. Mentioned 485, 486, 489, 490, 845, 846, 888, 889, 891
Ingle, ———. Mentioned 852
Intercourse. See *Trade and Intercourse.*
Iowa Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **1st**, 741, 742, 744; **2d**, 254, 257, 259, 261, 265, 266, 271, 373, 374, 385.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **2d**, 89, 256, 295, 302, 312, 314–316, 318, 389, 390, 539; **3d**, 112, 136–145, 157, 169, 171, 204, 205, 256, 263, 304–311, 314, 388, 391, 394–396, 481; **4th**, 109, 134, 136–146, 174, 204, 205, 256, 263, 306–310, 312, 313, 380, 388, 391, 394–396, 480, 481, 884, 902.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **2d**, 772; **7th**, 772, 773, 781, 782; **8th**, 471, 473, 474, 478–480; **10th**, 635; **12th**, 254, 268–272, 274, 375, 376; **14th**, 255, 281, 285, 287–289, 291, 292, 381; **17th**, 747, 748, 752, 758–760; **20th**, 422, 423; **26th**, 742; **27th**, 255, 281, 285–288, 290–292, 381; **32d**, 255, 281, 285–288, 291–293, 381; **35th**, 254, 268, 269, 271, 272, 274, 372, 375–377, 388, 389; **38th**, 422; **39th**, 762–764, 766, 777, 778, 782–787; **46th**, 361, 475.
Ireland, David. Mentioned 673, 677, 678
Irwin, Archibald S. Mentioned 479, 480
Irwin, J. W. Mentioned 819
Issaquena County, Miss. Skirmishes in.
July 10, 1864 2
Aug. 17, 1864 3
Issaquena and Washington Counties, Miss. Operations in, Oct. 24–31, 1864, and skirmish (25th) at Steele's Bayou. Reports of Embury D. Osband 878
Itasca, U. S. S. Mentioned 443
Itineraries. See
Grand Gulf, Miss. Expedition from Vicksburg to, July 10–17, 1864, etc.
Mobile Bay, Ala. Operations in, Aug. 2–23, 1864.
Mount Pleasant, Miss. Skirmish near, May 22, 1864.
North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864.
Oxford, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, Aug. 1–30, 1864.
See also *Journals.*
Iverson, Alfred. Mentioned 661, 667, 670, 788, 789, 801
Jackson, Alfred E.
Correspondence with Robert J. Preston 560
Mentioned 567
Reports of raids from Kentucky and East Tennessee into Southwestern Virginia, Sept. 20–Oct. 17, 1864 560
Jackson, Andrew, jr. Mentioned 441
Jackson, Charles H.
Mentioned 15, 748, 749, 762
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept, 29–Nov. 13, 1864 751

Page.

Jackson, George W.
Mentioned 68, 532
Report of Forrest's Raid into Northern Alabama and Midlde Tennessee, Sept. 16–Oct. 10, 1864 538
Jackson, Henry R. Mentioned 826, 827
Jackson, John C. Mentioned 226
Jackson, Thomas A. Mentioned 751
Jackson, William H. Mentioned 686, 687, 726, 768, 770, 799, 801, 804–806, 808
Jackson, La. Skirmish near, Oct. 5, 1864. See *Thompson's Creek, near Jackson, La. Skirmish at, etc.*
Jackson, Miss. Engagement near, July 7, 1864. See *Pearl River, Miss. Expedition from Vicksburg to, etc., July 2–10, 1864.*
Jackson's Ferry (Hallowell's Landing), Ala. Skirmish at, May 12, 1864. Report of William A. Naylor 15
James, Captain. Mentioned 333
Jameson, William H. Report of attack on steamer Belle Saint Louis, at Fort Randolph, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1864 880
Jamieson, D. W. Mentioned 901
Jarnagin, Milton P. Correspondence with
Blackford, Charles M. 81
Breckinridge, John C 83, 84
J. C. Snow, Steamer. Mentioned 246
J. D. Perry, Steamer. Mentioned 246
Jean, Lorenzo. Mentioned 301
Jeannette Rogers, Steamer. Mentioned 466
Jeffers, E. G. Mentioned 442
Jenkins, B. W. Mentioned 66, 68
Jenkins, William S. Mentioned 389
Jennie Hopkins, Steamer. Mentioned 466
Jennings, William. Report of raids from Kentucky and East Tennessee into Southwestern Virginia, Sept. 20–Oct. 17, 1864 567
Jennings, William H. Mentioned 727
Jennison, Samuel P.
Mentioned 259, 262
Report of expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Tupelo, Miss., July 5–21, 1864 263
Jerome, A. Brainard. Mentioned 416
Jessee, George M. Mentioned 29
Jeter, B. A. Mentioned 857
Johnson, ———. (Confederate.) Mentioned 492
Johnson. ———. (Union.) Mentioned 51, 52, 55
Johnson, Adam R. Mentioned 462, 466, 487
Johnson, Andrew.
Correspondence with Alvan C. Gillem 488, 855, 885
Mentioned 843, 855, 885
Johnson, Edward. Mentioned 611, 808, 811
Johnson, Edward S. Mentioned 777
Johnson, George W. Mentioned 308, 311
Johnson, Gilbert M. L.
Correspondence with Abraham Buford 516
Mentioned 516
Johnson, Henry C. Mentioned 688
Johnson, Henry W. Mentioned 127, 904

Page.

Johnson, John M.
Mentioned 174, 196
Testimony of. Sturgis Board of Investigation 196, 197
Johnson, Lewis.
Correspondence with
Hood, John B 718
Thomas, George H 723
Mentioned 587, 722, 732
Reports of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 ..... 717, 721
Johnson, Parson. Mentioned 241, 354
Johnson, Richard W. Mentioned 505, 538, 634
Johnson, Samuel F.
Mentioned 487
Report of operations in Webster and Union Counties, Ky., July 14–18, 1864, including skirmishes (14th) at Morganfield and (15th) at Geiger's Lake 359
Johnson, Thomas. Mentioned 83
Johnson, William A. Mentioned 16, 222, 223, 225, 229, 231, 530, 542–546, 549
Johnsonville, Tenn.
Action at, Nov. 4–5, 1864. See *West Tennessee. Forrest's Raid into, Oct. 16-Nov. 10, 1864. Reports of*

Beauregard, G. T. — Forrest, Nathan B. — Sinclair, William.
Chalmers, James R. — Mussey, Reuben D. — Thomas, George H.

Skirmish near, Sept. 25, 1864 4
Johnston, Charles B. Mentioned 437
Johnston, James D.
Mentioned 444, 445, 447
Report of operations in Mobile Bay, Ala., Aug. 2–23, 1864 445
Johnston, Joseph E. Mentioned 81, 91, 171, 221, 359, 590
Johnston, J. Stoddard. Correspondence with
Breckinridge, John C 847
Echols, John 847
Palmer, John B 854
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *John C. Breckinridge.*
Johnston, Robert A. Mentioned 858
Johnston, T. N. Mentioned 440, 441
Johnston, William M. Mentioned 423
Joice, ———. Mentioned 858
Joiner, Josiah. Mentioned 756–758
Jones, Benjamin S. Mentioned 140, 141, 143, 144
Jones, Bushrod. Mentioned 803
Jones, Fielder A. Mentioned 532, 537
Jones, H. Mentioned 461
Jones, James T. Mentioned 81
Jones, J. Blackburn. Mentioned 300
Jones, John J.
Mentioned 8
Report of expedition from Vicksburg to Pearl River, Miss., etc., July 2–10, 1864 244
Jones, John L. Mentioned 592, 593
Jones, John P. Mentioned 785, 787
Jones, John S. Mentioned 703
Jones, Lawrence. Mentioned 68
Jones, Newton. Mentioned 29

Page.

Jones, Patrick H. Mentioned 660, 666, 668, 674, 677
Jones, R. E. Mentioned 818
Jones, Theodore. Mentioned 743, 745
Jones, W. E. Mentioned 65, 67
Jones, Wells S. Mentioned 743, 745, 746
Jonesborough, Tenn. Skirmish at, Sept. 29, 1864. See *Southwestern Virginia. Raids from Kentucky and East Tennessee into, Sept. 20–Oct. 17, 1864. Report of Ammen*, p. 558.
Jonesville, Va. Skirmish near, Aug. 4, 1864. See *Cumberland Gap, Tenn. Scout from, into Lee County, Va., etc., Aug. 3–6, 1864.*
Jordan, David M. Mentioned 772
Jordan, Jink. Mentioned 463
Jordan, Thomas J.
Mentioned 29, 51, 55
Reports of
Readyville, Tenn. Skirmish at, Sept. 6, 1864 495
Woodbury, Tenn. Skirmish at, Sept. 10, 1864 501
Jordan, Thomas W. Mentioned 495
Josephine, Steamer. Mentioned 422
Journals. See *North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864.*
Joyce, Peter. Mentioned 139, 186
J. W. Cheeseman, Steamer. Mentioned 860, 864, 870, 872–874
Kanada, E. Bates. Mentioned 306, 315
Kansas Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **1st**, 861, 865.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **7th**, 202, 250, 251, 256, 301, 304, 309, 311, 319.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **1st**, 7.
Kappner, Ignatz G. Mentioned 147, 160, 161, 164, 167, 188, 196, 216, 473
Kargé, Joseph.
Correspondence with John H. Peters 902
Mentioned 87, 88, 90, 91, 96, 128–132, 134, 136, 139, 140, 146, 150–152, 156, 171, 190, 200, 207, 246, 355, 386–388, 393, 394, 398, 470, 902
Reports of
Grand Gulf, Miss. Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., to, July 4–24, 1864, including skirmishes near Bolivar (6th), at Utica (13th), Port Gibson (14th), and Grand Gulf (16th) 246
Oxford, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, Aug. 1–30, 1864 .. 391
Kate Dale, Steamer. Mentioned 417, 422
Kearsy, Camp. Mentioned 353
Keck, John S. Mentioned 145
Keenon, Edgar. Mentioned 49–52
Kellam, Alphonzo G. Mentioned 688, 691
Kelleher, J. J. Mentioned 546
Keller's Bridge, near Cynthiana, Ky. Action at, June 11, 1864. See *Kentucky. Morgan's Raid into, May 31–June 20, 1864. Reports of*

Asper, Joel F.
Burbridge, Stephen G.
Dickson, J. Bates.
Hobson, Edward H.
Laird, George H.
Morgan, John H.
Swindler, Richard O.

Kelley, David C.
Mentioned 327, 514, 516, 542–546, 548, 549, 870, 873, 875
Report of expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Oxford, Miss., Aug. 1–30, 1864 397
Kelley, Thomas B. Mentioned 592, 735
Kelly, ———. Mentioned 647

Page

Kelly, James. Mentioned 445

Kelly's Mill, Miss. Skirmish near, July 8, 1864. See *Tupelo, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, July 5–21, 1864. Reports of*

Grierson, Benjamin H. Noble, John W. Winslow, Edward F.

Kemper, James L. Mentioned 650

Kendrick, Frank A. Mentioned 300, 301, 478, 541

Kenesaw Water-Tank, Ga. Skirmish at, Oct. 3, 1864 576

Kennady, J. H. Mentioned 12

Kennebec, Steamer. Mentioned 443

Kennedy, John. Mentioned 272

Kennedy, S. C. Mentioned 335

Kent, Loren.

Mentioned 570, 571, 830, 880

Reports of

Belle Saint Louis, Steamer. Attack on, at Fort Randolph, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1864 881

Natchez, Miss. Expeditions from, Sept. 19–22, 1864, to Buck's Ferry (19th–21st) and to Farrar's Plantation (22d) and skirmishes en route 550

Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana. Operations in, Oct. 2–11, 1864 833

Kenton, Steamer. Mentioned 539, 540

Kentucky.

Expedition from Mount Vernon, Ind., into, Aug. 16–22, 1864, including skirmishes at White Oak Springs (17th), Geiger's Lake (18th), and Smith's Mills (19th). Report of Alvin P. Hovey 465

Morgan's Raid into, May 31–June 20, 1864.

Agreement between Edward H. Hobson, *et al.*, and John H. Morgan .. 36

Casualties. Returns of. Union troops 27, 43

Communications from

Adjutant and Inspector-General's Office, C. S. A 67

Bragg, Braxton 66, 76

Burbridge, Stephen G 62, 70

Fosses, Julius 29, 30

Heintzelman, Samuel P 61

Hill, Charles W 61

Hobson, Edward H 61

Laird, George H 71

Lincoln, Abraham 27

Marshall, Humphrey 75

Monroe, George W 54

Morgan, John H 76

Norris, William Henry 84

O'Reily, Michael 30

Pryor, Moses T 54

Schofield, John M 27

Smith, De Witt C 29, 30

Smith, Thomas H 30

War Department, C. S 66, 67

War Department, U. S 27

Confederate depredations on banks, etc., during.

Communications from

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A 80

Alston, R. A 77, 78

Page.

Kentucky—Continued.
Morgan's Raid into, May 31–June 20, 1864.
Confederate depredations on banks, etc., during.
Communications from
Davis, Jefferson 81
Giltner, Henry L 74, 75
Martin, R. M 77, 78
Morgan, John H 73
Court of Inquiry constituted 80
Reports of
Asper, Joel F 55
Brown, John Mason 43
Burbridge, Stephen G 19–22
Dickson, J. Bates 27
Fosses, Julius 29
Garrard, Israel 46
Hanson, Charles S 38
Hobson, Edward H 31–33
Laird, George H 31
Lindsey, Daniel W 48
Mims, David A 37
Monroe, George W 52
Morgan, John H 64, 66, 67
Swindler, Richard O 62
Raid into Southwestern Virginia from. See *Southwestern Virginia. Raids from Kentucky and East Tennessee into, Sept. 20–Oct. 17, 1864.*

Kentucky, Eastern. See *Eastern Kentucky.*

Kentucky Troops. Mentioned. (Confederate.)
Cavalry—*Battalions:* **2d Special**, 69, 78; **3d**, 366; **4th**, 486; **5th**, 879; **12th**, 224, 230, 329, 335, 336, 342–346, 546.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **3d**, 230, 329, 333, 335–339; **7th**, 230, 329, 335–340; **8th**, 230, 329, 335, 336, 341; **11th**,* 486.

Kentucky Troops. Mentioned. (Union.)
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **C**, 39, 40, 70, 72.
Cavalry—*Companies:* **Louisville Dragoons**, 29, 31. *Regiments:* **1st Capital Guards**, 49, 50, 52; **4th**, 747; **6th**, 747, 752; **7th**, 717, 720, 747; **10th**, 855; **11th**, 553, 556; **13th**, 17, 401, 553; **15th**, 553; **16th**, 46–48, 502, 558.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **1st**, **2d**, 34; **14th**, 14; **15th**, 617; **26th**, 553; **30th**, 34, 553; **35th**, 11, 12, 358, 360, 401, 487, 553; **36th Enrolled Militia**, 49, 53; **37th**, 23, 24, 38–40, 42, 43, 72, 553, 898, 899; **39th**, 14, 22–24, 37–39, 43, 44, 73, 553; **40th**, 24, 39, 40, 42, 43, 71, 72, 553; **45th**, 22–24, 44, 45, 70, 72, 553; **47th**, 34, 35, 553; **48th**, 503, 553, 876; **49th**, 553; **52d**, 23, 35, 39, 40, 42, 43, 72, 359, 360, 553.

Kerner, Henry C. Mentioned 485

Kesterson, Jim. Mentioned 355

Ketterman, William D. Mentioned 682

Key West, No. 32, Gunboat. Mentioned 540, 859, 861, 865, 866
See also *Tawah (No. 29), Key West (No. 32), and Elfin (No. 52). Destruction of, etc.*

Kilbourne, James. Mentioned 260

Kile, Milton. Mentioned 275

Kilgore, Elwood. Mentioned 708

Killed and Wounded. See *Confederate Troops* and *Union Troops. Casualties. Returns of.*

* Also called 10th Mounted, finally 13th Kentucky Cavalry.

Page.

Kilpatrick, Judson.
Mentioned 581, 583, 584, 590, 594, 596, 598, 600–602, 686, 724–726, 728, 729, 806
Reports of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 ..... 728, 729
Kimmel, David H. Mentioned 495
Kimzey, Elisha L. Mentioned 822
Kincade, Abraham P. Mentioned 12
King, Edward M.
Correspondence with James W. Shirk 859
Mentioned 540, 589, 859, 861, 862, 864–866
Report of Forrest's Raid into West Tennessee, Oct. 16–Nov. 10, 1864 866
King, John F.
Mentioned 103, 108–110, 172, 196
Testimony of. Sturgis Board of Investigation 172–175
King, Robert. Mentioned 857
King, Samuel. Mentioned 715
King, William. Mentioned 525
King's Hill, Ala. Skirmish at, Oct. 23, 1864 577
Kingsport, Tenn. Skirmish at, Oct. 6, 1864. See *Southwestern Virginia. Raids from Kentucky and East Tennessee into, Sept. 20–Oct. 17, 1864. Report of Vaughn*, p. 564.
Kingston, Ga. Scout from, Nov. 10–11, 1864. See *North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864. Report of Morgan*, p. 647.
Kingston, Tenn.
Scouts from, to England Cove. See *England Cove, Tenn. Scouts (7th–9th and 12th–18th) from Kingston to, July 7–18, 1864.*
Skirmish at, Oct. 7, 1864 4
Kinney, John C. Mentioned 416
Kinney, Thomas J.
Mentioned 280, 282, 377
Reports of
Oxford, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, Aug. 1–30, 1864 . 379, 380
Tupelo, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, July 5–21, 1864 . 284
Kinzie, Arthur M.
Mentioned 193
Testimony of. Sturgis Board of Investigation 193, 194
Kirby, Isaac M. Mentioned 908
Kirby, Thomas B. Mentioned 719
Kirk, George W.
Correspondence with John M. Schofield 233
Mentioned 232–237, 558, 852, 855
Kitchen, Marcus L. W. Mentioned 132
Kleinknecht, Jacob K. Mentioned 905
Kneeland, Samuel M. Mentioned 521, 699
For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *Robert S. Granger.*
Knipe, Joseph F. Mentioned 653, 662
Knispel, Charles P. Mentioned 392
Knowlton, Henry H. Mentioned 275
Koehler, Robert.
Mentioned 763
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 773
Kolb, Reuben F. Mentioned 817

Page.

Kramer, Albert. Report of Forrest's Raid into Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee, Sept. 16–Oct. 10, 1864 507
Krauter, John L. Mentioned 134
Kridler, John C. Mentioned 706
Krzyzanowski, Wladimir. Mentioned 16
Lacey, Herman A. Mentioned 682
Lackawanna, U. S. S. Mentioned 416, 443
Lademann, Otto C. Mentioned 741
Ladiga, Ala. Skirmish at, Oct. 28, 1864 577
La Fayette, Ga. Skirmish at, Oct. 12, 1864. See *North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864. Report of Thomas*, p. 587.
La Fayette, Tenn.
Attack on train near, June 23, 1864. See *Tupelo, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, July 5–21, 1864. Report of Wolfe*, p. 295.
Skirmishes at.
June 9, 1864 2
June 29, 1864 2
Aug. 8, 1864 3
La Grange, Tenn.
Expedition from, to Oxford, Miss. See *Oxford, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, Aug. 1–30, 1864.*
Expedition from, to Tupelo, Miss. See *Tupelo, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, July 5–21, 1864.*
Skirmish near, July 3, 1864 2
Laiboldt, Bernard. Mentioned 722
Laird, George H.
Correspondence with Edward H. Hobson 71
Mentioned 34
Reports of Morgan's Raid into Kentucky, May 31–June 20, 1864 31
Lamar, Miss. Skirmish at, Aug. 14, 1864. See *Oxford, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, Aug. 1–30, 1864. Reports of*
Baker, Samuel R. Kelley, David C. Kinney, Thomas J.
Hess, Joseph C.
Lamb, R. J. Mentioned 819
Lamb, William. Mentioned 263
Lamberg, Carl Adolph.
Mentioned 103, 125, 182, 183
Testimony of. Sturgis Board of Investigation 183, 184
Lambert, Edgar L. Report of operations in Mobile Bay, Ala., Aug. 2–23, 1864. 453
Lamson, Horace P. Mentioned 724
Langdon, Basset T. Mentioned 494
Langley, James W.
Mentioned 504, 620, 621, 623, 628, 629, 633–635
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 643
Lathrop, William H. Mentioned 514, 520, 531, 533, 534, 538, 539
Lauchly, John H. Mentioned 525
Lauderdale, B. W. Mentioned 521
Laura, Steamer. Mentioned 409, 416
Laurel Creek Gap, Tenn. Skirmish at. See *Clinch River and Laurel Creek Gap, Tenn. Skirmishes at, Oct. 1, 1864.*
Lawler, John T. Mentioned 875
Lawler, Michael K. Mentioned 570, 830

Page.

Lawrence, Martin. Mentioned 382
Lawrence, William H. Correspondence with Henry Prince 355
Lawrenceville, Ga. Skirmish near, Oct. 27, 1864. See *Trickum's Cross-Roads, Ga. Expedition from Atlanta to, etc.*
Lea, J. L. Mentioned 226, 333
Leake, John W. Mentioned 840, 841
Le Baron, De Loss C. For correspondence as A. A. D. C., see *Robert S. Granger.*
Lebow, Daniel E. Mentioned 239
Le Duc, William G. Mentioned 693
Lee, ———. Mentioned 375
Lee, Albert L. Mentioned 829, 841
Lee, Alfred E. Mentioned 662
Lee, Henry S.
Mentioned 136, 138, 139, 184
Testimony of. Sturgis Board of Investigation 184–188
Lee, Reverdy J. Mentioned 501
Lee, Robert E.
Correspondence with War Department, C. S 847
Mentioned 852
Lee, Stephen D.
Assignment to command 1
Correspondence with
Forrest, Nathan B 17
Goodwin, John 227
Mentioned 84, 132, 221, 222, 321–327, 330, 331, 335, 342, 345, 349, 581, 591, 596, 597, 599, 602, 609, 611, 694, 718, 719, 723, 729, 760, 768, 799, 807–809, 814
Reports of
Mississippi. Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., into, June 1–13, 1864. 220, 221
North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 810
Pearl River, Miss. Expedition from Vicksburg to, etc., July 2–10, 1864 246
Tupelo, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, July 5–21, 1864. 320
Yazoo City, Miss. Expedition from Vicksburg to, May 4–21, 1864, with skirmishes at Benton (7th and 9th), at Luce's Plantation (15th), and at other points 10
Lee County, Va. Scout from Cumberland Gap, Tenn., into. See *Cumberland Gap, Tenn. Scout from, into Lee County, Va., etc., Aug. 3–6, 1864.*
Leedon, G. W. Mentioned 877
Leesburg, Ala. Skirmish at, Oct. 21, 1864. See *North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864. Report of Elliott,* p. 725.
Leesburg, Tenn. Skirmish at, Sept. 28, 1864. See *East Tennessee. Operations in, etc., Sept. 10–Oct. 13, 1864.*
Leggett, Mortimer D. Mentioned 792, 793
Leppler, Peter. Mentioned 298
Lewis, Isaac A. Mentioned 127
Lewis, John C. Mentioned 755, 756, 758
Lewis, Joseph H. Mentioned 804, 805, 826
Lewis, William T. Mentioned 522
Lexington, Ky. Capture of, June 10, 1864. See *Kentucky. Morgan's Raid into, May 31–June 20, 1864. Reports of*

Page.

Liddell, St. John R. Mentioned 427
Like, Hiram. Mentioned 689
Lilly, Eli. Mentioned 514, 533, 539
Lincoln, Abraham.
Correspondence with Stephen G. Burbridge 27
Mentioned 655, 672, 883
Lincoln County, Tenn.
Scout in, July 12–15, 1864. Report of John F. Armstrong 357
Skirmish in, June 14, 1864 2
Lindsay, George. Mentioned 821
Lindsay, John R. Mentioned 657
Lindsey, Daniel W. Report of Morgan's Raid into Kentucky, May 31–June 20, 1864 48
Lindsey, L. T. Mentioned 328
Lining, George D. Mentioned 448
Linn, Major. Mentioned 649
Linn, Charles M. Mentioned 525
Linnehan, Daniel. Mentioned 445
Lipscomb, Archibald W. Mentioned 335
Little River, Ala. Skirmish at, Oct. 20, 1864. See *North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864. Report of Garrard*, p. 727.
Livings, Theodore. Mentioned 115, 175, 215, 260
Lobelville and Beardstown, Tenn. Skirmishes at, Sept. 27, 1864 4
Lofland, Gordon. Mentioned 746
Logwood, Thomas H. Mentioned 472, 543, 545, 875
Long, Jonas F. Mentioned 508
Longley, James. Mentioned 494
Longsdorf, William H. Mentioned 495
Long's Mills, Tenn. Skirmish at, near Mulberry Gap, July 28, 1864. Report of William Y. Dillard 366
Longstreth, Benjamin D. Mentioned 768
Lord, George P. Mentioned 834
Lord, John S. Mentioned 124
Loring, William W. Mentioned 723, 768, 806, 807, 812, 825
Losses in Action. See *Confederate Troops* and *Union Troops. Casualties. Returns of.*
Lost Mountain, Ga. Skirmishes near, Oct. 4–7, 1864. See *North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864. Report of Garrard*, p. 726. See also *Fullerton's Journal*, p. 598.
Lott, George G. Mentioned 33, 36
Louisa, Ky. Expedition to Rockhouse Creek from. See *Rockhouse Creek, Ky. Expedition from Louisa to, May 9–13, 1864.*
Louisiana, East. See *East Louisiana.*
Louisiana Troops. Mentioned. (Confederate.)
Artillery, Light—*Battalions:* **Pointe Coupée** (*Batteries*), **A**, 821; **Washington** (*Batteries*) **5th**, 826. *Batteries:* **Holmes'**, 830, 840.
Cavalry—*Battalions:* **9th**, 837, 838, 840; **18th**, 832, 838, 839. *Regiments:* **1st**, 836–842; **3d**, 836, 837, 840; **Powers'**,* 458, 570, 832, 839, 842.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **20th**, 805.
Love, Deloss. Mentioned 711
Love, H. Mentioned 5
Love, S. Palace. Mentioned 789, 790

* Composed of Louisiana and Mississippi Troops.

Page.

Lovelace, Chauncey F.
Correspondence with Samuel J. McConnell 865
Mentioned 865
Lovell, Frederick S. Mentioned 276, 277
Low, James H. Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 619
Lowe, Edgar M. Mentioned 103, 105, 106, 125, 127, 182, 210
Lowe, Glenn. Mentioned 396
Lowell, John W. Reports of
Oxford, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, Aug. 1–30, 1864 386
Tupelo, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, July 5–21, 1864 299
Lowery, Levi. Mentioned 494
Lowry, Mrs. Mentioned 534
Lowry, William. Mentioned 647
Lucas, Francis. Mentioned 710
Luce's Plantation, Miss. Skirmish at, May 15, 1864. See *Yazoo City, Miss. Expedition from Vicksburg to, May 4–21, 1864, etc.*
Ludlow, William. Mentioned 761, 766
Lum, Charles M. Mentioned 639
Lumpkin County, Ga. Skirmish in, Sept. 15, 1864 4
Lunn, James H. Mentioned 525
Lyles, R. S. Mentioned 819
Lynch, James. Mentioned 141
Lynchburg, Tenn. Skirmish near, Sept. 29, 1864. See *Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee. Forrest's Raid into, Sept. 16–Oct. 10, 1864. Report of Milroy*, p. 512.
Lynn, Austin O. Mentioned 486, 490
Lyon, ———. Mentioned 682
Lyon, Hylan B. Mentioned 222, 223, 225, 226, 229, 230, 304, 317, 321, 322, 325, 329, 330, 334, 335, 349, 350, 538, 542, 543, 546, 547, 549, 862, 867, 870, 871, 876
Lyon, Hylan B., Mrs. Mentioned 876
Lyon, James J. Mentioned 254
Lyon, Virgil H. Mentioned 514, 515
Lytle, John S. Mentioned 540, 541
Lytle, Robert M. Mentioned 423
Mabry, Hinchie P.
Mentioned 11, 270, 320–323, 325, 326, 329–336, 342, 647, 870, 871, 874, 875
Report of expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Tupelo, Miss., July 5–21, 1864 348
McAlester, Miles D.
Correspondence with
Burnham, Arthur H 413
Palfrey, John C 413, 414
Mentioned 409
Reports of operations in Mobile Bay, Ala., Aug. 2–23, 1864 ..... 406, 408, 411
McAnderson, Orin. Mentioned 690
McArthur, James N. Reports of
Belle Saint Louis, Steamer. Attack on, at Fort Randolph, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1864 879
Union City, Tenn. Skirmishes at and near, Sept. 2, 1864 493
McArthur, John.
Mentioned 8–11
Report of expedition from Vicksburg to Yazoo City, Miss., May 4–21, 1864, with skirmishes at Benton (7th and 9th), at Luce's Plantation (15th), and at other points 6

Page.
McBath, William R. Mentioned 509, 511, 702
McBride, John. Mentioned 882
McCaleb, Hubert A. Mentioned 459, 572
McCallum, Daniel C. Report of Forrest's Raid into Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee, Sept. 16–Oct. 10, 1864 507
McCallum, James K. P. Mentioned 392, 396
McCammon, William W.
Mentioned 753, 754, 756
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 754
McCauley, Thomas. Mentioned 300
McCay, Robert C. Mentioned 324, 332, 335, 349, 350
McChesney, Waters W. Report of scout from Mayfield, Ky., Aug. 14–15, 1864, and skirmish 463
McChristian, G. Mentioned 819
McClellan, George B. Mentioned 655, 672, 882
McCleskey, Emily Lee. Correspondence with Gabriel J. Rains 434
McClintock, James M. Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 735
McClure, Alexander W. Mentioned 130
McClure, John D.
Mentioned 254, 373
Report of expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Tupelo, Miss., July 5–21, 1864 265
McClurg, Alexander C. Mentioned 647, 649
For correspondence as Chief of Staff, see *Jefferson C. Davis.*
McConnell, Henry K.
Mentioned 18
Reports of Winchester, Tenn.
Affair with guerrillas at, May 10, 1864 15
Guerrilla depredations at, May 29, 1864 18
McConnell, Samuel J.
Correspondence with
Cobb, Amasa 866
Lovelace, Chauncey F 865
Montandon, James E 865
Mentioned 15, 18
Report of Forrest's Raid into West Tennessee, Oct. 16–Nov. 10, 1864 864
McCook, Edward M.
Correspondence with Washington L. Elliott 728
Mentioned 724
McCormick's Gap, Ky. Skirmish at, Sept. 20, 1864 4
McCoy, J. N. Mentioned 818
McCracken, William. Mentioned 686
McCrary, John C. Mentioned 311
McCrath, John W. Mentioned 682
McCreary, William G. Mentioned 592
McCredie, John. Mentioned 448
McCulloch, Robert. Mentioned 228, 229, 250, 304, 319, 321–330, 332, 470, 870
McCullough, George W. Mentioned 78, 79, 82
McDermett, Edward J. Mentioned 447
McDonald, James H.
Mentioned 504
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 638

Page.
McDonald, Terrence J. Mentioned 295
McDonough Road, Ga. See *Flat Rock and McDonough Roads, Ga.*
McDonough Road, near Atlanta, Ga. Skirmish on, Nov. 6, 1864. See *North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864. Reports of Dustin*, p. 687; *Burton*, p. 689.
McDowell, ———. Mentioned 486
McEwen, John B. Mentioned 335
McFaddin, ———. Mentioned 463
McGee, Christopher C. Mentioned 755, 757, 758
McGehee, Edward. Mentioned 832, 836
McGinity, Robert O. Mentioned 740
McGlasson, Robert B. M. Mentioned 314
McGowan, L. F. Mentioned 881, 882
McGrayel, Michael. Mentioned 113
McKay, W. D. Mentioned 338
McKeaig, George W. Mentioned 165, 224
McKee, Samuel J. Mentioned 144
McKee, William J. Mentioned 274, 275
McKenzie, George T. Mentioned 758
McKenzie, James W. Mentioned 736, 737, 740
McKnight, William. Mentioned 47
McKowen, John C. Mentioned 458, 570, 832, 842
McKunn, James. Mentioned 445
McLaughlin, James R.
Mentioned 504
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 642
McLean, Henry Mentioned 283
McLean, James R. Mentioned 236
McLean, Nathaniel C.
Correspondence with Stephen G. Burbridge 555
Itinerary of raids from Kentucky and East Tennessee into Southwestern Virginia, Sept. 20–Oct. 17, 1864 555
Mentioned 555
McMahon, John H. Mentioned 256, 316, 317
McMillan, Robert. Mentioned 525
McMillen, William L.
Correspondence with Samuel D. Sturgis 100
Mentioned 91–95, 98, 101, 103, 107, 108, 111–115, 117, 119, 120, 122, 125, 129, 137, 138, 149, 153–159, 161–167, 169, 171–179, 181, 183, 186, 193–195, 197–200, 204, 206, 209, 213–217, 219, 220, 254, 256–258, 262–265, 277, 278, 311, 371
Reports of
Mississippi. Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., into, June 1–13, 1864 103
Tupelo, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, July 5–21, 1864 258
Testimony of. Sturgis Board of Investigation 206–212
McMillin, Robert B. Mentioned 540
McNary, ———. Mentioned 877
McNear, Josiah F. Mentioned 649
McNeely, Charles C. Mentioned 717–719
McNight, ———. Mentioned 357
McPheeters, S. A. Mentioned 882
McPherson, James B. Mentioned 13, 85, 161
McPherson, Philip. Mentioned 286, 294
McPhetridge, Scott. Mentioned 460

Page.

McReynolds, Aaron G. Mentioned 707

McReynolds, James H.

Mentioned 819

Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 822

McReynolds, Richard W. Mentioned 39, 40

McTeer, Andrew B. Mentioned 525

McTeer, William A. Mentioned 706

McWilliams, Robert. Report of expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Oxford, Miss., Aug. 1–30, 1864 384

Maddock, John. Mentioned 705

Madison, Steamer. Mentioned 246

Madison County, Ala. Operations in, Aug. 12–14, 1864. Report of Robert S. Granger 462

Magruder, John B. Mentioned 403, 900

Mahon, Samuel. Mentioned 772

Main, Zalmon S. Report of expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Tupelo, Miss., July 5–21, 1864 297

Majors, A. Mentioned 461

Mallett, Peter.

Correspondence with C. N. Allen 236

Report of raid from Morristown, Tenn., into North Carolina, June 13–July 15, 1864, and capture (June 28) of Camp Vance 236

Mallory, Egbert O.

Mentioned 197

Testimony of. Sturgis Board of Investigation 197, 198

Mallory, Stephen R. Mentioned 432

For correspondence, etc., see *Navy Department, C. S.*

Malmros, Oscar. Mentioned 264

Malone, Francis M. Mentioned 110, 319

Manard, Bird G. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *John C. Vaughn.*

Maney, George. Mentioned 723

Manhattan, U. S. S. Mentioned 407–409, 412, 414, 443

Mank, William G. Mentioned 466

Mann, John A. Mentioned 466

Mann, John G. Mentioned 222

Mansfield, Carlos M. G. Mentioned 277

Maps and Sketches. See *Sketches.*

March, Henry C. Report of Forrest's Raid into Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee, Sept. 16–Oct. 10, 1864 518

Marianna, Fla. Skirmish at, Sept. 27, 1864. See *Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana. Operations in, Oct. 2–11, 1864. Report of Canby,* p. 828.

Marine, Steamer. Mentioned 422

Marmaduke, John S. Mentioned 231

Marsh, Josiah F.

Mentioned 103, 104, 110

Reports of

Mississippi. Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., into, June 1–13, 1864 113

Tupelo, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, July 5–21, 1864 266

Marshall, H.

Correspondence with Jefferson Davis 75

Mentioned 75

Page.

Marshall, William R.
Mentioned 269
Report of expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Tupelo, Miss., July 5–21, 1864 272
Marston, Frank W. Report of operations in Mobile Bay, Ala., Aug. 2–23, 1864 415
Martin, James G. Mentioned 235, 236
Martin, James S.
Mentioned 743, 746
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 746
Martin, Joel O.
Mentioned 504
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 639
Martin, John C. Mentioned 354
Martin, R. M.
Correspondence with
Allen, B. H 78
Morgan, John H 77
Mentioned 57, 58, 68, 75, 77, 79
Martin, Roger.
Mentioned 767, 775, 776
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 772
Martin, Samuel. Report of skirmish at Bloomfield, Ky., Nov. 5, 1864 898
Martin, William M. Mentioned 335
Mason, A. P. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *John B. Hood.*
Mason, George P. Mentioned 45
Massachusetts Troops. Mentioned.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **2d**, 650–652, 655; **33d**, 651, 692.
Matthews, Major. Mentioned 333
Mattingly, James M. Mentioned 43
Mattock, Ebenezer B. Mentioned 273
Mattocks, Eli. Report of expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Oxford, Miss., Aug. 1–30, 1864 385
Maury, Dabney H.
Assignment to command 2
Correspondence with
Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A 442, 484
Davis, Jefferson 438
Whiting, J. W 432
Mentioned 400, 434, 875
Reports of operations in Mobile Bay, Ala., Aug. 2–23, 1864 ..... 425–427, 429, 431
Maury County, Tenn. Scout in. See *Hickman and Maury Counties, Tenn. Scout in, May 2–12, 1864.*
Maxwell, Cicero. Mentioned 360
May, Oliver T. Mentioned 676
Mayfield, Ky.
Scout from, Aug. 14–15, 1864, and skirmish. Report of Waters W. McChesney 463
Skirmish near, May 20, 1864 1
Mayo, Jesse W. Mentioned 256

Page.
Mayson, Joe M. Mentioned 543, 544
Maze, John C. Mentioned 688
Mazeppa, Steamer. Mentioned 860, 861, 863, 869, 870
Mead, Alfred N. Mentioned 61
Meade and Breckinridge Counties, Ky. Scout in, May 5, 1864. Reports of Hendrick D. Baker 11, 12
Meeks, John P. Mentioned 335
Meigs, Montgomery C. For correspondence, etc., see *Quartermaster-General's Office, U. S. A.*
Melton, J. F. Mentioned 343
Melton, Samuel W. Correspondence with John Blair Hoge 235, 236
Memphis, Tenn.
Attack on, Aug. 21, 1864.
Casualties. Returns of.
Confederate Troops 484
Union Troops 476, 477, 480
Communications from
Smith, Andrew J 470
Washburn, Cadwallader C 469, 470
Reports of
Bell, William B 478
Buckland, Ralph P 472
Buttrick, Edwin L 477
Duffield, George 480
Dustan, Charles W 482
Forrest, Nathan B 484
Hoge, George B 475
Pike, Ruthven W 480
Price, Horatio M 477
Randle, John E 483
Riggs, Charles R 478
Thurston, William H 472
Vrooman, Shuler S 482
Washburn, Cadwallader C 468
Wood, John 476
Expedition from, into Mississippi. See *Mississippi. Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., into, June 1–13, 1864.*
Expedition from, to Grand Gulf, Miss. See *Grand Gulf, Miss. Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., to, July 4–24, 1864, etc.*
Expedition from, to Moscow. See *Moscow, Tenn. Expedition from Memphis to, Nov. 9–13, 1864.*
Scout near, Nov. 10, 1864.
Communication from John H. Peters 902
Report of Eldred Huff 902
Skirmishes near.
Sept. 12, 1864. Report of John W. Noble 503
Oct. 4, 1864 4
Oct. 20, 1864 4
Oct. 25, 1864 4
Meredith, Solomon.
Correspondence with Commanding Officer at Smithland, Ky 867
Report of Forrest's Raid into West Tennessee, Oct. 16–Nov. 10, 1864 867
Merriam, Daniel. Mentioned 366

Page.

Merriam, Jonathan. Report of expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Oxford, Miss., Aug. 1–30, 1864 383
Merriman, Harvey H. Report of skirmish near Eight-Mile Post, on the Natchez and Liberty Road, Miss., Sept. 6, 1864 497
Merriman, Wheelock S. Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 775
Messenger, Charles H. Mentioned 593
Metacomet, U. S. S. Mentioned 443, 448
Metham, Pren. Mentioned 752, 754
Michigan Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Regiments:* **1st** (*Batteries*), **B**, 741–744, 782, 783; **F**, 778.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **9th**, 46–48; **10th**, 369, 370, 485, 489, 558, 848, 850, 854, 855; **11th**, 14, 22, 24, 37, 38, 45, 70, 73, 553, 556, 557.
Engineers—*Regiments:* **1st**, 682.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **3d**, 710; **4th**, 702; **10th**, 636, 638, 639; **13th**, 617, 619; **18th**, 238, 362–364, 513, 519, 522, 524, 585, 695–697, 700–702, 709–712; **19th**, 688; **21st**, 617; **29th**, 695, 701, 702, 707, 712, 713.
Middle Tennessee. Forrest's Raid into. See *Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee. Forrest's Raid into, Sept. 16–Oct. 10, 1864.*
Middleton, W. G. Mentioned 328
Miles, David. Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 618
Military Division of the Mississippi. See *Mississippi, Military Division of the.*
Military Division of the West. (Confederate.) See *West, Military Division of the.*
Miller, Abram O. Mentioned 727
Miller, Baliss A. Mentioned 486, 490, 846, 892
Miller, Bennega C. Correspondence with Michael L. Patterson 367
Miller, Garland. Mentioned 357
Miller, John F. Mentioned 506
Miller, John K. Mentioned 485, 486, 490, 889–891
Miller, Joseph Warren. Mentioned 576
Miller, Levin T. Mentioned 688
Miller, Thomas J. Mentioned 143
Miller, Thomas W. H. Mentioned 480
Milligan, P. H. Mentioned 855
Mills, A. G. Mentioned 328
Mills, James M. Mentioned 525
Mills, J. M. Mentioned 52, 54, 55
Milroy, Robert H.
Mentioned 462, 505
Report of Forrest's Raid into Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee, Sept. 16–Oct. 10, 1864 512
Mims, Captain. Mentioned 849
Mims, David A.
Mentioned 22, 27, 37, 38, 40, 43, 46, 72
Report of Morgan's Raid into Kentucky, May 31–June 20, 1864 37
Mindil, George W. Mentioned 665, 669
Miner, George G. Mentioned 46
Minnesota Troops. Mentioned.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **4th**, 748–751, 762, 763, 766; **5th**, 254, 265, 266, 373; **7th**, 254, 268–270, 272–274, 375, 376; **9th**, 103–105, 108, 109, 111, 113, 117, 159, 169, 173, 174, 177, 183, 194, 195, 209, 210, 214, 219, 254, 257, 259, 265–267; **10th**, 254, 259–264, 372, 373.
Minnis, John B. Mentioned 362, 513, 514, 523, 531, 533, 544

Page.

Mississippi. Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., into, June 1-13, 1864.
Captures of stores, etc., by Confederate forces, during 226, 227
Causes of failure of. Communications from
Grierson, Benjamin H 98
McMillen, William L 100
Sturgis, Samuel D 101, 102
Waring, George E., jr 98
Wilkin, Alexander 96
Casualties. Returns of.
Confederate Troops 230, 231
Union Troops 95, 106, 120, 133, 140
Congratulatory addresses of
Forrest, Nathan B 228
Grierson, Benjamin H 130
Communications from
Goodwin, John 227
Halleck, Henry W 102
Sturgis, Samuel D 96, 218, 220
Washburn, Cadwallader C 217, 219
Journal of expedition. (William C. Rawolle) 90
Reports of
Bouton, Edward 125
Browne, Thomas M 134
Brumback, Jefferson 116
Campbell, Franklin 121
Clarke, George R 124
Cowden, Robert 903
Eaton, Charles G 114
Forrest, Nathan B 221
Grierson, Benjamin H 128
Hoge, George B 118
Lee, Stephen D 220, 221
McMillen, William L 103
Marsh, Josiah F 113
Noble, John W 110
Pierce, Abial R 144
Rogers, Andrew W 122
Sturgis, Samuel D 87-89
Thomas, De Witt C 111
Waring, George E., jr 130, 133
Washburn, Cadwallader C 85
Wilkin, Alexander 107
Winslow, Edward F 136
Sturgis Board of Investigation. See *Sturgis Board of Investigation.*

Mississippi, Military Division of the. (Union.)
Orders, Special Field, series 1864: **No. 86**, 771; **No. 105**, 588.

Mississippi, Southwest. See *Southwest Mississippi.*

Mississippi Troops. Mentioned. (Confederate.)
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **Pettus Flying**, 334, 543, 544, 548, 871-875.
Cavalry—*Battalions:* **Bradford's Scouts**, 567, 568, 571; **Montgomery's** (*State*), 567, 568, 571. *Regiments:* **1st**, 815; **4th**, 329, 335, 349; **5th**, 399; **6th**, 329, 335, 348, 349; **7th**, 399; **8th**, 223, 231, 277, 399; **18th**, 231, 328, 484; **Wirt Adams'**, 10, 498.

Page

Mississippi Troops. Mentioned. (Confederate)—Continued.
Infantry—*Battalions:* **7th**, 820. *Regiments:* **1st**, 327; **4th**, 815, 820; **6th**, 275; **35th**, 751, 820; **36th**, 820; **38th**, 329, 335, 349; **39th**, 751, 820; **46th**, 820.
Miscellaneous—**Bolivar County Militia**, 568, 572; **Issaquena County Militia**, 572; **Washington County Militia**, 568, 572.
Mississippi Troops. Mentioned. (Union.)
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **1st**, 247, 391–394.
Missouri Troops. Mentioned. (Confederate.)
Cavalry—*Battalions:* **3d**, 820. *Regiments:* **1st**, 820; **2d**, 328, 484.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **1st**, **2d**, **3d**, **4th**, **5th**, **6th**, 820.
Missouri Troops. Mentioned. (Union.)
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **Graessle's.*** 131–133; **Joyce's,†** 139, 184–186. *Regiments:* **1st** (*Batteries*), **D**, 705; **H**, 741, 743, 744, 784; **M**, 255, 257, 276, 277; **2d** (*Batteries*), **F**, 741, 743; **G**, 474–477, 539, 541.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **4th**, 17, 112, 116, 129–135, 157, 201, 391–394; **10th**, 105, 112, 129, 136–140, 169, 186, 201, 204, 210, 256, 306, 307, 309, 313–315, 388, 391, 394–396, 481, 884, 885; **12th**, 376.
Engineers—*Regiments:* **1st**, 682.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **7th**, 475; **10th**, 747, 752, 754; **11th**, 254, 257, 265, 286, 291, 475; **21st**, 255, 280, 282, 284, 285, 378–380; **24th**, 255, 281, 285–288, 291–293, 381, 755; **26th**, 635; **29th**, 742, 744; **30th**, 356; **33d**, 254, 268, 269, 272–276, 375, 376.
Mitchell, Charles D. Mentioned 47
Mitchell, J. L. Mentioned 819
Moan, Lewis. Mentioned 882
Mobile Bay, Ala.
Attack on U. S. S. Sebago in. See *Sebago, U. S. S. Attack on, Oct. 9, 1864.*
Engagement in, Aug. 5, 1864. See *Fort Morgan, Ala. Passage of, by U. S. fleet, etc.*
Expeditions from, Sept. 9–11, 1864. See *Bonsecours and Fish Rivers, Ala. Expeditions from Mobile Bay to, Sept. 9–11, 1864.*
Operations in, Aug. 2–23, 1864.
Communications from
Burnham, Arthur H 413
Canby, Edward R. S 404
Davis, Jefferson 429, 438
Farragut, David G 439
Granger, Gordon 439
Navy Department, C. S 456
Page, Richard L 439
Palfrey, John C 413, 414
War Department, C. S 429
Itineraries.
Bertram, Henry 422
Gordon, George H 422
Reports of
Bennett, John W 449, 451
Buchanan, Franklin 443
Camp, N. Henry 420
Canby, Edward R. S 402–404
Coulter, Edward 423
Debois, Edward 455
Fenton, Frank B 424

*Also called Knispel's Howitzer Battery, attached to 4th Missouri Cavalry.
† Howitzer battery, attached to 10th Missouri Cavalry.

Page.

Mobile Bay, Ala.—Continued.
Operations in, Aug. 2-23, 1864.
Reports of
Gee, James T 442
Granger, Gordon 417-419
Johnston, James D 445
Lambert, Edgar L 453
McAlester, Miles D 406, 408, 411
Marston, Frank W 415
Maury, Dabney H 425-427, 429, 431
Murphy, Patrick U 448
Offutt, Z. A 455
Page, Richard L 435, 436, 438
Payne, John A 452
Rawles, Jacob B 425
Roy, William 423
Sargent, Charles S 419
Williams, James M 441
Sketches 409
Use of torpedoes during. Communications from
Barrett, F. S 434
Harrison, George W 432
McCleskey, Emily Lee 434
Navy Department, C. S 432
Rains, Gabriel J 431, 433, 434
War Department, C. S 433
Whiting, J. W 432
Violation of laws of war during. Communication from Edward R. S. Canby 405
Mock, Anthony R. Mentioned 132
Moe, Seth B. Mentioned 495
Monongahela, U. S. S. Mentioned 443, 444
Monroe, George W.
Correspondence with Moses T. Pryor 54
Mentioned 49-51
Report of Morgan's Raid into Kentucky, May 31-June 20, 1864 52
Monroe, John H. Mentioned 526
Montandon, James E.
Correspondence with Samuel J. McConnell 865
Mentioned 865
Montgomery, James. Mentioned 445
Montgomery, J. S. Mentioned 900
Moody, Irwin. Mentioned 111
Moon, John C. Report of guerrilla raid on Owensborough, Ky., Sept. 2, 1864 492
Mooney, Marion. Mentioned 111
Moon's Station, Ga. Skirmish at, Oct. 4, 1864. See *North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29-Nov. 13, 1864. Reports of Stewart*, p. 812; *Walthall*, p. 825.
Moore, C. A. Mentioned 856
Moore, Charles P. Mentioned 315, 390
Moore, David.
Mentioned 249-251, 253, 255, 257, 258, 262, 267, 271, 279, 282, 286, 290, 292, 295, 296, 301, 303, 469, 477, 479
Report of expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Tupelo, Miss., July 5-21, 1864 279

Page.
Moore, Duane R. Mentioned 365
Moore, Edwin.
Mentioned 280, 282, 378, 473, 475
Reports of
Oxford, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, Aug. 1–30, 1864 .. 380
Tupelo, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, July 5–21, 1864 .. 285
Moore, G. H. Mentioned 818
Moore, Hanson D.
Mentioned 702, 708
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 709
Moore, John M. Mentioned 132, 135, 242
Moore, Jonathan B. Mentioned 164, 167, 215
Moore, Marshall F. Mentioned 608, 617
Moore, Risdon M.
Mentioned 281, 378
Report of expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Tupelo, Miss., July 5–21, 1864 296
Moore, T. A. Mentioned 857
Moore, Timothy C. Mentioned 355
Moore, W. H. Mentioned 561
Moore, William C. Mentioned 697, 702, 703, 711
Moore's Bluff, Miss. Skirmish at, Sept. 29, 1864 4
Moors, William. Mentioned 445
Morgan, C. S. S. Mentioned 408, 425, 426, 435, 443, 451, 453, 454
Morgan, A. G. Mentioned 897
Morgan, Calvin C. Mentioned 57–59, 69, 83
Morgan, James D.
Correspondence with
Davis, Jefferson C 622
Rousseau, Lovell H 625, 631
Schofield, John M 626–628
Starkweather, John C 626, 631
Thomas, George H 623–625, 628–633
Journal of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 633
Mentioned 504, 517, 578, 580, 585–588, 594, 614, 616, 623, 631, 633, 634, 644–646
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 620
Morgan, John H.
Assumes command of the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee 2
Correspondence with
Alston, R. A 77
Martin, R. M 77
War Department, C. S 73
Death of, Sept. 4, 1864. See *East Tennessee. Operations in, Aug. 29–Sept. 4, 1864, etc.*
Mentioned 14, 19–29, 31–39, 44, 48–50, 56–64, 70, 74–81, 83, 84, 333, 335, 341, 353, 358, 457, 486, 488–492
Reports of Morgan's Raid into Kentucky, May 31–June 20, 1864 ..... 64, 66, 67
Morgan, John T. Mentioned 729
Morgan, Richard C. Mentioned 847
Morgan, Thomas. Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 647

Page.

Morgan, Thomas J.
Mentioned 588, 698, 699, 701–703, 710, 716, 717
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 714
Morgan, William H. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Cadwallader C. Washburn.*
Morgan, Fort. See *Fort Morgan.*
Morgan's Raid into Kentucky. See *Kentucky. Morgan's Raid into, May 31–June 20, 1864.*
Morganfield, Ky.
Skirmishes at.
June 25, 1864 2
July 14, 1864. See *Webster and Union Counties, Ky. Operations in, etc., July 14–18, 1864.*
Skirmish near, May 6, 1864 1
Morler, John G. Mentioned 297
Morrill, Ira N. Mentioned 750
Morris, ———. Mentioned 614
Morris, Alfred. Mentioned 772
Morris, Evan. Mentioned 59
Morris, W. L. Mentioned 819
Morristown, Tenn.
Action at, Oct. 28, 1864. See *East Tennessee. Operations in, Oct. 10–28, 1864. Reports of*
Breckinridge, John C. Gillem, Alvan C. Vaughn, John C.
Byrd, A. B. Palmer, John B.
Raid from, into North Carolina. See *North Carolina. Raid from Morristown, Tenn., into, June 13–July 15, 1864, and capture (June 28) of Camp Vance.*
Skirmish at, Aug. 2, 1864. See *Greeneville, Tenn. Scout from Strawberry Plains to, etc., Aug. 1–5, 1864.*
Morrow, Robert.
Mentioned 233
Report of raid from Morristown, Tenn., into North Carolina, June 13–July 15, 1864, and capture (June 28) of Camp Vance 234
Morse, Charles F. Mentioned 651
Morton, Gilbert. Mentioned 694, 699
Morton, John W. Mentioned 225, 230, 543, 544, 871
Morton, Oliver P. Mentioned 33, 34
Mosby, E. C., jr. Mentioned 819
Moscow, Tenn.
Expedition from Memphis to, Nov. 9–13, 1864. Report of John W. Noble. 901
Skirmish near, June 15, 1864 2
Mossy Creek, Tenn. Skirmish at, Oct. 15, 1864. See *East Tennessee. Operations in, Oct. 10–28, 1864. Reports of Lee*, p. 847; *Vaughn*, p. 848.
Mossy Creek and Panther Springs, Tenn. Skirmishes at, Oct. 27, 1864. See *East Tennessee. Operations in, Oct. 10–28, 1864. Reports of*
Gillem, Alvan C. Palmer, John B. Vaughn, John C.
Hynds, David J.
Mott, Frank. Mentioned 45
Moulton, Ala. Expedition from Decatur to, and skirmish (18th–19th), near Antioch Church, Ala., Aug. 17–20, 1864. See *Northern Alabama, District of. Operations in the, June 24–Aug. 20, 1864. Report of Prosser*, p. 239. See also *indorsement of Granger*, p. 239.

Page.

Mount, ———. Mentioned 486

Mount Pleasant, Miss. Skirmish near, May 22, 1864.

Itinerary of 1st Brigade, Cavalry Division, 16th Army Corps. George E. Waring, jr 17

Report of William H. Forrest 17

Mount Sterling, Ky.

Action at, June 9, 1864. See *Kentucky. Morgan's Raid into, May 31–June 20, 1864. Reports of*

Brown, John Mason. Dickson, J. Bates. Morgan, John H.
Burbridge, Stephen G. Hanson, Charles S.

Capture of, June 8, 1864. See *Kentucky. Morgan's Raid into, May 31–June 20, 1864. Reports of*

Burbridge, Stephen G. Lindsey, Daniel W. Morgan, John H.
Hobson, Edward H.

Mount Vernon, Ind. Expedition from, into Kentucky. See *Kentucky. Expedition from Mount Vernon, Ind., into, etc., Aug. 16–22, 1864.*

Mourer, George W.

Mentioned 110, 179

Testimony of. Sturgis Board of Investigation 179–181

Mower, Joseph A.

Itinerary of 1st Division, 16th Army Corps. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Oxford, Miss., Aug. 1–30, 1864 371

Mentioned 249–254, 260, 262–267, 269–271, 274, 276, 277, 280, 282, 283, 292, 302, 316, 317, 375, 377, 379, 381, 382, 385, 388, 589

Report of expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Tupelo, Miss., July 5–21, 1864 256

Moxley, John W. Mentioned 611

Mueller, Michael. Mentioned 103, 107, 110, 173, 185, 255, 277

Mulberry Gap, Tenn. Skirmish near. See *Long's Mills, Tenn. Skirmish at, near Mulberry Gap, July 28, 1864.*

Mulford, John E. Mentioned 555

Mullins, Mathew. Mentioned 40, 43

Mumford, Horace P. Mentioned 8, 567, 568, 572

Mundy, Sue (Jerome Clark). Mentioned 899

Munfordville, Ky. Scout from, to Big Spring. See *Big Spring, Ky. Scout from Munfordville to, July 13–15, 1864.*

Murfree, James B. Mentioned 554, 567

Murphy, John. (Colonel.) Mentioned 877

Murphy, John. (Lieutenant.) Mentioned 682

Murphy, John. (Private.) Mentioned 440

Murphy, Patrick U.

Mentioned 426, 443–445

Report of operations in Mobile Bay, Ala., Aug. 2–23, 1864 448

Murphy, Thomas J. Mentioned 706, 717

Murphy, N. C. Skirmish near, Aug. 2, 1864. See *North Carolina. Pursuit of Confederates from Athens, Tenn., into, etc., Aug. 1–3, 1864.*

Murray, Charles D.

Mentioned 251, 255, 279–282, 286, 292, 294, 295, 299, 377–380, 382

Reports of

Oxford, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, Aug. 1–30, 1864 .. 378

Tupelo, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, July 5–21, 1864. 282

Murray, F. Mentioned 328

Murray, J. R. Mentioned 443, 445, 448

Murray, Thomas R. Mentioned 133

Page.

Murray, William W. Mentioned 493

Muscle Shoals (or Raccoon Ford), near Florence, Ala. Skirmish at, Oct. 30, 1864. See *North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864. Report of Lee*, p. 811. See also *Fullerton's Journal*, p. 606.

Mussey, Reuben D.
Correspondence with
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A. 526
Granger, Robert S 527, 528
Report of Forrest's Raid into West Tennessee, Oct. 16–Nov. 10, 1864 868

Myer, Albert J. Mentioned 418

Myers, D. E. Mentioned 333

Myers, W. B. Mentioned 561

Myerscough, John. Mentioned 383

Myrick, John D. Mentioned 815–817, 819

Nabb, C. H. Mentioned 862

Nailling, E. P. Mentioned 230

Nashville, C. S. S. Mentioned 456

Nashville, Tenn. Skirmish near, May 24, 1864 1

Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, Tenn. Raids on.
Aug. 15, 1864.
Communications from
Rousseau, Lovell H 465
Thomas, George H 465
Report of James L. Donaldson 464
Oct. 18 and 21, 1864. Report of William L. Clark 877

Natchez, Miss. Expeditions from.
Aug. 4–6, 1864. See *Gillespie's Plantation, La. Expedition from Natchez, Miss., to.*
Sept. 19–22, 1864. See *Buck's Ferry and Farrar's Plantation, Miss. Expeditions from Natchez to, etc.*
Sept. 26–30, 1864. See *Waterproof and Sicily Island, La. Expedition from Natchez, Miss., to.*
Oct. 4–12, 1864. See *Woodville, Miss. Expedition from Natchez to, etc.*
Oct. 5, 1864. See *Homochitto River, Miss. Expedition from Natchez to, etc.*

Natchez and Liberty Road, Miss. Skirmish on, near the Eight-Mile Post. See *Eight-Mile Post. Skirmish near, on the Natchez and Liberty Road, Miss., Sept. 6, 1864.*

Naugatuck, Steamer. Mentioned 864

Navy Department, C. S. Correspondence with
Davis, Jefferson 432
Harrison, George W 432, 456

Naylor, William A.
Mentioned 513, 694, 698, 699
Report of skirmish at Jackson's Ferry (Hallowell's Landing), Ala., May 12, 1864 15

Nedeham, Z. Mentioned 461

Neel, Dorious. Mentioned 262

Neely, James J. Mentioned 396, 470, 484

Neet, Frederick R. Mentioned 139, 314, 395

Neff, Edward W. S. Mentioned 370

Neff, Jacob. Mentioned 12

Neihardt, Isaac D. Mentioned 459

Neill, James F. Mentioned 82

Page.

Nelson, David M. Mentioned 846, 890, 892
Nelson, John. Mentioned 857
Nelson, Thomas M. Mentioned 324, 332, 335, 350
Nesbit, William T. Mentioned 399
Newell, Cicero. Mentioned 490
New Haven, Ky. Skirmish near, Aug. 2, 1864. See *Eastern Kentucky. Operations in, etc., Aug. 1–31, 1864.*
New Hope Church, Ga. Skirmish near, Oct. 5, 1864 576
New Jersey Troops. Mentioned.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **2d**, 129, 130, 132, 133, 135, 139, 143, 157, 171, 247, 391–393.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **13th**, 655–657, 659; **34th**, 355, 867.
Newman, Captain. Mentioned 460
Newman, Isaiah E. Mentioned 479
Newsom, John F. Mentioned 332, 348
Newton, John. Mentioned 585
New York, Steamer. Mentioned 555
New York Troops. Mentioned.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **17th**, 636, 639, 640; **60th**, 673–675; **102d**, 671, 673, 675, 676; **107th**, 655; **137th**, 673, 676, 677; **141st**, 653; **143d**, 661, 662; **149th**, 673, 678; **150th**, 655, 657–659; **178th**, 255, 280, 295, 298, 381, 382.
Niblack, William C. Mentioned 307
Nichols, Erastus A. Mentioned 9
Nichols, J. S. Mentioned 399
Nichols, William A. Mentioned 555
Nicholson, H. Mentioned 333
Nicodemus, William J. L. Mentioned 593
Nicklin, Benjamin S. Report of affair at South Tunnel, Tenn., near Gallatin, Oct. 10, 1864 842
Nipp, James B. Mentioned 401
Nixon, Edwin F. Mentioned 508
Nixon, George H. Mentioned 240, 544
Noble, John W.
Mentioned 112, 137, 140, 169, 171, 304, 306, 307, 314, 387, 388, 391, 392, 396, 503
Reports of
Memphis, Tenn. Skirmish near, Sept. 12, 1864 503
Mississippi. Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., into, June 1–13, 1864 140
Moscow, Tenn. Expedition from Memphis to, Nov. 9–13, 1864 901
Oxford, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, Aug. 1–30, 1864 394
Tupelo, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, July 5–21, 1864 307
Union Station, Tenn. Skirmishes at, Nov. 1, 1864 884
Nonconnah Creek, Tenn. Skirmish at, Oct. 29, 1864. Report of Joseph W. Skelton 883
Norman, Leslie. Mentioned 884
Norris, William Henry. Correspondence with War Department, C. S. 84
North Alabama. Operations in. See *North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864.*
North Carolina.
Pursuit of Confederates from Athens, Tenn., into, Aug. 1–3, 1864, and skirmishes (1st) at Athens, Tenn., and (2d) near Murphy, N. C.
Communication from Bennega C. Miller 367
Reports of
Bivens, Samuel 368
Patterson, Michael L 367
Preble, Joshua S 367

Page.

North Carolina—Continued.
Raid from Morristown, Tenn., into, June 13–July 15, 1864, and capture (June 28) of Camp Vance.
Communications from
Allen, C. N 236
Schofield, John M 233
Sherman, William T 233
Reports of
Mallett, Peter 236
Morrow, Robert 234
Palmer, John B 235
Schofield, John M 232

North Carolina Troops. Mentioned. (Confederate.)
Infantry—*Battalions:* **Junior Reserves**, 235, 237. *Regiments:* **29th**, 820–822; **39th**, 815, 821, 822.
Miscellaneous—**Thomas' Legion**, 854.

North Carolina Troops. Mentioned. (Union.)
Infantry—*Regiments:* **3d Mounted**, 237, 565, 852, 855.

Northern Alabama, District of. Operations in, June 24–Aug. 20, 1864.
Communication from Robert S. Granger 239
Reports of
Doolittle, Charles C 238
Prosser, William F 239

Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee. Forrest's Raid into, Sept. 16–Oct. 10, 1864.
Casualties. Returns of. Union troops 535, 541
Communications from
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A 529, 530
Buford, Abraham 511, 516
Campbell, Wallace 522, 528, 529
Chetlain, Augustus L 528
Forrest, Nathan B 516, 521, 522
Granger, Robert S 516, 528, 535
Hoge, George B 541
Mussey, Reuben D 526, 527
Rousseau, Lovell H 531, 532
Thomas, George H 528, 529
Thomas, Lorenzo 529
Wade, Alfred B 511
Reports of
Campbell, Wallace 520
Forrest, Nathan B 542
Granger, Robert S 512
Hoge, George B 539
Jackson, George W 538
Kramer, Albert 507
McCallum, Daniel C 507
March, Henry C 518
Milroy, Robert H 512
Rousseau, Lovell H 504–506
Sipes, William B 535
Spalding, George 536
Starkweather, John C 530
Wade, Alfred B 509
See also *North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864. Report of Thomas*, pp. 585, 586.

Page.

Northern Department.
Orders, Special, series 1864—*Hill:* **No. 124**, 61.
North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864.
Casualties. Returns of.
Confederate Troops 818, 820
Union Troops 749, 766, 775, 782
Communications from
Sherman, William T 593, 596–603
Stanley, David S 600
Thomas, George H 606, 608
Congratulatory Orders. William T. Sherman 771
Journals of
Cox, Jacob D. (23d Army Corps, and 3d Division, 23d Army Corps) . 789
Fullerton, Joseph F. (4th Army Corps) 593
Harvie, Edwin J. (Army of Tennessee) 808
Morgan, James D. (2d Division, 14th Army Corps) 633
Shoup, Francis A. (Army of Tennessee) 803
Movements and disposition of troops during. Communications from
Beauregard, G. T 798–800
Croxton, John T 606, 610
Davis, Jefferson C 622
Hatch, Edward 610, 612–614
Hood, John B 800, 814
Morgan, James D 628–633
Rousseau, Lovell H 625
Schofield, John M 626–628
Sherman, William T 770
Stanley, David S 607, 608, 611
Starkweather, John C 626
Thomas, George H 611, 612, 623–625
Reported movements of Confederate troops during. Communications from
Croxton, John T 609
Thomas, George H 609
Reported movements of Union troops during. Communication from
Frank C. Armstrong 816
Reports of
Adams, John Q 739
Archer, Samson M 758
Bachtell, Samuel 591
Baird, Absalom 646
Barnum, Henry A 673
Bate, William B 826
Beach, Albert F 706
Beauregard, G. T 795, 796, 798
Bloodgood, Edward 691
Boyd, William S 776
Brant, Jefferson E 689
Brown, Henry D 685
Buckingham, Philo B 692
Burton, James E 688
Cameron, Charles A 786
Carlin, William P 616
Carman, Ezra A 655

Page.

North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, etc.—Continued.
Reports of
Chatfield, Harvey S 675
Clay, Hiland H 684
Cogswell, William 650
Coleman, David 821
Cooper, Charles S 704
Cooper, Joseph A 795
Corbin, Henry C 716
Corse, John M 760, 761, 767
Cresson, Charles C 672
Davis, Jefferson C 614
Doolittle, Charles C 700
Dustin, Daniel 679, 680, 687
Edson, James C 750
Elliott, Thomas 674
Elliott, Washington L 724
Espy, Harvey J 708
Forsse, Eric 784
French, Samuel G 813, 814
Garrard, Kenner 726
Geary, John W 663, 665, 667
Given, William 713
Granger, Robert S 694
Gray, Clark 750
Griffith, Patrick 654
Griffiths, Joseph M 785
Grumbach, Nicholas 678
Hall, John P 755
Hampton, Ezekiel H 820
Hanna, William 779
Harris, Abram 823
Harris, Frederick H 656
Hawley, William 658
Hazen, William B 745
Hobart, Harrison C 617
Hood, John B 801
Houghton, Moses B 710
Howard, Oliver O 730
Hulburd, Edwin M 710
Hurlbut, Frederick J 781, 782
Jackson, Charles H 751
Johnson, Lewis 717, 721
Kilpatrick, Judson 728, 729
Koehler, Robert 773
Langley, James W 643
Lee, Stephen D 810
Low, James H 619
McCammon, William W 754
McClintock, James M 735
McDonald, James H 638
McLaughlin, James R 642
McReynolds, James H 822
Martin, James S 746

Page.

North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, etc.—Continued.
Reports of
Martin, Joel O 639
Martin, Roger 772
Merriman, Wheelock S 775
Miles, David 618
Moore, Hanson D 709
Morgan, James D 620
Morgan, Thomas 647
Morgan, Thomas J 714
Osterhaus, Peter J 740
Pardee, Ario, jr 670
Pearce, John S 640
Perrin, Hector 777–779
Powers, Edwin H 693
Prosser, William F 706
Ragan, Zachariah S 685, 686
Ransom, Thomas E. G 788
Raum, Green B 746
Reed, Myron W 712
Richman, Charles H 638
Robinson, James S 659
Ross, Samuel 691
Saylor, Thomas 712
Sears, Claudius W 824, 825
Selfridge, James L 653
Sherfy, William H 737, 738
Sherman, William T 580
Smith, Alfred B 657
Smith, Robert F 636
Stanley, David S 907
Stewart, Alexander P 812
Thomas, George H 584
Thomson, David 662
Tourtellotte, John E 748
Vail, Nicholas J 716
Van Voorhis, Koert S 676
Vernon, Maris R 642
Wade, Alfred B 709
Walthall, Edward C 825
Ward, William T 678
Watkins, Hezekiah 661
Wever, Clark R 752
White, Eben 637
White, Giles E 708
Williams, Alpheus S 649
Wright, Myron T 671
Sketches 722, 824

Norton, William H. Mentioned 559

Norvell, Clinton L. Mentioned 525

Noyes' Creek, Ga. Skirmish at. See *Sweet Water and Noyes' Creeks, near Powder Springs, Ga. Skirmishes at, Oct. 2–3, 1864.*

Oakes, James. Mentioned 462

Oakford, Samuel. Mentioned 96, 155

Page.

O'Brien, D. B. Mentioned 819
O'Brien, O. P. Mentioned 335
O'Connell, J. C. Mentioned 444, 445, 448
O'Connor, James H. Mentioned 480, 482
O'Connor, Michael J. Mentioned 264
Octorara, U. S. S. Mentioned 443
Odlin, James H. Mentioned 460
O'Donnell, Menomen. Mentioned 272
Offutt, Z. A.
Mentioned 451, 454
Report of operations in Mobile Bay, Ala., Aug. 2–23, 1864 455
Ogden, Frederick N. Mentioned 836–838, 840
O'Hara, Thomas B. Mentioned 757, 758
O'Healy, Michael. Mentioned 858
Ohio, No. 3, Steamer. Mentioned 33
Ohio, Army of the (23d Army Corps).
Orders, General, series 1864—*Burbridge:* **No. 46**, 27.
Ohio Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Heavy—*Regiments:* **1st**, 367–369, 558, 559; **2d**, 895.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **4th**, 741, 743; **7th**, 7; **20th**, 720; **24th**, 56; **26th**, 569, 575, 831. *Regiments:* **1st** (*Batteries*), **F**, 362, 695, 701, 702, 704, 705.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **1st**, **3d**, 727; **5th**, 748, 749, 789; **7th**, 25, 46–48, 663, 664; **9th**, 16, 238, 506; **12th**, 24, 40, 42, 43, 47, 70, 72, 553, 556, 557.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **1st**, 493, 494; **8th**, 851; **21st**, 618; **29th**, 671, 672; **52d**, 634, 643; **55th**, 693; **58th**, 355, 356; **66th**, 668; **69th**, 618; **71st**, 15, 18, 19; **72d**, 93, 103–105, 107, 108, 111, 112, 114–116, 154, 155, 170, 173, 175–177, 193, 209–211, 254, 259–261; **73d**, 693; **74th**, 618; **80th**, 747, 752, 754; **82d**, 660, 662; **95th**, 103–105, 107–112, 116–118, 169, 173, 177, 209, 210, 254, 259–261; **98th**, 641–643; **102d**, 512–514, 519, 522, 524, 585, 695–697, 701, 702, 713, 714; **115th**, 18; **121st**, 633; **168th**, 28, 34, 35, 56, 60; **171st**, 20, 21, 28, 31, 32, 34, 35, 55–64; **174th**, 702.
Okolona, Miss. Skirmish at, June 23, 1864 2
Old Town Creek, Miss. Action at, July 15, 1864. See *Tupelo, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, July 5–21, 1864. Reports of*

Bell, Tyree H.
Berry, Benjamin C.
Burgh, Henry B.
Burns, Richard.
Campbell, William J.
Chalmers, James R.
Cochran, Joel T.
Coon, Datus E.
Cram, Orrin W.
Crossland, Edward.
Forrest, Nathan B.
Fyan, Robert W.
Gilbert, James I.
Grierson, Benjamin H.
Haslip, Amos M.
Hubbard, Charles A.
Hutchison, Jonathan.
Jennison, Samuel P.
McMillen, William L.
Moore, David.
Mower, Joseph A.
Noble, John W.
Peters, John H.
Sanborn, John E.
Smith, Andrew J.
Tate, Thomas S., jr.
Ward, Lyman M.
Winslow, Edward F.
Wolfe, Edward H.

Oleson, Charles W. Mentioned 715
Olive, Steamer. Mentioned 365
Oneida, U. S. S. Mentioned 407, 443
Opdycke, Emerson. Mentioned 793
Ord [?], ———. Mentioned 505
O'Reily, Michael.
Correspondence with Julius Fosses 30
Mentioned 30
Orr, James L. Mentioned 634
Orr, Thomas. Mentioned 5, 6, 877

Page.

Osband, Embury D.
Mentioned 7, 567–571, 573, 574, 830, 833–835
Reports of
Deer Creek, Miss. Expeditions from Vicksburg to, Sept. 21–26, 1864, and skirmishes (22d–23d) near Rolling Fork 571
Gaines' Landing and Bayou Macon, La. Expedition from Vicksburg, Miss , to, Nov. 6–8, 1864 899
Issaquena and Washington Counties, Miss. Operations in, Oct. 24–31, 1864, and skirmish (25th) at Steele's Bayou 878
Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana. Operations in, Oct. 2–11, 1864 831
Vicksburg, Miss. Expedition from, to Rodney and Fayette, Sept. 29–Oct. 3, 1864, and skirmish (Sept. 30) at Port Gibson 575
Osborn, W. Lee. Mentioned 33, 36
Osburn, Norval. Mentioned 704, 705
Oslum, ———. Mentioned 682
Ossipee, U. S. S. Mentioned 443, 447
Osterhaus, Peter J.
Mentioned 581, 588, 605, 615, 616, 635, 730, 732, 733, 736, 737, 741, 742, 744, 745
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 740
Ostrander, William H. Mentioned 479
Otey, W. N. Mercer. Mentioned 230
Otis, Ephraim A. Mentioned 18
Outlaw, Drew A. Mentioned 355, 361
Ovendon, Sampson. Mentioned 711
Owensborough, Ky.
Guerrilla raid on, Sept. 2, 1864. Report of John C. Moon 492
Skirmish at, Aug. 27, 1864 3
Oxford, Miss.
Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, Aug. 1–30, 1864.
Casualties. Returns of.
Confederate Troops 399
Union Troops 396
Itinerary of 1st Division, 16th Army Corps. Joseph A. Mower 371
Reports of
Baker, Samuel R 374
Biser, Charles T 400
Duckworth, William L 396
Gilbert, James I 380
Grierson, Benjamin H 386
Hatch, Edward 388
Hess, Joseph C 392
Hill, Sylvester G 376
Horton, Charles C 390
Hubbard, Lucius F 373
Kargé, Joseph 391
Kelley, David C 397
Kinney, Thomas J 379, 380
Lowell, John W 386
McWilliams, Robert 384
Mattocks, Eli 385
Merriam, Jonathan 383
Moore, Edwin 380

Page.

Oxford, Miss.—Continued.
Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, Aug. 1–30, 1864.
Reports of
Murray, Charles D 378
Noble, John W 391
Pease, Phineas 383
Shaw, William T 377
Thomas, De Witt C 371
Wolfe, Edward H 381
Woods, Joseph J 375
Skirmish at, Aug. 9, 1864. See *Oxford, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, Aug. 1–30, 1864. Reports of*
Biser, Charles T. Hatch, Edward. Horton, Charles C.
Grierson, Benjamin H.

Ozburn, W. H. Mentioned 544
Pace, Thomas N. Mentioned 531, 532, 608
Packer, Warren W. Mentioned 653
Paducah, Ky. Expedition from, to Haddix's Ferry. See *Haddix's Ferry, Ky. Expedition from Paducah to, and skirmish, July 26–27, 1864.*
Page, Richard C. M. Mentioned 892, 893
Page, Richard L.
Correspondence with
Farragut, David G 139
Granger, Gordon 439
Mentioned 405, 426, 428–430, 450
Reports of operations in Mobile Bay, Ala., Aug. 2–23, 1864 ..... 435, 436, 438
Paine, Eleazer A.
Correspondence with
Peck, John H 487
Rousseau, Lovell H 18
Mentioned 462, 463, 466
Paine, Phelps. Mentioned 15
Paine, Thomas. Mentioned 335
Paint Rock Station, Ala. Skirmish at, July 30, 1864 3
Palfrey, Edward A. Mentioned 81
Palfrey, John C.
Correspondence with Miles D. McAlester 413, 414
Mentioned 412–414, 418
Palmer, ———. Mentioned 879
Palmer, David W. Mentioned 655
Palmer, James C. Mentioned 444
Palmer, John B.
Correspondence with
Johnston, J. Stoddard 854
Vaughn, John C 853
Mentioned 235, 236, 565, 848–851, 856, 892–894
Reports of
East Tennessee.
Breckinridge's advance into, Nov. 4–17, 1864 897
Operations in, Oct. 10–28, 1864 852
North Carolina. Raid from Morristown, Tenn., into, June 13–July 15, 1864, and capture (June 28) of Camp Vance 235
Palmer, Joseph B. Mentioned 803
Pannes, John B. Mentioned 254

Page.

Panther Springs, Tenn. Skirmish at, Oct. 27, 1864. See *Mossy Creek and Panther Springs, Tenn. Skirmishes at, etc.*

Pardee, Ario, jr. Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 670

Pardee, Henry C. Mentioned 693

Parham, William T. Mentioned 333, 348

Parker, Gilbert L. Mentioned 663

Parker, W. J. Mentioned 821

Parkhurst, Jackson (alias Jack Rabet). Mentioned 899

Parkman, Colonel. Mentioned 900

Park's Gap, Tenn. Skirmish at, Sept. 4, 1864. See *East Tennessee. Operations in, Aug. 29–Sept. 4, 1864, etc.*

Parris, Samuel B. Mentioned 12

Parrish, J. T. Mentioned 514

Parsons, Joseph H. Mentioned 844–846, 889–891

Partin, Charles P. Mentioned 818

Patrick, William K. Mentioned 880

Patroon, Steamer. Mentioned 422

Patterson, Josiah. Mentioned 238–240, 362

Patterson, Michael L.

Correspondence with Bennega C. Miller 367

Mentioned 352, 367

Report of pursuit of Confederates from Athens, Tenn., into North Carolina, Aug. 1–3, 1864, and skirmishes (1st) at Athens, Tenn., and (2d) near Murphy, N. C 367

Patterson, Milton B. Mentioned 352

Patterson, William B. Mentioned 448

Patterson, William J. Mentioned 485, 490, 846, 892

Patton, A. C. Mentioned 819

Patton, Samuel K. N. Mentioned 846, 889, 890

Paw Paw, U. S. S. Mentioned 859, 866, 867

Payne, John A.

Mentioned 451, 453, 456

Report of operations in Mobile Bay, Ala., Aug. 2–23, 1864 452

Payne, William H. Mentioned 80

Pearce, John S.

Mentioned 504, 620, 621, 628, 633, 634, 644

Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 640

Pearl River, Miss. Expedition from Vicksburg to, July 2–10, 1864, with skirmishes en route, and engagement (7th) near Jackson, Miss.

Casualties. Returns of. Union troops 243

Reports of

Jones, John J 244

Lee, Stephen D 246

Slocum, Henry W 242

Pease, Phineas. Report of expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Oxford, Miss., Aug. 1–30, 1864 383

Pease, William H. Mentioned 705

Peck, John H.

Correspondence with Eleazer A. Paine 487

Reports of

Haddix's Ferry, Ky. Expedition from Paducah to, and skirmish, July 26–27, 1864 365

Weston, Ky. Affair near, Sept. 14, 1864 503

Page.
Peek, Henry C. Mentioned 768
Pekin, City of, Steamer. Mentioned 539, 540
Pennsylvania Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **E**, 660.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **7th**, 508; **9th**, 29, 30, 51, 55, 495, 496, 501, 502; **15th**, 505, 558, 855; **19th**, 92, 130, 131, 133, 171, 201, 209, 246, 391–393.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **29th**, 673; **46th**, 654, 655; **73d**, 672; **79th**, 618, 619; **109th**, 674; **111th**, 650, 651, 668, 673.
Perkins, Francis W. Mentioned 499
Perkins, Henry W. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Henry W. Slocum.*
Perkins, William. Mentioned 789
Perrin, Hector.
Mentioned 763
Reports of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 777–779
Perrin, H. W. Mentioned 447
Perry, J. D., Steamer. Mentioned 246
Peters, John H.
Correspondence with Joseph Kargé 902
Mentioned 306
Report of expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Tupelo, Miss., July 5–21, 1864 312
Peterson, ———. Mentioned 882
Pettibone, Augustus H. Mentioned 499
Phelps, Golson. Mentioned 358
Phifer, John J. Mentioned 520, 533, 539
Philippi, C. S. S. Mentioned 429, 435
Phillips, Eugene. Mentioned 454
Pickens, Samuel W. Mentioned 240, 518, 525
Pickett, Albert G. Mentioned 781
Pierce, Abial R.
Mentioned 137, 140, 307, 313
Report of expedition from Memphis, Tenn., into Mississippi, June 1–13, 1864 144
Pierce, James O. Mentioned 147
For correspondence, see *Sturgis Board of Investigation.*
Pike, Ruthven W. Report of attack on Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 21, 1864 480
Pike County, Ky. Skirmishes in.
May 16, 1864. See *Pond Creek, Pike County, Ky. Skirmish at, May 16, 1864.*
May 18, 1864 1
Pine Bluff, Tenn. Skirmish at, Aug. 20, 1864. Report of Elijah C. Brott 467
Pinkney, William E. Mentioned 829
Piper, Charles W. Mentioned 352
Pitman, R. W. Mentioned 549
Pittman, William. Mentioned 776
Planter, Steamer. Mentioned 499, 500
Platt, Wesley. Mentioned 459
Pleasureville, Ky. Affair near, June 9, 1864. See *Kentucky. Morgan's Raid into, May 31–June 20, 1864. Report of Lindsey,* p. 49.
Plentytude, Miss. Skirmish at. See *Cherry Creek and Plentytude, Miss. Skirmishes at, July 10, 1864.*
Poe, Andrew. Mentioned 519
Poe, Orlando M. Mentioned 650, 652, 761
Pointer, Edward. Mentioned 6

Page.

Polignac, Camille J. Mentioned 900
Polk, Colonel. Mentioned 900
Polk, Burr H. Mentioned 506, 508
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Lovell H. Rousseau.*
Polk, James K. Mentioned 795
Polk, Leonidas. Mentioned 10
Polleys, James W. Mentioned 276, 277
Pond, Albert C. Mentioned 682, 683
Pond Creek, Pike County, Ky. Skirmish at, May 16, 1864 1
Pond Springs, Ala. Affair at, June 29, 1864. See *Northern Alabama, District of. Operations in the, June 24–Aug. 20, 1864. Report of Doolittle,* p. 238.
Pontotoc, Miss. Skirmishes at and near, July 11–12, 1864. See *Tupelo, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, July 5–21, 1864. Reports of*

Bouton, Edward.
Buford, Abraham.
Burgh, Henry B.
Chalmers, James R.
Coon, Datus E.
Forrest, Nathan B.
Grierson, Benjamin H.
Horton, Charles C.
Mabry, Hinchie P.
Noble, John W.
Peters, John H.
Ridgway, S. Paine.
Shacklett, Absalom R.
Smith, Andrew J.
Tyler, H. A.
Wolfe, Edward H.

Poole, John W. Mentioned 111
Poor, R. L. Mentioned 893
Pope, W. S. Mentioned 231
Poppleton, Oscar O. Mentioned 525
Port Gibson, Miss. Skirmishes at.
July 14, 1864. See *Grand Gulf, Miss. Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., to, July 4–24, 1864, etc.;* also *Grand Gulf, Miss. Expedition from Vicksburg to, July 10–17, 1864.*
Sept. 30, 1864. See *Rodney and Fayette, Miss. Expedition from Vicksburg to, etc., Sept. 29–Oct. 3, 1864.*
Port Royal, U. S. S. Mentioned 443, 448
Porter, James D. Mentioned 348
Porter, John A. Mentioned 819
Post, A. T. Mentioned 445, 448
Post, P. Sidney. Mentioned 594, 595
Potter, Carroll H. Mentioned 61
Potter, William M. Mentioned 495
Potts, Benjamin F. Mentioned 788, 789
Pound Gap, Ky. Skirmishes near.
May 9, 1864. Report of George W. Gallup 14
June 1, 1864. See *Kentucky. Morgan's Raid into, May 31–June 20, 1864. Report of Morgan,* p. 66.
Powder Springs, Ga. Skirmishes near. See *Sweet Water and Noyes' Creeks, near Powder Springs, Ga. Skirmishes at, Oct. 2–3, 1864.*
Powell, Fort. See *Fort Powell.*
Powers, Edwin H.
Mentioned 680
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 693
Powers, Frank P.
Mentioned 458, 839, 840
Report of operations in Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana, Oct. 2–11, 1864 842
Poynter, Wiley T. Mentioned 51

Page.

Preble, Joshua S.
Mentioned 367
Report of pursuit of Confederates from Athens, Tenn., into North Carolina, Aug. 1–3, 1864, and skirmishes (1st) at Athens, Tenn., and (2d) near Murphy, N. C 367
Prentice, Clarence J. Mentioned 552
Prentiss, Benjamin M. Mentioned 466
Prescott, Mark H. Mentioned 617
President, C. S. See *Jefferson Davis.*
President, U. S. See *Abraham Lincoln.*
Presson, Reuben B. Mentioned 459
Preston, James. Mentioned 560
Preston, O. P. Mentioned 501
Preston, Robert T.
Correspondence with Alfred E. Jackson 560
Mentioned 560
Preston, Simon M. Mentioned 459
Price, Horatio M. Report of attack on Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 21, 1864 477
Price, Wilson A. Mentioned 127
Prince, Edward. Mentioned 469
Prince, Henry.
Correspondence with William H. Lawrence 355
Mentioned 634
Report of skirmish at Clinton, Ky., July 10, 1864 354
Prisoners of War. Exchange of, etc. Communications from
Arnett, John W 36
Asper, Joel F 36
Butler, John S 36
Fowler, Manning A 36
Harmon, Herman R 36
Lott, George G 36
Osborn, W. Lee 36
Pritchett, William T. Mentioned 892
Prosser, A. Sidney. Mentioned 634, 713
Prosser, William F.
Mentioned 239, 513, 521, 531, 535, 699, 700, 703
Reports of
Northern Alabama, District of. Operations in the, June 24–Aug. 20, 1864 239
North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 706
Pryor, Moses T.
Correspondence with George W. Monroe 54
Mentioned 54
Pucket, William. Mentioned 357
Pulaski, Tenn.
Skirmishes at.
May 13, 1864 1
Sept. 27, 1864. See *Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee. Forrest's Raid into, Sept. 16–Oct. 10, 1864. Reports of*
Forrest, Nathan B. Spalding, George. Starkweather, John C.
Rousseau, Lovell H.
Skirmish near, Sept. 26, 1864. See *Richland Creek, Tenn. Skirmish at, near Pulaski, Tenn.*

Page.

Purdy, Lem. Mentioned 819
Quail, Thomas H. Mentioned 113, 180
Quartermaster-General's Office, U. S. A. Correspondence with War Department, U. S 863
Quin, Josephus R. Mentioned 335
Quinton, William. Mentioned 593
Rabet, Jack (Jackson Parkhurst). Mentioned 899
Raccoon Ford, Ala. See *Muscle Shoals, Ala.*
Race, George A. Mentioned 633, 634
Ragan, Zachariah S. Reports of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 ..... 685, 686
Ragland, Samuel. Mentioned 464
Rainear, Lewis. Mentioned 134
Rains, Gabriel J.
Correspondence with
Barrett, F. S 434
Davis, Jefferson 431, 434
McCleskey, Emily Lee 434
War Department, C. S 433
Mentioned 431
Rambaut, G. V. Mentioned 225, 549
Ramsey, Robert H. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *George H. Thomas.*
Ramsey, Solomon P. Mentioned 55
Randall, William H. F. Mentioned 9
Randle, C. L. Mentioned 337
Randle, John E. Report of attack on Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 21, 1864 483
Randolph, ———. Mentioned 804
Raney, David G. Mentioned 448
Rankin, George W. Mentioned 756–758
Rankin, Richard C. Mentioned 47
Rankin, Theodore. Mentioned 852
Ransom, Robert, jr. Mentioned 80, 81
Ransom, Thomas E. G.
Death of, announced 733
Mentioned 594, 730–734, 747
Reports of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 788
Rasmison, Andrew. Mentioned 445
Ratliff, Robert W.
Itinerary of raids from Kentucky and East Tennessee into Southwestern Virginia, Sept. 20–Oct. 17, 1864 556
Mentioned 24, 39, 40, 45, 76, 557
Raum, Green B.
Mentioned 582, 601, 732, 752, 754, 755, 757, 758, 762, 767, 768, 773
Reports of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 746
Rawles, Jacob B. Report of operations in Mobile Bay, Ala., Aug. 2–23, 1864 425
Rawolle, William C.
Journal of expedition from Memphis, Tenn., into Mississippi, June 1–13, 1864 90
Mentioned 90, 96, 101, 155, 163, 201
For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *Samuel D. Sturgis.*
Rawson, Eugene A. Mentioned 256, 259, 260
Ray, W. Augustus. Mentioned 469, 474

Page.
Raymond, Henry C. Mentioned 281, 292
Readyville, Tenn. Skirmish at, Sept. 6, 1864. Reports of
Dibrell, George G 496
Jordan, Thomas J 495
Rearden, Justice. Mentioned 834
Redfield, James. Mentioned 763–765, 785–787
Reed, ———. Mentioned 12
Reed, Alfred. Report of skirmish near Vienna, Ala., July 8, 1864 354
Reed, Joseph R. Mentioned 257, 259, 266
Reed, Myron W.
Mentioned 703, 711
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 712
Reed, Robert M. Mentioned 269
Reeve, Arthur T.
Mentioned 126, 127, 174, 181, 184
Testimony of. Sturgis Board of Investigation 181–183
Reeves, Lieutenant. Mentioned 819
Reeves, George W. Mentioned 111
Reeves, Thomas H.
Mentioned 352
Reports of scouts (7th–9th and 12th–18th) from Kingston to England Cove, Tenn., July 7–18, 1864 ..... 351, 353
Regan, James M. Mentioned 485, 490, 846
Reilly, James W. Mentioned 789, 791–794
Reilly, Miles. Mentioned 884
Reily, Charles C. Mentioned 133
Renough, Lieutenant. Mentioned 393
Resaca, Ga. Skirmishes at, Oct. 12–13, 1864. See *North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864. Reports of*

Hall, John P.
Howard, Oliver O.
McCammon, William W.
Raum, Green B.
Sherman, William T.
Thomas, George H.
Wever, Clark R.

See also *Fullerton's Journal*, p. 601.
Revely, J. P. Mentioned 231
Reynolds, Daniel H. Mentioned 812, 825
Reynolds, F. A. Mentioned 822
Reynolds, George D. Mentioned 835
Reynolds, Joseph J. Mentioned 899
Rhea, James A. Mentioned 855
Rheatown, Tenn. Skirmish near, Sept. 28, 1864. See *Southwestern Virginia. Raids from Kentucky and East Tennessee into, Sept. 20–Oct. 17, 1864. Report of Ammen*, p. 558.
Rheinlander, John.
Mentioned 362
Report of expedition from Decatur to Courtland, Ala., and skirmish, July 25–28, 1864 363
Rhinemiller, William. Mentioned 508
Rhoads, George W. Mentioned 141
Rice, John B. Mentioned 473
Rice, T. W. Mentioned 333
Rich, John. Mentioned 821
Richard, John. Mentioned 460
Richards, Samuel J. Mentioned 360

Page.

Richardson, Robert V. Mentioned 243
Richardson, Wilson J. Mentioned 449
Richart, Robert S. Report of skirmish in Big Cove Valley, Ala., June 27, 1864 241
Richland Creek, Tenn. Skirmish at, near Pulaski, Tenn., Sept. 26, 1864. See *Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee. Forrest's Raid into, Sept. 16–Oct. 10, 1864. Reports of*

Forrest, Nathan B. Spalding, George. Starkweather, John C.

Richman, Charles H.
Mentioned 504
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 638
Richmond, U. S. S. Mentioned 409, 415, 416, 443, 449
Rider, Godfrey, jr. Mentioned 651
Ridgway, S. Paine. Report of expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Tupelo, Miss., July 5–21, 1864 338
Ridley, Dee. Mentioned 819
Riggs, Charles R. Report of attack on Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 21, 1864 478
Riley, Bernard. Mentioned 445
Rinaker, John I. Mentioned 280, 282
Ripley, Miss.
Action at, June 11, 1864. See *Mississippi. Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., into, June 1–13, 1864. Reports of*

Bouton, Edward. McMillen, William L. Sturgis, Samuel D.
Brumback, Jefferson. Noble, John W. Thomas, De Witt C.
Clarke, George R. Pierce, Abial R. Wilkin, Alexander.
Forrest, Nathan B. Rogers, Andrew W. Winslow, Edward F.
Hoge, George B.

Skirmish at, June 7, 1864. See *Mississippi. Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., into, June 1–13, 1864. Reports of*

Browne, Thomas M. Pierce, Abial R. Waring, George E., jr.
Grierson, Benjamin H. Sturgis, Samuel D. Winslow, Edward F.
Noble, John W.

Skirmish near, July 7, 1864. See *Tupelo, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, July 5–21, 1864. Reports of*

Burgh, Henry B. Grierson, Benjamin H. Smith, Andrew J.
Coon, Datus E. Horton, Charles C. Williams, Martin H.

Roach, Patrick. Mentioned 483
Roach, Thomas K. Mentioned 469, 476
Roane, A. T. Mentioned 226
Roaring Spring, Ky. Skirmish at, Aug. 22, 1864. See *Canton and Roaring Spring, Ky. Skirmishes at, Aug. 22, 1864.*
Robbins, William. Mentioned 538, 539
Robertson, Lieutenant. Mentioned 819
Robertson, Benjamin. Mentioned 83
Robertson, Felix H. Mentioned 496, 497, 562, 565
Robins, Thomas. Mentioned 549
Robinson, George. Mentioned 654
Robinson, James S.
Mentioned 650, 660, 662, 665, 666, 668, 669, 672, 680, 688, 689
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 659
Robinson, N. T. N. Mentioned 838
For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *George B. Hodge.*

Page.

Robinson, Robert B. Mentioned 476
Robinson, William. Mentioned 12
Rockhouse Creek, Ky. Expedition from Louisa to, May 9-13, 1864. Report of Charles E. Smith 14
Roddey, Philip D. Mentioned 13, 15, 207, 221, 222, 225, 230, 239, 240, 322-324, 326, 328, 330, 331, 334, 336, 356, 430, 513, 530-532, 535, 536, 542, 588, 613, 694, 699, 700, 799
Rodgers, Harris G. Mentioned 18
Rodgers, Hiram C. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Napoleon J. T. Dana.*
Rodney and Fayette, Miss. Expedition from Vicksburg to, and skirmish (Sept. 30) at Port Gibson, Sept. 29-Oct. 3, 1864. Reports of
Dana, Napoleon J. T 573, 574
Osband, Embury D 575
Rogers, ———. Mentioned 852
Rogers, Andrew W.
Mentioned 122
Report of expedition from Memphis, Tenn., into Mississippi, June 1-13, 1864 122
Rogers, Cyrus F. Mentioned 503
Rogers, Isaac. Mentioned 708
Rogers, Jeannette, Steamer. Mentioned 466
Rogers, Joseph. Mentioned 163
Rogers, J. T. Correspondence with Obadiah C. French 491, 492
Rogers, William. Mentioned 445, 448
Rogersville, Tenn. Skirmishes at.
Aug. 21, 1864. See *Greeneville, Tenn. Pursuit of Confederates to, Aug. 21-23, 1864, etc.*
Oct. 8, 1864. See *Southwestern Virginia. Raids from Kentucky and East Tennessee into, Sept. 20-Oct. 17, 1864. Report of Vaughn*, p. 564.
Rolling Fork, Miss. Skirmishes near, Sept. 22-23, 1864. See *Deer Creek, Miss. Expeditions from Vicksburg to, Sept. 21-26, 1864, etc.*
Rolph, Albert H. Mentioned 715
Rombauer, Raphael G. Mentioned 479
Rome, Ga.
Reconnaissance from, Oct. 13, 1864. See *Cave Spring Road, Ga. Reconnaissance from Rome on, and skirmishes, Oct. 13, 1864.*
Skirmishes near.
Oct. 10-11, 1864. See *North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29-Nov. 13, 1864. Reports of Sherman*, p. 582; *Garrard*, p. 727.
Oct. 12-13, 1864. See *Coosaville Road, near Rome, Ga. Skirmishes on, etc.*
Rooney, John. Mentioned 445
Roper, Samuel. Mentioned 754
Rose Hambleton, Steamer. Mentioned 246
Rose, Henry. Mentioned 275
Rosecrans, William S. Mentioned 5
Ross, Diego C. Mentioned 373
Ross, Lawrence S.
Correspondence with Frank C. Armstrong 501
Mentioned 725, 727, 729
Ross, Samuel.
Mentioned 692
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29-Nov. 13, 1864 691
Roswell, Ga. Skirmish near, Sept. 26, 1864 4

Page.
Round Mountain, Ala. Skirmish near, Oct. 25, 1864 577
Rousseau, Lovell H.
Correspondence with
Granger, Robert S 239, 535
Morgan, James D 625, 631
Paine, Eleazer A 18
Starkweather, John C 531, 532
Thomas, George H 465, 527, 528
Mentioned 465, 508, 509, 512–515, 527, 528, 531–533, 538, 585–587, 608, 612, 621, 624, 626, 632, 634, 694, 695, 699
Reports of Forrest's Raid into Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee, Sept. 16–Oct. 10, 1864 504–506
Rover, Steamer. Mentioned 33
Rowan, John A. Mentioned 565
Rowe, Harrison H.
Correspondence with Alfred B. Wade 463
Mentioned 703
Rowett, Richard.
Correspondence with John D. Stevenson 13
Mentioned 13, 16, 731, 761–765, 767, 773, 775, 777, 780, 781, 785
Roy, William. Report of operations in Mobile Bay, Ala., Aug. 2–23, 1864 423
Rucker, Edmund W. Mentioned. 200, 222, 223, 225, 226, 229, 231, 321–328, 337, 870–875
Rudolphi, Julius von. Mentioned 134
Rue, ———. Mentioned 369
Ruff's Station, Ga. Skirmish at, Oct. 19, 1864 577
Rushing, John T. Mentioned 876
Russell, Cyrenus. Mentioned 283
Russell, Ernest M. Mentioned 858
Russell, George S. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *Henry Prince.*
Russell, J. B. Mentioned 228
Russell, Owen D. Mentioned 786
Russell, Robert M. Mentioned 332, 347, 588, 608, 612
Russell, W. L. Mentioned 819
Russellville, Tenn.
Action near, Nov. 14, 1864. See *East Tennessee. Breckinridge's Advance into, Nov. 4–17, 1864. Reports of Gillem*, p. 890; *Breckinridge*, p. 893.
Skirmishes at.
Oct. 28, 1864. See *East Tennessee. Operations in, Oct. 10–28, 1864. Report of Palmer*, p. 853.
Nov. 11, 1864. See *East Tennessee. Breckinridge's Advance into, Nov. 4–17, 1864. Reports of*
Breckinridge, John C. Tool, Samuel. Vaughn, John C.
Ruth, Captain. Mentioned 569, 576
Rutledge, Thomas. Mentioned 275
Ryan, William A. Mentioned 135
Sackett, Lee M. Mentioned 113
Saeger, William. Mentioned 682
Saint Clair, George H. Mentioned 5
Saint Clair, W. E. Mentioned 857
Saint Francisville, La. Skirmish near, Oct. 5, 1864. See *Alexander's Creek, near Saint Francisville, La. Skirmish at, etc.*
Saint Joseph, La. Capture of Confederate mail and recapture of Union flags near, Oct. 8, 1864 828
Salem, Ky. Skirmish at, Aug. 8, 1864 3

Page.

Salem, Miss. Skirmish at, June 11, 1864. See *Mississippi. Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., into, June 1–13, 1864. Reports of*

Bouton, Edward. Eaton, Charles G. Rogers, Andrew W.
Clarke, George R. Hoge, George B. Sturgis, Samuel D.

Salomon, Edward S. Mentioned 660
Salt Springs, Ga. Skirmish at, Oct. 1, 1864 576
Saltville, Va. Action at, Oct. 2, 1864. See *Southwestern Virginia. Raids from Kentucky and East Tennessee into, Sept. 20–Oct. 17, 1864. Reports of*

Brisbin, James S. Echols, John. Hatchitt, James G.
Burbridge, Stephen G. Gardner, William H.

See also *itinerary of McLean*, p. 555.

Sample, James B. Mentioned 261
Sampson, Jacob P. Mentioned 735, 736
Sanborn, John E. Report of expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Tupelo, Miss., July 5–21, 1864 288
Sandbach, John G. Mentioned 297
Sanders, David W. Mentioned 816, 819
Sandford, John L. Mentioned 893
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *John C. Breckinridge.*
Sand Mountain, Ga. Skirmish near, Oct. 2, 1864 576
Sargent, Charles S. Report of operations in Mobile Bay, Ala., Aug. 2–23, 1864 419
Sartor, J. W. Mentioned 857
Saunders, Edwin D. Mentioned 790
Savage, Thomas J. Mentioned 442
Sawdy, Henry J. Mentioned 663, 668
Sawyer, Roswell M. Mentioned 13
Sawyer, Samuel D. Mentioned 283
Sawyer, W. L. Mentioned 901
Sawyers, John M. Mentioned 845
Saylor, Thomas.
Mentioned 703
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 712
Scaife, H. F. Mentioned 856
Scarbourough, A. Mentioned 818
Schenck, Elias S. Mentioned 275
Schnitzer, Gustavus. Mentioned 390
Schofield, John M.
Correspondence with
Ammen, Jacob 352, 558
Burbridge, Stephen G 27, 564
Carter, Samuel P 461
Kirk, George W 233
Morgan, James D 626–628
Sherman, William T 233
Mentioned 22, 27, 461, 580, 582, 583, 589, 590, 595, 608–610, 614, 621, 622, 626–628, 634, 635, 718, 725, 727, 731, 789, 792–794, 859
Report of raid from Morristown, Tenn., into North Carolina, June 13–July 15, 1864, and capture (June 28) of Camp Vance 232
Schooley, Clinton. Mentioned 382
Schwartz, Jacob. Mentioned 906
Schwartz, Stever C. Mentioned 134
Schwitzker, ———. Mentioned 51

Page.

Scofield, Levi T. For correspondence as A. D. C., see *John M. Schofield.*
Scott, ———. Mentioned 901
Scott, Hugh L. Mentioned 360
Scott, John S.
Correspondence with George B. Hodge 840, 841
Mentioned 243, 429, 458, 570, 830, 832, 836–838
Report of operations in Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana, Oct. 2–11, 1864 838
Scott, William M. Mentioned 357
Scott County, Va. Affair in, Oct. 26, 1864. Report of D. Howard Smith ... 879
Scroggs, William H. Mentioned 525
Scully, James W. Mentioned 486
Sealey, Stephen. Mentioned 834
Sears, Claudius W.
Mentioned 764, 765, 813, 816–820
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 ..... 824, 825
Sears, Peter. Mentioned 651, 652
Seay, R. M. Mentioned 230
Sebago, U. S. S. Attack on, in Mobile Bay, Ala., Oct. 9, 1864* 4
Seddon, James A. Mentioned 67, 74, 77, 432, 433, 801
For correspondence, etc., *see War Department, C. S.*
Sedwick, Daniel W. Mentioned 684
Selfridge, James L.
Mentioned 654, 666, 680
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 653
Selfridge, Robert O. Mentioned 518, 699
Selma, C. S. S.
Capture of, Aug. 5, 1864. See *Mobile Bay, Ala. Operations in, Aug. 2–23, 1864. Reports of*

Buchanan, Franklin.	Johnston, James D.	Maury, Dabney H.
Canby, Edward R. S.	McAlester, Miles D.	Murphy, Patrick U.

Mentioned 408, 425, 426, 443–445, 448, 454
Selvidge, Samuel H. Mentioned 566
Seminole, U. S. S. Mentioned 443
Severson, C. S. Mentioned 222, 225
Sexton, ———. Mentioned 857
Shacklett, Absalom R.
Mentioned 332, 337, 399
Report of expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Tupelo, Miss., July 5–21, 1864 341
Shadna Church and Westbrook's, near Fairburn, Ga. Skirmishes at, Oct. 2, 1864. See *North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864. Report of Ransom*, p. 788.
Shafer, John W. Mentioned 708
Shaler, James R. Mentioned 899
Sharp, Jacob H. Mentioned 811
Shasteen, William. Mentioned 357
Shattuck, Leander L. Mentioned 156, 178, 215, 216
Shaw, William T.
Mentioned 377, 379, 382, 383
Report of expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Oxford, Miss., Aug. 1–30, 1864 377

* See report of Secretary of the Navy, 1864, p. 477.

Page.

Shawneetown, Ill. Operations about, Aug. 13, 1864. Report of Samuel P. Heintzelman 462
Sheffield, James L. Mentioned 356
Sheliha, Victor von. Mentioned 438
Shellabarger, Joseph L. Mentioned 735, 737–739
Shelly, Thomas R. Mentioned 819
Shelton, Jacob. Mentioned 461
Shenango, Steamer. Mentioned 246
Shepard, Hugh. Mentioned 365, 366
Shepherd, Christopher. Mentioned 445
Shepherd, V. E. Correspondence with War Department, C. S. 427
Sherfy, William H.
Mentioned 735, 736
Reports of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 ..... 737, 738
Sherman, Josiah H. Mentioned 690
Sherman, William T.
Congratulatory Orders. Operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 771
Correspondence with
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A 89, 529
Corse, John M 770, 781
Elliott, Washington L 728
Schofield, John M 233
Stanley, David S 593, 596–603
Sturgis, Samuel D 101
Mentioned 79, 84–86, 91, 148, 222, 228, 231, 233, 247, 249, 360, 403, 404, 430, 506, 513, 530, 552, 553, 558, 564, 585, 587–591, 593–604, 608, 612, 635, 637, 647 651–653, 670, 677, 694, 724, 730–732, 734, 736, 738–740, 747, 761, 762, 765, 767 771, 790–793, 796, 797, 803, 804, 810, 817, 818, 869, 907, 908
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 580
Sherrill, L. J. Mentioned 324, 332, 335, 337, 340
Shick, John. Mentioned 445
Ship's Gap, Ga.
Skirmish at, Oct. 16, 1864. See *North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864. Reports of*
Howard, Oliver O. Osterhaus, Peter J. Sherman, William T.
See also *Fullerton's Journal*, p. 603.
Shirk, James W.
Correspondence with Edward M. King 859
Mentioned 859
Shoal Creek, Ala.
Skirmishes at.
Nov. 5–6, 1864. See *North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864. Fullerton's Journal*, p. 610.
Nov. 9, 1864. See *North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864. Fullerton's Journal*, p. 613.
Nov. 11, 1864 577
Skirmish near, Oct. 31, 1864. See *North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864. Report of Thomas*, p. 589.
Shoemaker, John W. Mentioned 134
Shorey, Samuel O. Mentioned 247

Page.

Shoup, Francis A.
Journal of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 803
Mentioned 803
Shoup, Samuel N. Mentioned 260, 262
Sibley County, Ky. Skirmish in, Sept. 3, 1864 3
Sicily Island, La. See *Waterproof and Sicily Island, La.*
Sidwell, John W. Mentioned 525
Sidwell, Reuben L. Mentioned 476
Silk, John. Mentioned 445
Silver Lake, No. 2, U. S. S. Mentioned 876
Silver Wave, Steamer. Mentioned 246
Simanoe, L. M.
Mentioned 188
Testimony of. Sturgis Board of Investigation 188, 189
Simmons, Oliver B. Mentioned 877
Simms, Charles C. Mentioned 456
Simonson, Samuel E. W. Mentioned 134, 135, 392
Simpson, James G. Mentioned 741
Simpson, L. J. Mentioned 857
Sims, R. D. G. Mentioned 857
Sinclair, William. Report of Forrest's Raid into West Tennessee, Oct. 16–Nov. 10, 1864 860
Sinclair, William H. Mentioned 608, 609
Sipes, William B.
Mentioned 695
Report of Forrest's Raid into Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee, Sept. 16–Oct. 10, 1864 535
Sizer, William S. Mentioned 416
Skelton, Joseph W.
Mentioned 374, 375, 393
Report of skirmish at Nonconnah Creek, Tenn., Oct. 29, 1864 883
Sketches.
Fort Morgan, passage of, by U. S. fleet, and engagement in Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864 409
Harrisburg, near Tupelo, Miss. Engagement at, July 14–15, 1864 334
North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 ..... 722, 824
Slemmer, Adam J. Mentioned 32
Sloan, James. Mentioned 133, 136
Slocum, Henry W.
Correspondence with Daniel Dustin 681
Mentioned 6, 8, 161, 246, 355, 581, 583, 584, 588, 616, 644, 649, 650, 652, 654–657, 659, 661, 663–665, 668–670, 673, 677, 679, 680, 685
Report of expedition from Vicksburg to Pearl River, Miss., July 2–10, 1864, with skirmishes en route, and engagement (7th) near Jackson, Miss 242
Smith, Major. Mentioned 890
Smith, Alfred B. Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 657
Smith, Andrew J.
Correspondence with Cadwallader C. Washburn 469, 470
Mentioned 86, 170, 199, 231, 249, 254, 258, 259, 262–264, 268, 278, 279, 282, 285, 286, 290, 292, 299, 300, 304, 307, 313, 318–320, 330, 375, 379, 380, 386–388, 390, 391, 400, 404, 430, 468–471, 513, 583, 590, 612, 730, 804, 905
Report of expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Tupelo, Miss., July 5–21, 1864. 250

Page.

Smith, Arthur A. Mentioned 467
Smith, Charles. Mentioned 479
Smith, Charles B. Mentioned 550
Smith, Charles E.
Mentioned 45
Report of expedition from Louisa to Rockhouse Creek, Ky., May 9-13, 1864 14
Smith, Clifton H. Mentioned 441
Smith, De Witt C. (Major.)
Correspondence with Julius Fosses 29, 30
Mentioned 29, 30
Smith, De Witt C. (Paymaster.) Mentioned 880-882
Smith, D. Howard.
Mentioned 69, 73, 75, 489, 490
Report of affair in Scott County, Va., Oct. 26, 1864 879
Smith, E. A. Mentioned 901
Smith, Elza C. Mentioned 554, 556
Smith, E. Kirby. Mentioned 246, 403
Smith, Franklin C. Mentioned 679, 685, 687, 692
Smith, George W. Mentioned 618
Smith, H. A. Mentioned 41
Smith, Heman L. Mentioned 448
Smith, Henry. Mentioned 494
Smith, Israel C. Mentioned 370
Smith, J. B. Mentioned 500
Smith, John E.
Correspondence with John D. Stevenson 13
Mentioned 734, 741, 743, 744, 746, 747
Report of skirmishes near Florence and at Decatur, Ala., May 7-8, 1864 .. 13
Smith, Jonathan J. Mentioned 476
Smith, J. R. Mentioned 337
Smith, L. Henry. Mentioned 134
Smith, Louis B. Mentioned 300, 906
Smith, Lucius B. Mentioned 256, 268, 272
Smith, Martin L. Mentioned 797, 799, 805
Smith, Norman M. Mentioned 396
Smith, P. A. Mentioned 348
Smith, Robert F.
Mentioned 504, 620, 621, 628, 632-634, 639, 644
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29-Nov. 13, 1864 636
Smith, Thomas B. Mentioned 826
Smith, Thomas H. Correspondence with Julius Fosses 30
Smith, Thomas Kilby. Mentioned 85, 217, 219, 228
Smithland, Ky., Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with Solomon Meredith 867
Smith's Mills, Ky. Skirmish at, Aug. 19, 1864. See *Kentucky. Expedition from Mount Vernon, Ind., into, Aug. 16-22, 1864, etc.*
Smock, Noah R. Mentioned 906
Snake Creek Gap, Ga. Skirmishes at.
Sept. 15, 1864 4
Oct. 15, 1864. See *North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29-Nov. 13, 1864. Reports of*

Howard, Oliver O. Osterhaus, Peter J. Sherman, William T.
Lee, Stephen D.

See also *Cox's Journal*, p. 791.

Page.

Sneedville, Tenn. Skirmish near, Oct. 21, 1864. See *Clinch Valley, near Sneedville, Tenn. Skirmish in, etc.*

Snodgrass, Alexander T. Report of scout from Whiteside's, Tenn., to Sulphur Springs, Ga., Sept. 2–5, 1864 493

Snow, J. C., Steamer. Mentioned 246

Snyder, Jacob H. Mentioned 686

Snyder, Samuel A. J. Mentioned 260

Snyzer (or Snizer), ———. Mentioned 900

Somerville, William. Mentioned 818

Somerville Road, near Decatur, Ala. Affair on the, Aug. 6, 1864. See *Northern Alabama, District of. Operations in the, June 24–Aug. 20, 1864. Report of Doolittle*, p. 238.

Sorey, Robert B. L. Mentioned 858

South Carolina Troops. Mentioned.

Artillery, Light—*Battalions:* **Palmetto** (*Batteries*), **C**, 441. *Batteries:* **Ferguson's**, 826; **Macbeth**, 856, 857.

South River, Ga. Skirmish near, Oct. 24, 1864 577

South Tunnel, Tenn. Affair at, near Gallatin, Oct. 10, 1864. Report of Benjamin S. Nicklin 842

Southwestern Virginia. Raids from Kentucky and East Tennessee into, Sept. 20–Oct. 17, 1864.

Casualties. Returns of. Union troops 553

Communications from

Anderson, J. R 563

Breckinridge, John C 566

McLean, Nathaniel C 555

Preston, Robert J 560

Schofield, John M 558, 564

Itineraries of

McLean, Nathaniel C 555

Ratliff, Robert W 556

Reports of

Ammen, Jacob 558

Breckinridge, John C 559

Brisbin, James S 556

Burbridge, Stephen G 552

Cosby, George B 566

Echols, John 559, 560

Gardner, William H 554

Hatchitt, James G 553

Jackson, Alfred E 560

Jennings, William 567

Vaughn, John C 562–565

Williams, John S 561, 562

Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana. Operations in, Oct. 2–11, 1864.

Communications from George B. Hodge 836, 840, 841

Congratulatory Orders. Napoleon J. T. Dana 830

Reports of

Canby, Edward R. S 828

Dana, Napoleon J. T 829, 830

Farrar, Bernard G 835

Hodge, George B 836

Kent, Loren 833

Page.

Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana. Operations in, etc.—Cont'd.
Reports of
Osband, Embury D 831
Powers, Frank P 842
Scott, John S 838
Spain, Captain. Mentioned 463
Spalding, George.
Mentioned 462, 513, 514, 531–534, 539, 608, 613, 724
Report of Forrest's Raid into Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee, Sept. 16–Oct. 10, 1864 536
Sparks, W. J. Mentioned 819
Spearman, Cornelius F. Mentioned 901
Speed, John. Mentioned 680
Spencer, George E. Mentioned 761, 770, 783
Spencer, Horace A. Mentioned 141
Sprague, Ezra. Mentioned 693
Sprague, Henry M. Mentioned 525
Springer, H. F. Mentioned 829
Sproat, Edgar L. Mentioned 835
Stacy, Brazilliah P. Mentioned 846
Stafford, James A. Mentioned 686
Stanford, Joseph R. Mentioned 750
Stanley, David S.
Correspondence with
Croxton, John T 609, 611
Hatch, Edward 612–614
Sherman, William T 593, 596–603
Thomas, George H 606–609, 611, 612
Mentioned 581–584, 588–591, 594–597, 599–609, 611, 612, 615, 633, 635, 725, 732, 793, 907
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 907
Stansbury, Marcus L. Mentioned 117
Stanton, Cornelius. Mentioned 142
Stanton, Edwin M. Mentioned 21, 22, 101, 102, 465, 553, 555
For correspondence, etc., see *War Department, U. S.*
Stanton, Henry T. Mentioned 560
Starkweather, John C.
Correspondence with
Morgan, James D 626, 631
Rousseau, Lovell H 531, 532
Mentioned 514, 515, 521, 535–537, 632
Report of Forrest's Raid into Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee, Sept. 16–Oct. 10, 1864 530
Starling, Edmund A. Mentioned 401
Starr, Mathew H. Mentioned 387, 389, 390, 469, 472, 473, 480, 482
Starring, Frederick A. Itinerary of 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 17th Army Corps. Expedition from Vicksburg to Grand Gulf, Miss., with skirmishes (14th) at Port Gibson and (16th) at Grand Gulf, July 10–17, 1864 355
Statler, J. P. Mentioned 328
Stearnes, De Witt. Mentioned 479
Steedman, James B. Mentioned 496, 585, 587, 605, 607, 634, 714

Page.
Steele, Captain. Mentioned 503
Steele, John W. Mentioned 597
Steele's Bayou, Miss. Skirmish at, Oct. 25, 1864. See *Issaquena and Washington Counties, Miss. Operations in, Oct. 24–31, 1864, etc.*
Stephens, Meshack. Mentioned 240
Stevens, Albert H. Mentioned 272
Stevens, John J. Mentioned 703
Stevens, J. P. Mentioned 440
Stevens, Sylvanus H. Correspondence with
Donaldson, James L 864
Williams, Isaac P 864
Stevens, Theodore E. Mentioned 682
Stevens, W. H. Mentioned 877
Stevenson, Carter L. Mentioned 808, 811, 814
Stevenson, John D.
Correspondence with
Rowett, Richard 13
Smith, John E 13
Mentioned 13
Report of skirmishes near Florence and at Decatur, Ala., May 7–8, 1864 13
Stewart, Alexander P.
Correspondence with
Archer, Samson M 759
Hood, John B 814
Mentioned 581, 591, 596, 597, 599, 719, 721, 722, 729, 747, 767, 768, 802, 803, 806–811, 814, 815, 817
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 812
Stewart, John. Mentioned 494, 651
Stewart, William M. Mentioned 376
Stibbs, John H.
Mentioned 269
Report of expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Tupelo, Miss., July 5–21, 1864 269
Stickney, Clifford. Mentioned 735
Stiles, Benjamin T. Mentioned 318
Stinson, Robert B. Mentioned 633
Stockdale, Thomas R. Mentioned 11, 332, 349, 350
Stone, Clement W.
Mentioned 498
Report of expeditions from Mobile Bay to Bonsecours and Fish Rivers, Ala., Sept. 9–11, 1864 ..... 499, 500
Stone, Henry. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *George H. Thomas.*
Stone, William J. Mentioned 39
Stoneman, George. Mentioned 789
Stone River, Steamer. Mentioned 694–696, 698, 699, 701
Stonestreet, Henry. Mentioned 561
Stott, ———. Mentioned 83
Strange, J. P. Mentioned 522, 543, 549
Stratton, W. D. Mentioned 335
Stratton, William H.
Mentioned 96, 156, 178, 180, 215, 216
Testimony of. Sturgis Board of Investigation 216, 217

Page.

Strawberry Plains, Tenn.
Scout from, to Greeneville, Aug. 1–5, 1864. See *Greeneville, Tenn. Scout from Strawberry Plains to, etc., Aug. 1–5, 1864.*
Skirmishes at, Nov. 16–17, 1864. See *East Tennessee. Breckinridge's Advance into, Nov. 4–17, 1864. Reports of*
Ammen, Jacob. Breckinridge, John C. Vaughn, John C.

Strickland, Silas A. Mentioned 795
Strong, Joel W. Mentioned 752
Strong, William E. Mentioned 472
Stuart, Lyman Y. Mentioned 651
Stubbs, ———. Mentioned 168
Stubbs, William. Mentioned 479
Studdard, Van Buren. Mentioned 314
Sturdevant, Samuel H. Mentioned 571
Sturgis, Samuel D.
Correspondence with
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A. 101, 102
Grierson, Benjamin H 98, 220
McMillen, William L 100
Sherman, William T 101
Waring, George E., jr 98
Washburn, Cadwallader C 96, 217, 218
Wilkin, Alexander 96
Mentioned 10, 85–87, 89, 90, 96, 103–106, 108, 113, 115, 118, 124, 128–134, 136–139, 144, 146–148, 152, 155, 161–166, 170 176, 178–181, 183, 184, 186, 187, 189, 191–217, 219, 221, 229, 249, 903
Reports of expedition from Memphis, Tenn., into Mississippi, June 1–13, 1864 87–89
Testimony of. Sturgis Board of Investigation 148–160
Sturgis Board of Investigation.
Correspondence with Cadwallader C. Washburn 147
Detail for 147, 164
Orders convening 147
Proceedings of 147–217
Testimony of
Armstrong, Andrew 198
Bouton, Edward 212–215
Buckland, Henry W 177–179
Eaton, Charles G 175–177
Fitch, John A 194–196
Grierson, Benjamin H 199–203
Hoge, George B 161–167
Johnson, John M 196, 197
King, John F 172–175
Kinzie, Arthur M 193, 194
Lamberg, Carl Adolph 183, 184
Lee, Henry S 184–188
McMillen, William L 206–212
Mallory, Egbert O 197, 198
Mourer, George W 179–181
Reeve, Arthur T 181–183
Simanoe, L. M 188, 189
Stratton, William H 216, 217
Sturgis, Samuel D 148–160

Page.

Sturgis Board of Investigation—Continued.
Testimony of
Thomas, De Witt C 167–172
Ward, Lyman M 215, 216
Waring, George E., jr 189–193
Winslow, Edward F 203–206
Suddarth, Samuel G. Mentioned 51
Suggs, Nat. Mentioned 5
Sullivan, William J. Mentioned 310
Sulphur Branch Trestle, Ala. Action at and surrender of, Sept. 25, 1864. See *Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee. Forrest's Raid into, Sept. 16–Oct. 10, 1864. Reports of*

Forrest, Nathan B. Jackson, George W. Spalding, George.
Granger, Robert S. Roussean, Lovell H. Starkweather, John C.

Sulphur Springs, Ga. Scouts from Whiteside's, Tenn., to, Sept. 2–5, 1864. Report of Alexander T. Snodgrass 493
Suman, Isaac C. B. Mentioned 598
Sumbardo, Charles L. Mentioned 268
Summers, Moses.
Correspondence with Henry M. Whittelsey 682
Mentioned 681, 682
Summerville, Ga. Skirmish near, Oct. 18, 1864 577
Sunny South, Steamer. Mentioned 246
Surget, Eustace. Mentioned 872
Sutherland, George E. Mentioned 876
Sutton, Captain. Mentioned 568, 569, 571
Suwanee, U. S. S. Mentioned 422
Sweeney, Charles H. Mentioned 281
Sweet Water and Noyes' Creeks, near Powder Springs, Ga. Skirmishes at, Oct. 2–3, 1864. See *North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864. Report of Hood*, p. 802.
Swift, ———. Mentioned 618
Swift, Virginius H. Mentioned 901
Swift, William T. Mentioned 112, 113
Swindler, Richard O. Report of Morgan's Raid into Kentucky, May 31–June 20, 1864 62
Sypert, Leonidas A. Mentioned 466, 487
Tabor, Benjamin C. Mentioned 682, 683
Taggart, Samuel L. Mentioned 744
Tallahatchie River, Miss. Skirmishes at the.
Aug. 7–9, 1864. See *Oxford, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, Aug. 1–30, 1864. Reports of*

Grierson, Benjamin H. Hill, Sylvester G. Thomas, De Witt C.
Hatch, Edward. Noble, John W. Woods, Joseph J.
Hess, Joseph C.

Aug. 10, 1864. See *Oxford, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, Aug. 1–30, 1864. Itinerary of 1st Div., 16th Army Corps*, p. 371; *report of Grierson*, p. 387.
Tanquary, James C. Mentioned 757
Tansey, William E. Mentioned 686
Tate, Abraham. Mentioned 648
Tate, Thomas S., jr.
Mentioned 224, 333, 337
Report of expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Tupelo, Miss., July 5–21, 1864 342

Page.

Tate, W. J. Mentioned 231

Tawah, No. 29, Gunboat. Mentioned 859–861, 866, 873

Tawah (No. 29), Key West (No. 32), and Elfin (No. 52), Gunboats. Destruction of, Nov. 4, 1864. See *West Tennessee. Forrest's Raid into, Oct. 16–Nov. 10, 1864. Reports of*

Chalmers, James R. King, Edward M. Sinclair, William.
Forrest, Nathan B. McConnell, Samuel J. Thomas, George H.

Taylor, James R. Mentioned 815

Taylor, J. C. Mentioned 441

Taylor, J. M. (Confederate.) Report of affair at Campbellton, Ga., Sept. 10, 1864 501

Taylor, J. M. (Union.) Mentioned 840

Taylor, Marion C. Mentioned 616

Taylor, Richard.
Assignment to command 3
Mentioned 427, 431, 542, 695, 796, 797, 804

Taylor, Walter H. Mentioned 893

Taylor, William F. Mentioned 398

Tazewell, Tenn. Scout from Cumberland Gap to. See *Cumberland Gap, Tenn. Scout from, into Lee County, Va., etc., Aug. 3–6, 1864.*

Tecumseh, U. S. S.
Mentioned 403, 407, 409, 425, 429, 431–435, 443, 446, 447
Sinking of, by torpedo, near Fort Morgan, Ala., Aug. 5, 1864. See *Mobile Bay, Ala. Operations in, Aug. 2–23, 1864. Reports of*

Canby, Edward R. S. McAlester, Miles D. Page, Richard L.
Johnston, James D. Maury, Dabney H.

Tennessee, C. S. S.
Capture of, Aug. 5, 1864. See *Mobile Bay, Ala. Operations in, Aug. 2–23, 1864. Reports of*

Buchanan, Franklin. Johnston, James D. Maury, Dabney H.
Canby, Edward R. S. McAlester, Miles D. Murphy, Patrick U.

Mentioned 403, 407–410, 414, 416, 425, 426, 439, 443–450, 452, 454, 457

Tennessee, Army of the. (Union.)
Orders, General, series 1864—*Sturgis:* **No. 2,** 220.
Orders, General Field, series 1864—*Howard:* **No. 21,** 733. *Hoge:* **No. 3,** 541.
Orders, Special, series 1864—*Washburn:* **No. 38,** 219; **No. 63,** 147; **No. 70,** 161; **No. 72,** 164.

Tennessee, East. See *East Tennessee.*

Tennessee, Middle. See *Middle Tennessee.*

Tennessee, West. See *West Tennessee.*

Tennessee Troops. Mentioned. (Confederate.)
Artillery, Heavy—*Batteries:* **Rice's,** 222, 231, 323, 332–334, 340, 344, 872–875.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **Mebane's,** 826; **Morton's,** 222, 231, 330, 334, 543, 544, 870–872, 874, 875.
Cavalry—*Companies:* **Forrest Guards,** 226, 321. *Regiments:* **Barteau's,** 321, 325, 329, 330, 335, 346–348, 542; **N. W. Carter's,** 544; **Dibrell's,** 496, 497; **Duckworth's,** 222, 224, 231, 328, 374, 396, 397, 399, 546; **N. B. Forrest's,*** 321, 327, 374, 397–399, 543, 546, 870, 873–875; **McKenzie's,** 634; **McLemore's,** 497; **Neely's,** 484, 542; **Newsom's,** 223, 231, 329, 335, 346, 347; **Nixon's,** 362, 544; **Richardson's,** 484; **Russell's,** 223, 231, 329, 335, 346–348, 542; **Baxter Smith's,** 497; **Stewart's,** 484, 543, 873–875; **Wilson's,** 223, 224, 231, 329, 335, 346–348, 544, 547–549, 880.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **3d P. A.,** 854, 855, 898; **20th,** 827; **39th,** 486; **43d,** 898.

*Commonly called "Forrest's old regiment;" also designated as 26th Battalion.

Page.

Tennessee Troops. Mentioned. (Union.)
Artillery, Light—*Battalions:* **1st** (*Batteries*), **A**, 509, 510, 517, 695, 697, 698, 700, 701, 704–707, 716, 717, 724; **E**, 489, 845, 889.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **2d**, 240, 509, 511, 513, 517, 518, 531, 633, 634, 695, 699, 702, 706, 707; **3d**, 240, 362, 514, 519, 520, 523, 524, 531, 585; **4th**, 240, 513, 519; **5th**, 353, 357, 358; **6th**, 621; **7th**, 360, 361, 493; **8th**, 566, 845, 846, 852, 855, 885, 888–891; **9th**, 484–486, 489, 558, 566, 844–846, 852, 855, 885, 888–890; **10th**, 5, 6, 485, 535–537, 610; **11th**, 589, 861; **12th**, 535–537, 610; **13th**, 485, 486, 489, 490, 558, 845, 846, 852, 855, 885, 888, 889.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **1st Enrolled Militia**, 483; **1st Mounted**, 843; **2d Enrolled Militia**, 483; **3d Enrolled Militia**, 483; **4th**, 351, 352, 851, 852; **8th** 851, 852.
Terry, F. G. Mentioned 333
Texas Troops. Mentioned. (Confederate.)
Cavalry—*Companies:* **Cobb's Scouts**, 569, 575. *Regiments:* **3d**, 713; **9th**, 713, 823; **10th**, 822, 823; **12th**, 900; **14th**, 822–824; **21st**, 900; **27th**, 713, 860; **32d**, 815, 821.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **9th**, 822, 823.
Miscellaneous—**Waul's Legion**, 325, 399.
Thacker, Benjamin F. Mentioned 478
Thacker, Isaac. Mentioned 380
Thom, R. T. Mentioned 441
Thomas, De Witt C.
Mentioned 103, 104, 110, 115, 138, 143, 167, 177
Reports of
Mississippi. Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., into, June 1–13, 1864 .. 111
Oxford, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, Aug. 1–30, 1864 .. 371
Testimony of. Sturgis Board of Investigation 167–172
Thomas, General, U. S. S. Mentioned 694, 695, 698, 699
Thomas, George H.
Correspondence with
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A 527, 530
Campbell, Wallace 528
Croxton, John T 610
Davis, Jefferson C 623
Hatch, Edward 610
Johnson, Lewis 723
Morgan, James D 623–625, 628–633
Rousseau, Lovell H 465, 527, 528
Stanley, David S 606–609, 611, 612
Thomas, Lorenzo 529
Mentioned 465, 504, 507, 509, 514–517, 526–529, 580–584, 588, 593, 594, 597–600, 604–612, 614, 620, 621, 623–626, 631, 633, 634, 644, 694–696, 724, 726, 727, 731, 791, 792, 803, 808, 863, 907, 908
Reports of
East Tennessee. Breckinridge's advance into, Nov. 4–17, 1864 885
North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 584
West Tennessee. Forrest's Raid into, Oct. 16–Nov. 10, 1864 859
Thomas, John R. Mentioned 297
Thomas, Lorenzo.
Correspondence with
Campbell, Wallace 529
Chetlain, Augustus L 528
Thomas, George H 529
Mentioned 555

Page.

Thompson, Charles R. Mentioned 589, 859, 861–864, 866
Thompson, Jacob. Mentioned 400
Thompson, James. Mentioned 361
Thompson, John. Mentioned 483
Thompson's Creek, near Jackson, La. Skirmish at, Oct. 5, 1864. See *Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana. Operations in, Oct. 2–11, 1864. Report of Scott*, p. 838.
Thomson, David. Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 662
Thomson, Mark L. Mentioned 423
Thornburgh, Jacob M. Mentioned 517, 697, 703, 711
Thorn Hill, near Bean's Station, Tenn. Skirmish at, Oct. 10, 1864. See *East Tennessee. Operations in, Oct. 10–28, 1864. Report of Vaughn*, p. 848. See also *Lee to War Department, C. S.*, p. 847.
Thurston, William H. Report of attack on Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 21, 1864 .. 472
Tilford, John B. Mentioned 49
Tillson, Davis. Mentioned 485, 488, 502
Tillson, John. Mentioned 747
Tilton, Ga. Surrender of, Oct. 13, 1864. See *North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864. Reports of*

Archer, Samson M.
Bate, William B.
Hood, John B.
Howard, Oliver O.
Raum, Green B.
Stewart, Alexander P
Wever, Clark R.

See also *Harvie's Journal*, p. 809.

Tindall, G. F. Mentioned 606, 907
Tindle, Holmes. Mentioned 899
Tishomingo Creek, Miss. Engagement at. See *Brice's Cross-Roads (or Tishomingo Creek), near Guntown, Miss. Engagement at, June 10, 1864.*
Titus, James T. Mentioned 230
Tobin, James. Mentioned 510, 511, 704, 706
Todd, Misses. Mentioned 77
Todd, A. H. Mentioned 819
Todd, John M. Mentioned 55
Todhunter, R. Mentioned 822
Toland, John. Mentioned 855
Tompkins, Haviland. Mentioned 613, 614
Tomson, Theodore. Mentioned 760
Tool, Samuel.
Mentioned 898
Report of Breckinridge's advance into East Tennessee, Nov. 4–17, 1864 898
Totten, James. Mentioned 405
Tourtellotte, John E.
Mentioned 581, 731, 741, 760–765, 771, 772
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 748
Towle, Daniel G. Mentioned 750, 751
Townsend, Charles H. Mentioned 380
Townsend, Edward D. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A.*
Townsend, Edwin F. Mentioned 611
Tracy, Edward E. Mentioned 793
Tracy, George H. Mentioned 275
Tracy City, Tenn. Skirmish at, Aug. 4, 1864 3
Trade and Intercourse. Communication from Embury D. Osband 900
Trader, Edward A. Mentioned 273

Page.

Travers, James J. Mentioned 755, 756
Trebein, Adam W. Mentioned 40, 42
Treece, Henry H. Mentioned 394
Trego, Alfred H. Mentioned 684
Triana, Ala. Scout from. See *Valhermoso Springs, Ala. Scout from Triana to, Aug. 15, 1864.*
Tribble, Thomas A. Mentioned 789
Trickum's Cross-Roads, Ga. Expedition from Atlanta to, and skirmishes (27th) near Trickum's Cross-Roads and Lawrenceville, Ga., Oct. 26–29, 1864. See *North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864. Reports of*

Barnum, Henry H.
Bloodgood, Edward.
Brant, Jefferson E.
Burton, James E.
Chatfield, Harvey S.
Cresson, Charles C.
Dustin, Daniel.
Geary, John W.
Grumbach, Nicholas.
Van Vorhis, Koert S.

Triune, Tenn. Skirmishes at, Aug. 3–4, 1864 3
Trowbridge, Luther S.
Mentioned 485
Report of scout from Strawberry Plains to Greeneville, Tenn., Aug. 1–5, 1864, and skirmish (2d) at Morristown 369
True, Clinton J. Mentioned 23, 39, 71, 72, 76, 487
Tundy, Captain. Mentioned 479
Tunica Landing, Miss. Expedition from. See *Fort Adams, Miss. Expedition from Tunica Landing to, Oct. 5–8, 1864.*
Tunnell, D. P. Mentioned 819
Tupelo, Miss.
Engagement near, July 14–15, 1864. See *Harrisburg, Miss. Engagement at, near Tupelo, July 14–15, 1864.*
Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, July 5–21, 1864.
Casualties. Returns of.
Confederate Troops 335
Union Troops 254–256, 288, 307
Reports of
Barnett, Thomas T 350
Bell, Tyree H 346
Berry, Benjamin C 261
Bouton, Edward 300
Buford, Abraham 329
Burgh, Henry B 316
Burns, Richard 294
Campbell, William J 289
Chalmers, James R 324
Cochran, Joel T 339
Coon, Datus E 315
Cram, Orrin W 278
Crossland, Edward 335
Forrest, Nathan B 320
Foster, James C 905
Fyan, Robert W 292, 293
Gilbert, James I 285, 287
Grierson, Benjamin H 304
Haslip, Amos M 290
Heath, William H 273
Herrick, Thomas P 319
Hill, Sylvester G 271

Page.

Tupelo, Miss.—Continued.
Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, July 5-21, 1864.
Reports of
Holt, Gustavus A. C 338
Horton, Charles C 318
Hubbard, Charles A 262
Hutchison, Jonathan 291, 292
Jennison, Samuel P 263
Kinney, Thomas J 284
Lee, Stephen D 320
Lowell, John W 299
Mabry, Hinchie P 348
McClure, John D 265
McMillen, William L 258
Main, Zalmon S 297
Marsh, Josiah F 266
Marshall, William R 272
Moore, David 279
Moore, Edwin 285
Moore, Risdon M 296
Mower, Joseph A 256
Murray, Charles D 282
Noble, John W 307
Peters, John H 312
Ridgway, S. Paine 338
Sanborn, John E 288
Shacklett, Absalom R 341
Smith, Andrew J 250
Stibbs, John H 269
Tate, Thomas S., jr 342
Tyler, H. A 344
Ward, Lyman M 276
Washburn, Cadwallader C 249
Williams, Martin H 313
Winslow, Edward F 305
Wolfe, Edward H 295
Woods, Joseph J 268
Young, George F 298
Sketch 334

See also *report of Maury*, p. 430.

Turk, James A. Mentioned 337, 343

Turkeytown, Ala. Skirmish at, Oct. 25, 1864. See *North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864. Reports of Howard*, p. 733; *Osterhaus*, p. 742.

Turnbull, William W. Mentioned 467

Turner's and Howell's Ferries, Ga. Skirmishes near, Oct. 19, 1864. See *North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864. Report of Ragan*, p. 685.

Turpin, William. Mentioned 12

Tuther, Alfred G. Mentioned 473, 474

Twiford, John. Mentioned 241

Tycoon, Steamer. Mentioned 246

Tyler, H. A.
Mentioned 329, 342
Report of expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Tupelo, Miss., July 5-21, 1864 344

Page.
Tyler, John B. Mentioned 25, 39, 40, 43, 360
Tyler, Robert. Mentioned 79, 82
Tyler, Robert C. Mentioned 826
Underwood, Captain. Mentioned 882
Undine, No. 55, Gunboat.
Capture of, Oct. 30, 1864. See *Fort Heiman, Ky. Capture of gunboat Undine, etc.*
Mentioned 540, 589, 859–862, 864–868, 870, 872–874
Union City, Ky. Skirmishes at and near, Sept. 2, 1864. Report of James N. McArthur 493
Union County, Ky.
Operations in. See *Webster and Union Counties, Ky. Operations in, July 14–18, 1864, etc.*
Confederate raid in, Aug. 7, 1864.
Communications from
Carter, Samuel P 461
Schofield, John M 461
Report of James W. Branson 460
Union Station, Tenn. Skirmishes at, Nov. 1, 1864. Report of John W. Noble. 884
Union Troops.
Casualties. Returns of.
Kentucky. Morgan's Raid into, May 31–June 20, 1864 ..... 27, 43
Memphis, Tenn. Attack on, Aug. 21, 1864 ..... 476, 477, 480
Mississippi. Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., into, June 1–13, 1864. 95, 106, 120, 133, 140
Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee. Forrest's Raid into, Sept. 16–Oct. 10, 1864 ..... 535, 541
North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 ..... 749, 766, 775, 782
Oxford, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, Aug. 1–30, 1864 .. 396
Pearl River, Miss. Expedition from Vicksburg to, July 2–10, 1864, with skirmishes en route, and engagement (7th) near Jackson, Miss . 243
Southwestern Virginia. Raids from Kentucky and East Tennessee into, Sept. 20–Oct. 17, 1864 553
Tupelo, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, July 5–21, 1864. 254–256, 288, 307
Mentioned.
Colored.
Artillery, Heavy—*Regiments:* **4th**, 857, 858; **6th**, 459, 551; **8th**, 365, 366; **13th**, 876.
Artillery, Light—*Regiments:* **2d** (*Batteries*), **A**, 861, 868; **F**, 103, 105, 125, 126, 182–184, 213; **I**, 255, 300, 302, 303, 317, 905, 906.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **3d**, 7, 9, 243, 567–569, 571, 572, 575, 576, 830–832, 899; **4th**, 726, 727; **5th**, 553, 556, 557.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **5th**, 569; **12th**, 465, 589, 861, 877; **13th**, 465, 861, 868; **14th**, 588, 696, 698, 701–703, 705, 709, 710, 714–717; **40th**, 465; **44th**, 720, 721; **48th**, **50th**, 569; **55th**, 103, 105, 107–109, 125–127, 174, 181–183, 210, 213, 903, 904; **58th**, 459; **59th**, 103, 105, 109, 125, 126, 182–184, 213, 255, 300–303, 903–906; **61st**, 255, 300–303, 478, 539, 541, 905, 906; **68th**, 255, 300–303; **70th**, 460, 550; **71st**, 550, 551; **98th**, 418; **99th**, 419; **100th**, 465, 861, 877, 878; **101st**, 843; **106th**, 519, 523, 526, 527, 585; **110th**, 519, 523, 526, 527, 530, 535, 585: **111th**, 514, 519, 520, 523, 526, 527, 535, 585.

Page.

Union Troops—Continued.
Mentioned.
Regulars.
Artillery, Light—*Regiments:* **5th** (*Batteries*), **G**, 425.
Veteran Reserve Corps.
Infantry—*Companies:* **50th**, 34.
For Volunteers, see respective States.
Upham, Emerson O. Mentioned 858
Utica, Miss. Skirmish at, July 13, 1864. See *Grand Gulf, Miss. Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., to, July 4–24, 1864, etc.*
Vail, Nicholas J.
Mentioned 714, 716
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 716
Valhermoso Springs, Ala. Scout from Triana to, Aug. 15, 1864.
Communication from Alfred B. Wade 463
Report of Alfred B. Wade 464
Van Beek, George W. Mentioned 275
Vance, Robert B. Mentioned 60
Vance, Zebulon B. Mentioned 236
Vanceburg, Ky. Attack on, Oct. 29, 1864. Report of Lewis M. Clark 882
Van Cleve, Horatio P. Mentioned 495
Vandagrift, Howard. Mentioned 500
Vandever, William. Mentioned 594–596
Van Duzer, John C. Mentioned 588
Vannoy, T. J. Mentioned 819
Van Skike, Jasper N. Mentioned 878
Van Steenburg, Linas. Mentioned 763, 785
Van Voorhis, Koert S.
Mentioned 664, 665, 668, 669, 674
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 676
Van Wert, Ga. Skirmishes near, Oct. 9–10, 1864. See *North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864. Reports of*
Elliott, Washington L. Garrard, Kenner. Kilpatrick, Judson.
Vaughan, Arthur P. Mentioned 766
Vaughn, John C.
Correspondence with
Anderson, J. R. 563
Breckinridge, John C 566, 852, 898
Bushong, J. Dick 851
Palmer, John B 853
Mentioned 84, 368, 486, 489, 490, 552, 558, 559, 562, 844–847, 852–854, 856, 885, 888, 889, 892, 893, 898
Reports of
East Tennessee.
Breckinridge's advance into, Nov. 4–17, 1864 894–896
Operations in, Oct. 10–28, 1864 848–851
Southwestern Virginia. Raids from Kentucky and East Tennessee into, Sept. 20–Oct. 17, 1864 562–565
Vaughn, N. M. Mentioned 901
Venable, D. G. Mentioned 51
Venus, Steamer. Mentioned 859–861, 864, 865, 867, 869, 870, 872–874

Page.

Vernon, Maris R.
Mentioned 504
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 642
Vezin, Alfred. Mentioned 136
Vicksburg, Miss.
Expeditions from.
May 4–21, 1864. See *Yazoo City, Miss. Expedition from Vicksburg to, etc.*
July 2–10, 1864. See *Pearl River, Miss. Expedition from Vicksburg to, etc.*
July 10–17, 1864. See *Grand Gulf, Miss. Expedition from Vicksburg to, etc.*
Sept. 21–26, 1864. See *Deer Creek, Miss. Expeditions from Vicksburg to, etc.*
Sept. 29–Oct. 3, 1864. See *Rodney and Fayette, Miss. Expedition from Vicksburg to, etc.*
Nov. 6–8, 1864. See *Gaines' Landing and Bayou Macon, La. Expedition from Vicksburg, Miss., to.*
Skirmish near, June 4, 1864 2
Vienna, Ala. Skirmish near, July 8, 1864. Report of Alfred Reed 354
Villa, John. Mentioned 445
Vincent, M. Mentioned 452, 454
Virginia, Southwestern. See *Southwestern Virginia.*
Voorhies, Gordon. Mentioned 59
Vrooman, Shuler S. Report of attack on Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 21, 1864 482
Waddell, O. A. Mentioned 819
Waddell, V. B. Mentioned 397
Wade, Alfred B.
Correspondence with
Buford, Abraham 511
Rowe, Harrison H 463
Mentioned 517, 586, 701–703, 712
Reports of
Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee. Forrest's Raid into, Sept. 16–Oct. 10, 1864 509
North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 709
Valhermoso Springs, Ala. Scout from Triana to, Aug. 15, 1864 464
Wade, James F. Mentioned 557
Wade, Jerry J. Mentioned 525
Wade, T. H. Mentioned 335
Wade, William B. Mentioned 397–399
Wagner, George D. Mentioned 580, 587, 588, 596, 597, 605, 606, 608–610, 627, 907
Wagner, Joseph H. Mentioned 891
Wakefield, Thomas. Mentioned 244
Walker, Isaac H. Mentioned 416
Walker, John G. Mentioned 403, 459, 900
Walker, Thomas M. Mentioned 651
Wallace, John F. Mentioned 459
Wallace, Martin R. M. Mentioned 459
Walling, Augustus M. Mentioned 479
Walters, Thomas J. Mentioned 39

Page.

Walthall, Edward C.
Mentioned 696, 701, 707, 768, 807, 809
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 825
Walton, Edwin S. Mentioned 543, 544, 548
War Department, C. S. Correspondence with
Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A 67
Bragg, Braxton 70
Davis, Jefferson 427, 429
Giltner, Henry L 74, 75
Lee, Robert E 847
Morgan, John H 73
Norris, William Henry 84
Rains, Gabriel J 433
Shepherd, V. E 427
War Department, U. S. Correspondence with
Burbridge, Stephen G 27
Halleck, Henry W 102
Quartermaster-General's Office, U. S. A 863
Ward, Lyman M.
Mentioned 215, 255–257, 265, 274–276, 278
Report of expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Tupelo, Miss., July 5–21, 1864 276
Testimony of. Sturgis Board of Investigation 215, 216
Ward, Timothy H. Mentioned 905
Ward, William T.
Mentioned 649, 679, 680
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 678
Wardlaw, William D. Mentioned 460
Ware, William. Mentioned 735, 737
Warford, Harvey. Mentioned 899
Waring, George E., jr.
Correspondence with Samuel D. Sturgis 98
Itinerary of 1st Brigade, Cavalry Division, 16th Army Corps. Skirmish near Mount Pleasant, Miss., May 22, 1864 17
Mentioned 89, 91, 95, 101, 104, 115, 128–130, 134, 135, 137–139, 141, 142, 144, 148, 149, 153, 154, 157, 158, 185, 189, 194, 200–202, 204, 208, 209, 211, 217, 219
Reports of expedition from Memphis, Tenn., into Mississippi, June 1–13, 1864 ..... 130, 133
Testimony of. Sturgis Board of Investigation 189–193
Warner, William. Mentioned 122
Warren, A. Mentioned 226
Warren, James M. Mentioned 514, 535, 549
Warrenton, Ala. Scout from Gunter's Landing to, and skirmish, July 11, 1864. Report of John T. Fish 356
Washburn, Cadwallader C.
Correspondence with
Smith, Andrew J 469, 470
Sturgis, Samuel D 96, 217, 218
Sturgis Board of Investigation 147
Mentioned 84, 89, 91, 94, 101, 147, 148, 151, 152, 178, 193, 216, 304, 388, 404, 430, 472–474, 479, 484, 519, 522, 523, 539, 586, 587, 634

Page.

Washburn, Cadwallader C.—Continued.
Reports of
Memphis, Tenn. Attack on, Aug. 21, 1864 468
Mississippi. Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., into, June 1–13, 1864 .. 85
Tupelo, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, July 5–21, 1864. 249
Washington County, Miss. Operations in. See *Issaquena and Washington Counties, Miss. Operations in, Oct. 24–31, 1864, etc.*
Watauga River, Tenn. Skirmish at the, Sept. 29, 1864. See *Southwestern Virginia. Raids from Kentucky and East Tennessee into, Sept. 20–Oct. 17, 1864. Report of Ammen*, p. 558.
Waterman, George. Mentioned 453
Waterproof and Sicily Island, La. Expedition from Natchez, Miss., to, Sept. 26–30, 1864. Report of Mason Brayman 572
Waters, Louis H. Mentioned 608
Watkins, Hezekiah. Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 661
Watkins, Louis D. Mentioned 587, 603, 724, 725, 747, 748, 754, 755
Watkins, S. K. Mentioned 226
Watkins, William M. Mentioned 803
Watkins' Plantation, Ala. Affair near, July 31, 1864. See *Northern Alabama, District of. Operations in the, June 24–Aug. 20, 1864. Report of Doolittle*, p. 238.
Watson, Benjamin K. Mentioned 318
Watson, George. Mentioned 52
Watson, P. D. Mentioned 335
Watterson, Joshua W. Mentioned 178
Watts, Thomas H. Mentioned 431, 797
Watts, William O. Mentioned 43
Way, William B. Mentioned 665, 669
Weatherford, James W. Report of skirmish at Wolf River, Ky., May 18, 1864 17
Weaver, Henry C. Mentioned 519
Weaver, Thomas R.
Mentioned 864
Report of skirmish near Fort Donelson, Tenn., Oct. 11, 1864 857
Webber, William E. Mentioned 755, 757, 758
Webster, George P. Mentioned 34
Webster, Joseph D. Mentioned 515
Webster, Joseph R. Mentioned 718, 719
Webster and Union Counties, Ky. Operations in, July 14–18, 1864, including skirmishes (14th) at Morganfield and (15th) at Geiger's Lake. Report of Samuel F. Johnson 359
Weirick, John H. Mentioned 593, 736, 737, 739
Welch, W. R. Mentioned 231
Welker, Frederick. Mentioned 741, 743
Welles, Gideon. Mentioned 402, 417, 859
Wells, Eli. Mentioned 900
Wells, Henry W. Mentioned 792
Wells, James M. Mentioned 651, 652
Wells, J. William. Mentioned 275
Wells' Hill, Tenn. Skirmish at, Sept. 28, 1864 4
Wemple, Mindret. Report of expeditions from Natchez, Miss., to Buck's Ferry (19th–21st) and to Farrar's Plantation (22d), and skirmishes en route, Sept. 19–22, 1864 551

Page.

West, Frank A. Mentioned 736, 737, 740

Westbrook's, Ga. Skirmish at. See *Shadna Church and Westbrook's, near Fairburn, Ga. Skirmishes at, Oct. 2, 1864.*

Western Virginia and East Tennessee, Department of. (Confederate.) John H. Morgan assumes command of 2

West, Military Division of the. (Confederate.) G. T. Beauregard assumes command of, east of the Mississippi River 4

West Mississippi, Military Division of. (Union.)
Orders, General, series 1864—*Canby:* **No. 50**, 405. *Dana:* **No. 60**, 830.
Orders, Special, series 1864—*Canby:* **No. 115**, 405.

Weston, Ky. Affair near, Sept. 14, 1864. Report of John H. Peck 503

West Tennessee. Forrest's Raid into, Oct. 16–Nov. 10, 1864.
Communications from
Cobb, Amasa 866
Howland, Henry 863, 864
King, Edward M 859
Lovelace, Chauncey F 865
Montandon, James E 865
Quartermaster-General's Office, U. S. A 863
Smithland, Ky., Commanding Officer at 867
Stevens, Sylvanus H 864
War Department, U. S 863
Williams, Isaac P 864
Reports of
Beauregard, G. T 868
Chalmers, James R 872
Donaldson, James L 863
Forrest, Nathan B 868, 870
King, Edward M 866
McConnell, Samuel J 864
Meredith, Solomon 867
Mussey, Reuben D 868
Sinclair, William 860
Thomas, George H 859

Wetherspoon, James. Mentioned 493

Wetzel, Dixon E. Mentioned 818

Wever, Clark R.
Correspondence with John B. Hood 753
Mentioned 582, 746–748, 752, 755–757, 760
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 752

Wharton, A. D. Mentioned 444, 447

Wharton, John A. Mentioned 900

Wheaton, Seth. Mentioned 905

Wheeler, James T. Mentioned 546, 547

Wheeler, Joseph. Mentioned 485, 488, 496, 501, 502, 505, 512, 513, 515, 530, 532, 556, 581, 606, 607, 609, 650, 694, 720, 722, 725, 730, 742, 743, 745, 746, 753, 762, 768, 769, 788, 792, 799, 801, 802, 804–806, 808

Wheelock, Arthur B. Mentioned 477

Wherry, William M. For correspondence as A. D. C., see *John M. Schofield.*

Whipple, William D. For correspondence as Chief of Staff, see *George H. Thomas.*

Whitaker, Walker C. Mentioned 594–597, 602, 605, 606, 608, 609, 908

White, ———. Mentioned 457

White, Captain. Mentioned 463

Page.
White, Charles. Mentioned 877
White Cloud, Steamer. Mentioned 571
White, Eben.
Mentioned 504
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 637
White, George T. Mentioned 264
White, Giles E.
Mentioned 708
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 708
White, James H. Mentioned 43
White, Raleigh R. Mentioned 542, 543
White, William B. Mentioned 752–754
White Oak Springs, Ky. Skirmish at, Aug. 17, 1864. See *Kentucky. Expedition from Mount Vernon, Ind., into, Aug. 16–22, 1864, etc.*
Whiteside's, Tenn. Scout from, to Sulphur Springs, Ga. See *Sulphur Springs, Ga. Scout from Whiteside's, Tenn., to, Sept. 2–5, 1864.*
White's Station, Tenn. Skirmishes at.
June 20, 1864 2
July 26, 1864 2
Whitfield, George. Mentioned 430
Whiting, J. W.
Correspondence with Dabney H. Maury 432
Mentioned 431, 432, 434
Whiting, Richard H. Mentioned 880
Whittelsey, Henry M. Correspondence with Moses Summers 682
Wickliffe, Robert C. Mentioned 840
Wiggin, George. Mentioned 499, 500
Wilcox, Christopher C. Mentioned 489, 492, 891
Wilcox, Edward P. Mentioned 741
Wilde, Hiram. Mentioned 640
Wilkin, Alexander.
Correspondence with Samuel D. Sturgis 96
Mentioned 86, 87, 90, 93–95, 103–107, 112, 114, 117–120, 125–127, 129, 149, 154, 156, 157, 159, 161, 162, 164, 167, 170–175, 179–181, 184, 195, 198, 203, 209, 211, 212, 214, 253, 254, 256–258, 259, 262, 265–268, 274, 904
Report of expedition from Memphis, Tenn., into Mississippi, June 1–13, 1864. 107
Wilkins, Patterson V. Mentioned 703
Willett, James R. Mentioned 508
Williams, ———. Mentioned 393
Williams, Captain. Mentioned 460
Williams, Dr. Mentioned 858
Williams, Alpheus S.
Mentioned 650, 652, 654–656, 659, 662, 670, 675, 679, 689
Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 649
Williams, D. R. Mentioned 78
Williams, H. L. Mentioned 460
Williams, Isaac P. Correspondence with Sylvanus H. Stevens 864
Williams, James B. Mentioned 860, 866
Williams, James M.
Mentioned 425, 426, 428, 436, 442
Report of operations in Mobile Bay, Ala., Aug. 2–23, 1864 441

Page.
Williams, John P. Mentioned 882
Williams, John S.
Mentioned 496, 497, 501, 505, 552, 558, 560, 565, 566, 844, 845
Reports of raids from Kentucky and East Tennessee into Southwestern Virginia, Sept. 20–Oct. 17, 1864 ..... 561, 562
Williams, Martin H.
Mentioned 139, 306, 309
Report of expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Tupelo, Miss., July 5–21, 1864 313
For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *Joseph Kargé.*
Williams, R. J. Mentioned 819
Williamson, J. J. Mentioned 405
Williamson, Milton T. Mentioned 473
Williamson, Thomas G. Mentioned 700, 703, 707
Wilson, ———. Mentioned 451
Wilson, Alexander. Mentioned 701, 709
Wilson, Andrew N. Mentioned 224, 332, 348, 544, 547, 548
Wilson, James A. Mentioned 277
Wilson, James C. Mentioned 701, 703
Wilson, James H. Mentioned 583, 590
Wilson, James S. Mentioned 642
Wilson, J. J. Mentioned 230
Wilson, John C. Mentioned 35
Wilson, J. W. Mentioned 236
Wilson, William. Mentioned 141
Wilson, Zac. C. Mentioned 525
Winchester, Tenn.
Affair with guerrillas at, May 10, 1864. Report of Henry K. McConnell. 15
Guerrilla depredations at, May 29, 1864.
Communication from Eleazer A. Paine 18
Report of Henry K. McConnell 18
Windes, F. M. Mentioned 547
Winegar, Charles E. Mentioned 681
Wing, Lucius M. Mentioned 688
Wingfield, James H. Mentioned 837
Winn, Caney. Mentioned 41
Winnebago, U. S. S. Mentioned 407, 409, 410, 412, 414, 433, 443
Winslow, Edward F.
Mentioned 89, 91, 92, 94, 95, 109, 128–130, 144, 145, 153, 154, 163, 171, 185–187, 200–203, 209, 211, 217, 219, 251, 256, 310, 387–391, 480
Reports of
Mississippi. Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., into, June 1–13, 1864 .. 136
Tupelo, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, July 5–21, 1864. 305
Testimony of. Sturgis Board of Investigation 203–206
Winsor, Samuel. Mentioned 752–754
Wisconsin Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Heavy—*Regiments:* **1st** (*Batteries*), **B**, 38, 39, 72.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **6th**, 741, 743; **7th**, 136, 140, 184–186, 219, 474, 475, 477; **10th**, 724; **12th**, 741, 743, 744, 748–750, 762, 765, 766.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **1st**, 29, 30; **2d**, 243, 569, 575, 576, 831, 832.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **1st**, 617; **3d**, 655, 657–659; **8th**, 254, 265, 266, 373; **10th**, 617; **13th**, 356, 357, 512, 515, 516, 695, 697, 701; **14th**, 251, 255, 270, 276, 277; **18th**, 748, 749, 751, 752, 762, 763, 766; **20th**, 422; **22d**, 688, 691; **26th**, 679, 685, 692; **32d**, 362, 364, 365; **33d**, 255, 276, 277, 287; **39th**, 469, 475, 477; **40th**, 469, 474–476; **41st**, 469, 477; **43d**, 589, 861, 866.

Page.
Wisdom, Dew M. Mentioned 332
Wise, Henry L. Mentioned 14
Wiseman, Theodore. Mentioned 634
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *James D. Morgan.*
Withers, John. Mentioned 80
Withers, Jones M. Mentioned 427, 430
Wolf River, Ky. Skirmish at, May 18, 1864. Report of James W. Weatherford 17
Wolf, William P. Mentioned 361
Wolfe, Edward H.
Mentioned 2, 94, 202, 251, 252, 255, 279–281, 283, 292, 296, 297, 299, 302, 377–379, 383, 384, 386
Reports of
Oxford, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, Aug. 1–30, 1864. 381
Tupelo, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, July 5–21, 1864. 295
Wolfley, Lewis. Mentioned 729
Wood, James, jr. Mentioned 692
Wood, John. Report of attack on Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 21, 1864 476
Wood, N. E. Mentioned 399
Wood, Robert C., jr. Mentioned 11, 498
Wood, Thomas J. Mentioned 589, 596–598, 603–610, 615, 793, 907, 908
Woodbury, Henry H. Mentioned 245
Woodbury, Tenn. Skirmish at, Sept. 10, 1864. Report of Thomas J. Jordan 501
Woodbury Pike, Tenn. Skirmish on. See *Cripple Creek, Woodbury Pike, Tenn. Skirmish near, May 25, 1864.*
Woodhull, Max. Mentioned 771
Woodman, Lucius C. Mentioned 554
Woodrow, Charles W. Mentioned 759
Woodruff, Elias B. Mentioned 146
Woodruff, John G. Mentioned 119, 163, 541
Woods, Captain. Mentioned 575
Woods, Benjamin F. Mentioned 525
Woods, Charles R. Mentioned 582, 732, 733, 741–745
Woods, Joseph J.
Mentioned 254, 256, 257, 266–268, 274, 276, 376
Reports of
Oxford, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, Aug. 1–30, 1864. 375
Tupelo, Miss. Expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to, July 5–21, 1864. 268
Woods, William W. Mentioned 138, 140, 146
Woodville, Miss.
Expedition from Natchez to, and skirmishes, etc., Oct. 4–12, 1864. See *Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana. Operations in, Oct. 2–11, 1864. Reports of*
Canby, Edward R. S. Hodge, George B. Powers, Frank P.
Dana, Napoleon J. T. Osband, Embury D.
Operations about, Aug. 3–6, 1864. Report of Daniel Gober 457
Woodward, Samuel L. Mentioned 130, 185, 187
Woodward, T. G. Mentioned 467
Woodworth, Charles. Mentioned 715
Woolly, George W. Mentioned 684
Woolsey, Fletcher. Mentioned 759
Worley, Isaiah C. Mentioned 735, 738–740
Wright, Henry F. Mentioned 135, 374

Page.
Wright, J. J. T. Mentioned 819
Wright, John. Mentioned 858
Wright, Myron T. Report of operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 671
Wright, Newton P. Mentioned 785, 787
Wright, William W. Mentioned 588
Yancey, Joel F. Mentioned 819
Yates, R. G. Mentioned 818
Yazoo City, Miss.
Expedition from Vicksburg to, May 4–21, 1864, with skirmishes at Benton (7th and 9th), at Luce's Plantation (15th), and at other points. Reports of
Adam, Wirt 10, 11
Dornblaser, Benjamin 8
Lee, Stephen D 10
McArthur, John 6
Yazoo River, Miss. Skirmish at, May 29, 1864 1
Yeenel, J. F. Mentioned 499
Yerger, William S. Mentioned 10, 11
Young, ———. Mentioned 82
Young, Andrew. Mentioned 667, 670
Young, Campbell H. Mentioned 693
Young, George F.
Mentioned 382
Report of expedition from La Grange, Tenn., to Tupelo, Miss., July 5–21, 1864 298
Young, Jimmy. Mentioned 76
Young, Mahlon M. Mentioned 828
Young, William H. Mentioned 725, 731, 760, 764, 766, 816, 818–820, 822
Zeigler, Alexander. Mentioned 880–882
Zeigler, Charles. Mentioned 882
Zickerick, William. Mentioned 741, 743, 744
Zody, Aaron E. Mentioned 519

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